
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SIKHI LITERATURE.

VOLUME ONE

English Translation of
ਸ਼ਬਦਾਰੰਗ
ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਾਮ

by
Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha



PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY PATIALA



BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

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(ੳ-ਸ)

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ਗੁਰੂਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ

ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

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Department of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala

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Captain Amarinder Singh
of
The House of Patiala
Honourable Chief Minister of Punjab

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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala feels highly honoured in presenting the first volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* by Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most erudite Sikh scholar. Bhai Sahib's erudition, vision, hard work and devotion are unmatched. *Mahan Kosh*, his magnum opus, over which he spent fifteen years bears eloquent testimony to his great qualities. Visualized by him as the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, it comprises the exposition of 64,263 terms, relating in the first instance to Gurmat and Gurbani. He embellished his exposition with illustrations richly drawn from seminal Sikh sources. To his exposition, so opulently illustrated, Bhai Sahib sought to provide a wider perspective. Terms relating to the ancient Hindu scriptures, masterpieces of Sanskrit literature, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine are explicated with as much authority.

Mahan Kosh, prepared in 1926 and published in 1930, is the 12th in the history of encyclopædias in the world. Yet the world is unaware that a Sikh scholar did this path-breaking scholarly work single handed at that time, when no modern research facilities were available. Magnificent source of profound and varied knowledge, *Mahan Kosh* has remained shrouded in mystery, particularly for people in India and abroad, not well-versed in the Punjabi language. For enabling them to make the best use of this vast reservoir of knowledge, Punjabi University Patiala has embarked upon its English translation. This stupendous project has been made possible by the liberal grant so magnanimously sanctioned by Captain Amarinder Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab. Major A.P. Singh, grandson of Bhai Kahan Singh, has used his tremendous persuasive skills in arranging resources for the purpose. Eight decades back, Patiala State had rendered a great service by bearing all expenses of publication of *Mahan Kosh* in Punjabi. The name of the House of Patiala figures a second time in bringing this store of knowledge in English version before the whole world.

Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University, Patiala

Swarn Singh Boparai
Kirti Chakra, Padma Shri Awardee

PREFACE

This volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* is the English version of the first volume of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* popularly known as *Mahan Kosh*, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's creation of 1930 in four volumes.

Mahan Kosh is the greatest work of scholarship till today published in Punjabi. Since the publication of its first edition, it has often been cited as the most authoritative reference work in the academic world. It is hard to think of a more cherished source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. It presents the most comprehensive attempt to consolidate, authenticize and synthesize the knowledge of Sikh literature. It sets a trend in making an organized and systematic access to Sikh literature, philosophy, history, culture, Punjabi language as well as other ancient languages. Comprising 64,263 entries on seminal words drawn from all fields of knowledge, Bhai Sahib put in rigorous work for fifteen years to explicate them. It is beyond human power to imagine the labour gone into the composition of this enormous work. The way this *Encyclopædia* has selected, organized, preserved and disseminated knowledge, is marvellous. It is an eloquent witness to the extraordinary phenomena of the genius of a race, the exquisite sensibility of a highly evolved and unique personality and the ethos of a particular epoch. What Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha did, was nothing short of a miracle.

The *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* was designed to provide comprehensive and authentic version about the growth and development of Sikh literature. Sikh scriptures, *Guru Granth Sahib*, *Dasam Granth*, writings by Sikh savants form the kernal of this huge writing. No source of philosophical, historical or lexicographical skill has been spared to fulfil the purpose. To explicate the meanings of seminal words, illustrations are drawn from original sources. To my mind, the scope of this unimaginably grand work goes beyond these realms of knowledge. Hindu scriptures, literary epics, myths and chronicles have also been explained with equal authority. Thereby, Bhai Sahib's memorable work achieves cross-cultural proportions. To the discerning eye, the notes reveal a striking continuity of tradition from ancient to modern times. Etymologies or word-histories give interesting insights into the richness and versatility of Punjabi language. There is no discounting of Bhai Sahib's understanding and felicity of expression.

It is with great pleasure that Punjabi University, Patiala presents the translation of this wealth of knowledge, to the English speaking public. We believe that the scope of this work is global, and reflects the needs of the present-day world at large.

In an informal meeting with Major A. P. Singh and myself the novel and significant

idea of this project was first mooted by Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has an excellent futuristic vision of Punjab, Punjabi and Punjabin in the fast changing world. While conceptualising this project, the Vice-Chancellor held that the rich cultural heritage of the Punjab should be presented and projected for global requirements. Convinced of the validity of this project, I discussed it with scholars of Sikh philosophy, history, literature and language. All praised the proposal and recommended its urgent need. Some highlighted the hardships as well. They underlined how much intellectual acumen was required. We weighed the pros and cons of our capacities and resources. After detailed deliberations with officials and scholars, we decided to take up this challenging task. We submitted the proposal to the Department of Higher Education, Government of Punjab for financial help. The Department cautioned us about the numerous difficulties the proposed project entailed and directed us to submit some specimens of translation. We did the job and the concerned officials got convinced of our capacity and commitment and the grant was sanctioned without any delay.

With such an ambitious project in hand, it was necessary to plan it with requisite care. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, our Vice-Chancellor not only encouraged us but guided us in this venture. He took the responsibility of seeing that the project picked up momentum and got all support from the administration.

As a first step, we identified prominent scholars, to serve on the Advisory Board. These distinguished scholars drawn from the fields of religion, philosophy, history, science, language, literature and culture, were gracious enough to advise and help us for finalizing the modalities of the project. They laid down guidelines which were crucial in devising the methodology. The Advisory Board was of the considered opinion that the translation of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (Published by Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar under an arrangement with Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik) must be authentic in letter and spirit. The important guidelines laid down by the Advisory Board were:

- i. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered, and unedited. No editorial activity regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating will be taken up.
- ii. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meaning, usage in quotations, bibliographical entry of the quotation etc., will be accurately identified.
- iii. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration of the seminal word will follow the Gurmukhi word and will be placed in parenthesis. Transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.

- iv. The etymological words will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devnagari, Roman).
- v. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
- vi. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
- vii. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*

The Advisory Board, played an important role in framing this project and identifying the team. I am grateful to all the respected members of the Advisory Board for their valuable guidance and support.

The Editorial Board was entrusted the task of maintaining the authenticity, standardisation and uniformity of translation. We were fortunate to have Dr. Prem Singh, a linguist of great repute, Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill, a Professor of English, renowned translator and scholar of English and Punjabi literature and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon, Professor of English and British trained linguist, in the Editorial Board.

The efforts of the Editorial Board have gone a long way in awarding final shape to the translated version. After rigorous discussions, its members laid down the parameters for maintaining uniform standard of translation. While editing the text they worked like missionaries. We accepted the hand-written copies from the translators. The editors vetted, copyedited, supplied missing information on their own, got the material typeset and monitored till its final stage. It is worth noting that the translated text has gone through so many proof readings before it was finalized for print order.

The Editorial Board held eighteen sittings to discuss the keys and lay down rules for maintaining uniformity. For the translators, two workshops were organized. With the sane advice of the senior scholars and the collective wisdom of the experts working in the field, we laid down some rules which are given in the Editors' Note. The contribution of the Editorial Board is remarkable indeed.

In this volume, the translation aspect of the text, has been vetted wholly by Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill. Transliteration and the related linguistic exercise has been performed by Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. My special thanks go to both of them for their tireless contribution. They have put in enormous amount of work with commendable coordination. Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon was assigned the additional job of giving print order for the whole text. He has been tireless in this regard as well.

The translators took on the challenging task and worked enthusiastically to complete it. It was impossible to evolve a flawless and perfect model for such a tough and complicated text dealing with numerous subjects i.e. religion, history, philosophy, literature, music, medicine and art, etc. There is no aspect of life, that this Encyclopædia has not covered. Its scope is so wide and treatment is so intensive that no scholar can claim complete authority over the knowledge it conveys. This volume is a collective

endeavour put in by an excellent team of translators. An open call to scholars in the field and experts in the art of translation was made to assist the project. I am proud to say that senior scholars offered their services for this prestigious cause. The list of the translators to this volume is appended alongwith. I want to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to all the translators.

It is worth to mention that the major part of the translation of this volume was done by the late Major Gurmukh Singh, a lexicographer of great dedication and compiler of the highly acclaimed Punjabi-English Dictionary, earlier published by Punjabi University, Patiala. He showed exemplary commitment to this formidable task. He started his work on the very first day we organized a meeting of scholars (including Major Gurmukh Singh) to discuss the feasibility of the project and kept on working till last breath of his life. He translated all words of the first three Gurmukhi characters (i.e. ਓ, ਅ and ਏ) included in this volume. He completed the assignment, enshrined the papers in a file for handing them over to me. That very evening, he breathed his last, thereby putting Punjabi University under a debt of gratitude to him.

This Volume has been completed in a period of two years. The Advisory Committee of University Scholars met on May 12, 2004 to discuss its viability and opined that the project could actually start only when the Editorial Board laid down the guidelines. The Advisory Board met four times and finalized the guidelines in a workshop held on September 13, 2004 in the University Campus. Hence, it has taken exactly two years to complete this task. Taking into account the magnitude of the work, we can proudly say that this project has been completed in a record time. The credit for its successful completion in record time goes to the commitment and dedication of all those who were involved in it, the Advisory Board, the Editorial Board, the translators, the keyboarders, the proof readers, the secretarial staff and all the well-wishers.

The honourable Chief Minister of Punjab, Captain Amarinder Singh has been kind enough to lend valuable support to this project. The Punjab Government, under his dynamic and visionary leadership, has liberally sanctioned a grant of rupees forty one lacs. Almost eight decades back, the Patiala State had fulfilled its obligation by bearing all expenditure for its publication. By undertaking to bring out its English version, the esteemed Chief Minister has repeated his predecessors' feat with added glory. Punjabi University has the honour to dedicate the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* to the worthy Chief Minister.

With his acumen and sharp wisdom, Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has initiated many visionary projects in Punjabi University, Patiala. The present one is the most prestigious academic endeavour. It embraces global dimensions. It was just not possible to complete this task in such a short span of time without his patronizing persuasion, valuable guidance and administrative support. He has remained sensitive to the travails of the team and

moved in to aid its completion. As the co-ordinator of the project, I felicitate him and owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

Major A. P. Singh, a kin to Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is an enthusiastic supporter and has done a lot for this project. My sincere thanks are due to him for his extensive efforts in initiating and getting this project started.

The Department of Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture headed by Dr. Gurpreet Singh Lehal was extremely helpful in offering digitilization services to this project. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha had created almost nineteen new fonts in Gurmukhi to meet the needs of Persian and Sanskrit sources of *Mahan Kosh*. The Romanisation of Gurmukhi script needed many more fonts. The Department was very helpful in meeting all the computer problems. Mr. Rajinder Singh and Ms. Bharti under the guidance of Dr. G.S. Lehal very successfully keyboarded the text. Mr. Rajinder Singh has worked hard to consolidate the entire material into a coherent form worthy of publication. His contribution is highly appreciated. I am thankful to the department of Advanced Centre of Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture for the sincere and timely cooperation.

I wish to express my warm appreciation for the great assistance rendered in proof reading and editing by Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh. Without their remarkable expertise this volume would not have acquired the required standard.

I would like to thank the Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala headed by Dr. Satish Sharma, for its timely help. S. Harjit Singh's artistic and technical aid should be appreciatively acknowledged.

I also want to express my gratitude to all the well wishers of this project. Everybody in the academics or in the administration, when asked for help, responded with enthusiasm and generosity. I am indebted to my senior faculty members and colleagues for their sincere advice and unfailing support. I owe profuse thanks to all the administrative staff of the department, Mrs. Harsharan Kaur in particular, for clerical contribution tirelessly rendered, without any reservation, whatsoever.

This translated volume is a work of pioneering nature. In spite of rigorous efforts put in for achieving uniformity in approach, presentation, translation and transliteration, some lapses might have remained. Nevertheless the *Encyclopaedia of The Sikh Literature* will fulfil the intended purpose and prove to be a magnificent tool of reference-work for scholars all over the world. Its publication will definitely widen the horizons, the study of Punjabi literature, language and culture have so far claimed. This will be of immense help to the Punjabi Diaspora as well as scholars of English who would like to study Sikh literature, history and culture. I, sincerely, believe that this prestigious publication will encourage academic and research work in the field of various kinds of studies relating to Sikhism, history, culture, language and literature of Punjab. This wonderful store of knowledge

and wisdom will acquire altogether a new dimension and meaning across lands, languages, literatures and cultures.

With a deep sense of gratitude and ardent hope, I feel elated and elevated while presenting this monumental work to the readers, researchers and scholars.

Department of Development
of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.
September 12, 2006

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head

EDITORS' NOTE

This is the first volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Mahan Kosh*, also termed by him as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, published in four volumes. The first volume, spread over 760 pages, explicates words and terms beginning with the first four characters of the Punjabi script in sequential order. Sticking to the sequential order observed by Bhai Sahib in the original, the English version maintains that without any diminution and diversion. All care is taken to maintain the authenticity of the original text. Each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, is translated into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort was made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ਊ, ੂ u	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ a	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੐ e	ਐ, ੐ e	ਇ, ਿ- i	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੇ e
ਟਿੱਖੀ -	ਬਿੱਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਚ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ t	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਨ n
ਤ t	ਥ ṭh	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ਰ r
ਸ਼ ṣ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਏ/ਿ- [ɪ], and ਊ/- [u].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/-ੜ [a], ਈ/-ੀ [i], ਊ/-ੂ [u],
ਏ/ੌ [e], ਐ/ੈ [ɛ], ਓ/ੌ [o],
and ਔ/ੌ [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾ [lagā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always a-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta]*
7. In ਕਰ [kar] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰੰਤ [akārāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰੰਤ [akārāt] means that the consonant symbol includes a, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is a-less.
9. To put in other words, a is *neither marked nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and u, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and u are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the a preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜਿਵਨੀ [svejivnɪ], ਖੜ੍ਹਾ [khadyə], ਰੱਖਾ [rakhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [hərs], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਿਸਤ [bəhɪst], ਬਿਸਤ [bɪst], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a a in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hyper-sensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer a-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a a between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of vɪsarəg [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣ: [dri:ʃtəṇah], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̪h̪ɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no *a* intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember there is no a marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ], 2. VC [ਉਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੇਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸ੍ਰੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~/ is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੰਤ /kāṭ/ ... ਅੰਬ /āṃb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੇ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe pritiṭ houve ānu khar.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ

sarṇi pāia nanak souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

sahas muratiṭ nana ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhara) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂੰ kab-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stayed as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It was considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like | S... for metre are retained.

TRANSLITERATED PASSAGES FOR REFERENCE

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥ ॥੧॥

Ikōṅkar sətīnamu karta purakhu nirbhau nirveru akal muratī ajunī sebhā gur prasadi. ॥1॥

ਅਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ॥

adi sacu jugadi sacu.

ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ॥੧॥

he bhi sacu nanak hosi bhi sacu.

ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ॥

soce soci na hovai je soci lakh var.

ਚੁਪੈ ਚੁਪ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਲਾਇ ਰਹਾ ਲਿਵ ਤਾਰ॥

cupe cup na hovai je lai raha liv tar.

ਭੁਖਿਆ ਭੁਖ ਨ ਉਤਰੀ ਜੇ ਬੰਨਾ ਪੁਰੀਆ ਭਾਰ॥

bhukhia bhukh na utri je bāna puria bhar.

ਸਹਸ ਸਿਆਣਪਾ ਲਖ ਹੋਹਿ ਤ ਇਕ ਨ ਚਲੈ ਨਾਲਿ॥

sahas sianpa lakh hohi tē ik na calē nali.

ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ॥

kiv saciara hoie kiv kūṛṛai tuṭṛai pali.

ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥

hukami rajai calṇa nanak likhia nali.

ਸੁਣਿਐ ਸਿਖ ਪੀਰ ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ।
 suniē sikh pir surinath.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਧਰਤਿ ਧਵਲ ਆਕਾਸ।
 suniē dhṛati dhaval akas
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੀਪ ਲੋਅ ਪਾਤਲ।
 suniē dip loā patal.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਪੋਹਿ ਨ ਸਕੈ ਕਾਲੁ।
 suniē pohi nā sake kalu.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭਗਤਾ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸੁ।
 nanak bhagta sādā vigasu.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੁਖ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਨਾਸੁ॥੮॥
 suniē dukh pap ka nāsu.

॥ ਸਲੋਕੁ ॥ śloku.
 ਪਵਨੁ ਗੁਰੁ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਧਰਤਿ ਮਹਤੁ॥
 pavanu guru paṇi pita mātā dhṛati mahatu.
 ਦਿਵਸੁ ਰਾਤਿ ਦੁਇ ਦਾਈ ਦਾਇਆ ਖੇਲੈ ਸਗਲ ਜਗਤੁ॥
 divasu rati dui dāī dāīā khele sagal jagatu.
 ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆ ਬੁਰਿਆਈਆ ਵਾਧੈ ਧਰਮੁ ਹਧੁਰਿ॥
 cāṅgiāīā burīāīā vace dharamu dhuri.
 ਕਰਮੀ ਆਪੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਕੇ ਦੂਰਿ॥
 karmī apo apṇī ke neṛe ke duri.
 ਜਿਨੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਿਆਇਆ ਗਏ ਮਸਕਰਿ ਘਾਲਿ॥
 jini namu dhīāīā gae masakari ghālī.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਤੇ ਮੁਖ ਉਜਲੇ ਕੇਤੀ ਝੁਟੀ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥
 nanak te mukh ujle ketī chuṭī nālī.

ਫਿਰਿ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਇਆ ਬਗਦਾਦਿ ਨੈ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਆ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ।
 phiri bābā gāīā bagdādī nō bahari jāī kiā āsthana.
 ਇਕੁ ਬਾਬਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਰੂਪੁ ਦੂਜਾ ਰਬਾਬੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ।
 iku bābā akal rūpu dujā rābābī mardana.
 ਦਿਤੀ ਬਾਗ ਨਿਵਾਜਿ ਕਰਿ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਸਮਾਨਿ ਹੋਆ ਜਹਾਨਾ।
 diti bāg nivaj kari sūni samāni hoā jahana.
 ਸੁੰਨ ਮੁੰਨਿ ਨਗਰੀ ਭਈ ਦੇਖਿ ਪੀਰ ਭਇਆ ਹੈਰਾਨਾ।
 sūni mūni nagarī bhī dekhī pir bhīā harāna.
 ਵੇਖੈ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਲਗਾਇ ਕਰਿ ਇਕੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ।
 vekhe dhīānu lagai kari iku phakīru vḍā mastāna.

ਪੁਛਿਆ ਫਿਰਿਕੈ ਦਸਤਗੀਰ ਕਉਣ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਕਿਸਕਾ ਘਰਿਆਨਾ।
 puchia phirike dāsatgīr kaun phakīru kiska gharīana.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਿ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇਆ ਰਬੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਇਕੋ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਾ।
 nanak kalī vici aīa rabu phakīru iko pahīcana.
 ਧਰਤਿ ਆਕਾਸ ਚਹੂੰ ਵਿਸਿ ਜਾਨਾ।
 dharatī akas chahū dīsi jana.

ਸਲੋਕ ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀਉ ਕੇ
 salok bhagat kabir jīu ke.
 ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥
 ik oṅkar satigur prasadi.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਿਮਰਨੀ ਰਸਨਾ ਉਪਰਿ ਰਾਮੁ॥
 kabir merī simarnī rasna uparī ramu.
 ਆਇ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ ਸਗਲ ਭਗਤ ਤਾ ਕੋ ਸੁਖੁ ਬਿਸੁਮੁ॥੧॥
 adi jugadi sagal bhagat ta ko sukhū bisramu.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਸਭੁ ਕੈ ਹਸਨੇਹਾਰੁ॥
 kabir merī jāti kau sabhu ko hasnehar.
 ਬਲਿਹਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਜਿਹ ਜਪਿਓ ਸਿਰਜਨਹਾਰੁ॥੨॥
 balihārī is jāti kau jih japio sirjanhar.

ਕਬੀਰ ਭਗਮਗ ਕਿਆ ਕਰਹਿ ਕਹਾ ਫੁਲਾਵਹਿ ਜੀਉ।
 kabir bhagmag kīa karhī kahā fulavhī jīu.
 ਸਰਬ ਸੁਖ ਕੇ ਨਾਇਕੈ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਰਸੁ ਪੀਉ॥੩॥
 sarab sukh ko naīko ram nam rasu piou.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਕੰਚਨ ਕੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ ਬਨੇ ਚੂਪਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਜਝਾਉ॥
 kabir kācan ke kūḍal banē chūparī lāl jhāu.
 ਦੀਸਹਿ ਦਾਧੇ ਕਾਨ ਜਿਉ ਜਿਨ੍ ਮਨਿ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਉ॥੪॥
 dīsihi dadhe kan jīu jinⁿ mānī nahi nau.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਐਸਾ ਏਕੁ ਆਪੁ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕੁ ਹੋਇ॥
 kabir esa eku adhu jo jīvāt mirtaku hoī.
 ਨਿਰਭੈ ਹੋਇ ਕੈ ਗੁਨ ਰਵੈ ਜਤ ਪੇਖਉ ਤਤ ਸੋਇ॥੫॥
 nirbhe hoī ke guṇ ravē jat pekhaū tat soi.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਜਾ ਦਿਨ ਹਉ ਮੁਆ ਪਾਛੈ ਭਇਆ ਅਨੰਦੁ॥
 kabir jā dīn hau muā pachē bhāia anāḍu.
 ਮੋਹਿ ਮਿਲਿਓ ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਆਪਨਾ ਸੰਗੀ ਭਜਹਿ ਗੁੰਬਿਦੁ॥੬॥
 mohī milio prabhu apna sāgī bhajhi gūmbidu.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਸਭ ਤੇ ਹਮ ਬੁਰੇ ਹਮ ਤਜਿ ਭਲੇ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥

ਜਿਨਿ ਐਸਾ ਕਰਿ ਬੂਝਿਆ ਮੀਤੁ ਹਮਾਰਾ ਸੋਇ॥੭॥
 jini esa kari bujhia mitu hamara soi.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਤਿਲ ਬੋਰੜੇ ਸੰਮਲਿ ਬੁਝੁ ਭਰੀ॥
 pharida je jana til thorre sāmali buku bhari.
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਹੁ ਨੰਢੜਾ ਤਾਂ ਬੋਝਾ ਮਾਣੁ ਕਰੀ॥੮॥
 je jana sahu nāḍḍṛa tā thoṛa maṇu kari.
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਲਹੁ ਫਿਜਣਾ ਪੀਡੀ ਪਾਈ ਗੰਢਿ॥
 je jana lahu chijna pīḍī pāī gāḍhi.
 ਤੈ ਜੇਵਡੁ ਮੈ ਨਾਹਿ ਕੋ ਸਭੁ ਜਗੁ ਡਿਠਾ ਹੰਢਿ॥੯॥
 te jevaḍu me nahī ko sabhu jagu ḍiṭha hāḍhi.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੂੰ ਅਕਲਿ ਲਤੀਫੁ ਕਾਲੇ ਨਿਖੁ ਨ ਲੇਖ॥
 pharida je tu akalī latīphu kale likhu nā lekḥ.
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ ਮਹਿ ਸਿਰੁ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਕਰਿ ਦੇਖੁ॥੧੦॥
 apāṇṛe girivān mahī siru nīvā kari dekhu.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੈ ਮਾਰਨਿ ਮੁਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨ ਮਾਰੇ ਘੁੰਮਿ॥
 pharida jo te maranī mukīā tīnḥā nā mare ghūmī.
 ਆਪਨੜੈ ਘਰਿ ਜਾਈਐ ਪੈਰ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੁੰਮਿ॥੧੧॥
 apāṇṛe gharī jāie per tīnḥā de cūmī.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਉ ਖਟਣ ਵੇਲ ਤਾਂ ਰੂ ਰਤਾ ਦੁਨੀ ਸਿਉ॥
 pharida jā tū khaṭaṇ vel tā tu rāta duni siu.
 ਮਰਯ ਸਵਾਈ ਨੀਹਿ ਜਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਲਦਿਆ॥੧੨॥
 maraḡ savai nihi jā bharia tā ladia.
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਰੂ ਬੀਆ ਦਾੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਭੂਰ॥
 dekhu pharida rū thīa ḍaṛī hoi bhur.
 ਅਗਹੁ ਨੇੜਾ ਆਇਆ ਪਿਛਾ ਰਹਿਆ ਦੂਰਿ॥੧੩॥
 aḡ-hu nērā aia pīcha rahia duri.
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿ ਬੀਆ ਸਕਰ ਹੋਈ ਵਿਸੁ॥
 dekhu pharida ji thia sakar hoi visu.
 ਸਾਂਦੀ ਬਾਝਹੁ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੇਦਣ ਕਹੀਐ ਕਿਸੁ॥੧੪॥
 sāi bajh-hu apṇe vedāṇ kahie kisu.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਅਖੀ ਦੇਖਿ ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਿ ਸੁਣਿ ਰੀਣੇ ਕੰਨ॥
 pharida akhi dekhi pāṭīṇiā sūṇī sūṇī rīṇe kōṇ.
 ਸਾਖ ਪਕੰਦੀ ਆਈਆ ਹੋਰ ਕਰੇਂਦੀ ਵੰਨ॥੧੫॥
 sakh pakāḍī aia hor karēḍī vāṇ.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਕਾਲੀ ਜਿਨੀ ਨ ਰਾਵਿਆ ਧਉਲੀ ਰਾਵੈ ਕੋਇ॥
 pharida kalī jini nā ravīa dhāuli rave koi.

ਕਰਿ ਸਾਂਈ ਸਿਉ ਪਿਰਹਤੀ ਰੰਗੁ ਨਵੇਲਾ ਹੋਇ॥੧੨॥
 kəri sāi siu pirahṭī rāṅgu navela hoī.
 ਅਪਣਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਨ ਲਗਈ ਜੇ ਲੋਚੈ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥
 apṇa laia piramu na lagai je loce sabhu koī.
 ਏਹੁ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਪਿਆਲਾ ਖਸਮ ਕਾ ਜੈ ਭਾਵੈ ਤੈ ਦੇਇ॥੧੩॥
 ehū piramu piāla khaṣam ka jai bhavai tai dei.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹ ਲੋਇਣ ਜਗੁ ਮੋਹਿਆ ਸੇ ਲੋਇਣ ਮੈ ਡਿਠੁ॥
 pharida jinḥ loin jagu mohia se loin mai ḍiṭhu.
 ਕਜਲ ਰੇਖ ਨ ਸਹਦਿਆ ਸੇ ਪੰਖੀ ਸੁਇ ਬਹਿਨੁ॥੧੪॥
 kajal rekh na sahdia se pākhi sui bahinū.

ਦੇਹ ਸਿਵਾ ਬਹੁ ਮੋਹਿ ਇਹੈ ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਹੂੰ ਨ ਟਰੇ॥
 deh siva bahu mohi ihe subh karmān te kab-hūn na ṭaro.
 ਨ ਡਰੇ ਅਰਿ ਸੇ ਜਬ ਜਾਇ ਲਰੇ ਨਿਸਚੈ ਕਰਿ ਅਪੁਨੀ ਜੀਤ ਕਰੇ॥
 na ḍaro ari se jab jai laro niscṛai kari apunī jīt karo.
 ਅਰੁ ਸਿਖ ਹੋ ਅਪਨੇ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਕੋ ਇਹ ਲਾਲਚ ਹਉ ਗੁਨ ਤਉ ਚੁਚਰੇ॥
 aru sikh ho apne hī mān ko ih lalac hau guṇ tau ucro.
 ਜਬ ਆਵ ਕੀ ਅਉਧ ਨਿਦਾਨ ਬਨੈ ਅਰਿ ਹੀ ਰਨ ਮੈ ਤਬ ਸੂਝ ਮਰੇ॥
 jab av kī aūdh nidan banai ari hī rān mai tab juḡh maro.

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥
 bhāṇḍi jāmiṛi bhāṇḍi nimīṛi bhāṇḍi māṅgaṇu viahu.
 ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥
 bhāṇḍu hove dosti bhāṇḍu calai rahu.
 ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥
 bhāṇḍu mua bhāṇḍu bhalīṛi bhāṇḍi hove bāḍhanu.
 ਸੇ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥
 so kio māṇḍa akhiṛi jitu jāmaḥi rajān.
 ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡੁ ਉਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਝੁ ਨ ਕੋਇ॥
 bhāṇḍu hī bhāṇḍu upjai bhāṇḍai baḡhu na koī.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੈ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥
 nanak bhāṇḍai bahra eko sacā soi.

ਲੈਤ ਦੇਤ ਉਨ੍ਹ ਮੁਕਰਿ ਪਰਨਾ॥
 laiṭ dei unḥ mukari parṇa.
 ਜਿਤੁ ਦਰਿ ਤੁਮ੍ਹ ਹੈ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਜਾਣਾ॥
 jitu darī tumḥ he brahmaṇ jāṇa.

ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਏਕੋ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਤਿ ਭਾਈ॥

jinhī eko sevīa purī matī bhai.

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੰ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੰ ਧ੍ਰਾਨੰ ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ ਪੂਰਨਹ॥

mātrāṁ ram ram namāṁ dhyanāṁ sarbatr purnah.

ਅਕਰਣੰ ਕਰੋਤਿ ਅਖਾਦ੍ਰਿ ਖਾਦ੍ਰੰ ਅਸਾਜ੍ਯੰ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਮਜਯਾ॥

akaraṇāṁ karoti akhadyi khadyāṁ asajyāṁ saji samjaya.

ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਸਰਣਿ ਸੁਆਮੀ ਬਿਕ੍ਰਾਪ੍ਤਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਹਰਿ ਨਰਹਰਹ॥

trahi trahi sarani suami bigryapti nanak hari naraharah.

ਸਰਬ ਦੋਖ ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ ਸਰਬ ਧਰਮ ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣ॥

sarab dokh parāṁtiagi sarab dheram dṛiṣṭaṇah.

ਲਬਧੋਣਿ ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਮਸਤਕਿ ਲਿਖੁਣ॥

labdheni sadh sāṅgeni nanek mastaki likhyaṇah.

ਹੋਯੋ ਹੈ ਹੋਵੰਤੋ ਹਰਣ ਭਰਣ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ॥

hoyo he hovāto haraṇ bheraṇ sāpuraṇah.

ਨਿਹਫਲੰ ਤਸ੍ਯ ਜਨਮਸ੍ਯ ਜਾਵਦ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਨ ਬਿੰਦਤੇ॥

nihphalāṁ tasya janmasya javad braham na bindāte.

ਸਾਕਰੰ ਸੰਸਾਰਸ੍ਯ ਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ ਤਰਹਿ ਕੇ॥

sagraṁ sāsarasya gur parsadi tarhi ke.

ਮਿਰਰ ਮੋਹੰ ਅਲਪ ਬੁਧ੍ਯੰ ਰਚੰਤਿ ਬਨਿਤਾ ਬਿਨੋਦ ਸਾਹੰ॥

mirat mohā alap budhyāṁ racānti banita binod sahaṁ.

ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖੰ ਅਨਿਕ ਹਯੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰੰ ਮਹਾ ਬਿਖ੍ਯਾਦੰ॥

ghor dukhyāṁ anik hatyāṁ janam daridrāṁ maha bikhyadāṁ.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAÏ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ	ਉਪਸਰ੍ਗ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ.	ਅਸ੍ਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਯਾਯ	<i>a</i>
ਅ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੇ.	ਫੋਟੋਕ ਕਥਿਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਸਤਿਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਸਰਾਜ	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜਿ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜਿ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰਹੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhst</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਕ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ	<i>sanama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁਦਰ ਰਿਕਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmathan</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>saloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੋਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>savrye 33</i>
ਸਾਚ	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sach</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	<i>S</i>
ਸੂਹੀ	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhu</i>
ਸੂਰਜਵ	ਸੂਰਜ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਗਤਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun	<i>n</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sri
ਹਕਾਯਤ	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ	hakayat
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	hajare 10
ਹਨੂ	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	hanu
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਸਰਾਈਲੀ.	He
ਕੱਲਪਾਵ.	ਕਲਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kassap
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kacch
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kalki
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	kali
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਲਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	52 Poets
ਕਾਸ਼.	ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	K
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	kan
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	keda
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	v
ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krisan
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੁ.	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪੁਕਾਰ).	GPS
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪੁਕਾਰ.	gurupad
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਫੀਕੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੋਂਡ.	ਗੋਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	g3d
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਕੋਲੇ,	
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਪਾਖਾਣ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	charitr
ਚੋਪਈ	ਬੋਨਤੀ ਚੋਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	caupai
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 1
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ	c3di 2
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 3
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3dr
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸਭਾਖ	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ	JSBM
ਜਸਾ	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ	JSBB
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jag
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jajati
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	janmejaj
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਾ.	jafar
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jalādhār
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ	jidgi
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	jaja
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	jet
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੋਬੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	jāgnama
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	ṭoḍī
ਭਿੰਗ.	ਭਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	Dg
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	tanama
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	ṭilāṅg
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ,	T
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ	tukha
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Th
ਦੱਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Dcn
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	datt
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dilip
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਗਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	digo
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	d
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	dev
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	dhana
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dhanāṭar
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	vr
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	nasihat
ਨਟ	ਨਟ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	naṭ
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	narsigh
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	narnarayan
ਨਰਾਵ	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	narav
ਨਾਪੁ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	NP
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Pa
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	paras
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਛਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	prichat

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸਵ	ਪਾਰਸੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>paras</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ	ਪੂਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਨੇ	ਪੋਨੋਹਾਲੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>pp</i>
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ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
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ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>basāt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavan</i>
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ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਬੇਨ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾਣੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੇ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਭੀੜ.	<i>bāno</i>
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ.	ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>braham</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਵਾਚ ਦੀ ਵਰਣਮਾਲਾ	<i>bhagtavli</i>
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ਭੈਰ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਵਿੱਤ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਭੈਰਵੀ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>m</i>
ਮਥੇ	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>mago</i>
ਮੱਛਰ.	ਮੱਛੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>mæch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>manu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>manuraj</i>
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ਮਲਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>mala</i>
ਮਾ ਜੀ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ma sãg</i>
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ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhata</i>
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ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋਤਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
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ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhizster</i>
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ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd. ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ	<i>rahit</i>
ਰਖੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਖੂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ	<i>raghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪੁਸ਼ੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਰ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vaḍ</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>varah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕੜ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vaman</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	{ <i>var 1</i> <i>var 2</i> <i>var 3</i> <i>var 7</i>
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visan</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵਯ.	ਅਵਯਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵ੍ਯਸ.	ਵ੍ਯਸਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੱਦਵਾਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵ੍ਯੰਦ.	ਵ੍ਯੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ.	<i>vrfd</i>

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਡਾਗਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਡਾਗਸੀ
ਅ ਫਿ-ਫਿਸਿ	ا ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	ا س-ਸਬੂਤ
ਬ ਬ-ਬਰੀਰ	ب ذ-ਝਬੀਰ	س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ਬ ਸ-ਸਟ ਸਾਫ਼ਤੁ	ح ه-ਹਜਵ	ش ذ-ਜਹੀਦ
ਲ ਸ-ਸਮਾਯ	ع ه-ਹਰਾਮ	س س-ਸਬਰ
ਖ ਕ-ਕਮਾ	ع خ-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	ع ح-ਅ-ਇ
ਗ ਗ. ਗਾਨ (ਗ਼ਾਨ)	ج س-ਜਿਕਰ	ع ح-ਮਿਰ-ਅਕਲ-ਦਿਲਮ
- ਹਸ਼ ¹	ج ذ-ਜਹਿਰ	ع ج-ਗ਼ਰਫ਼
: -ਝ:ਖ ਨਮ: ²	ج س-ਅਜਦਹਾ	ج ج-ਫ਼ੌਜ
ਮਨਸ਼ ³	ج س-ਜਯਾਭਤ	ج ج-ਕੁਤਲ
	ج س-ਸਹੂਰ	ج ج-ਯਸਮੇ ਮਾ ⁴

¹This 'r' is marked over a character

²This is called visarga

³This marks a a-less consonant.

⁴This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.¹ For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics² and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's *Kosh*, thus is the order in which words begin and end ਸਉਤ, ਸਸਿਤ, ਸਮਰੀਓ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਰਸਮਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ . etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's *Kosh*, words observe this order as ਓਭ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਪਰ, ਉਗਲਾਏ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਛਾਹਾ, ਉਜੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਉਸਤ, ਉਤਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²"akākṣa pun yogyāta sārīdhan pahican tatparay cotho mīle, hove ṣābedgyan."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji.

In this connection, See ਪ੍ਰੀਤ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopaedia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

- (1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
- (2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਠ [əuhəθ], ਅਉਰਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਟ [əukhəṭ], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughəṭ], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əian], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਰ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [asta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəthi], ਅਸਥਿਰ, [əsthir] ਅਸਨ [asan], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsəbāb], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəth], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsərfhi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਫਾ [əsāḍa], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸਿਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsīm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsɪl], ਅਸੁ [əsɪ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsɪr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsua], ਅਸੁਤ [əsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsək], ਅਸੇ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəṅkh], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgat], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəṅbhav], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸੂ [əʃru] etc.
- (3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾਰਾ [kuhara], ਫੜੀ [chəvhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
- (4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਥਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਹ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਹ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
- (5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਸੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖ, ਪ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਤਦਲਕ. etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [ṭippi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [adhik] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सू, conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ

- (6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
- (7) Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਲਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ .. etc.
- (8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਜਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
- (9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸ਼ਬੋਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੈਨਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ. . etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੋਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਬੁਚਾਲ .. etc.
- (11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [adrahman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [abutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj janavar], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [ṭaṭihri ṣekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [ṣekh braham], ਫਥਾਈ [dhabai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loni akhtar]... etc.
- (12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫ਼ਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੂਸਾ... etc.
- (13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਜਸਰ੍ਹ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਡੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਿ, ਸੂਚ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਡੈਰਵ, ਮੁਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਰੂ, ਰਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਭਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਾਰਿ... etc.
- (16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਫ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਰਾਖ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਜ਼ਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
- (17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography doesnot regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan प्रसुषोद for प्रसुषुदे, हन्यात् for हतवान्; प्रब्रह्मस्त्वयी for प्रब्रह्मस्त्वयौ; अभिजायत for आभजायत; उष्य for उपित्वा; गच्छन्ती for गच्छन्ती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick), Cabuli (Kabul), gode (good); hande (hand), heuen (heaven), hight (height); hys (his), lande (land), Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night), preue (prove), speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤਰ੍ਹਸਮ [tətsəm], ਅਰਧ ਤਰ੍ਹਸਮ [əṛədh tətsəm], ਤਦਭਵ [tədbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [miṣṛit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukəṛən], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ [prətiḍhvanī], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketak], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [sāḱṣipt].

- (a) ਤਰ੍ਹਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [ənāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman], ਅੰਤ [ət], ਅੰਨ [ən], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [hath], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [həs], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਗੁਣ [gun], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācāl], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [din], ਧਨ [dhan], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pal], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasād], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [pran], ਫਲ [phal], ਬਲ [bal], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhən], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿੱਤ੍ਰ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māḡal], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [rath], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉਮਤ [ummat], ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanat], ਅਮੀਰ [əmir], ਔਰਤ [urat], ਸਨਦ [sənad], ਸਬਬ [sabab], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar], ਸਲਾਮ [salam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [himat], ਹੋਲ [hol], ਕਬਾਬ [kabab], ਕਮਾਲ [kamāl], ਕਮੀ [kami], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitāb], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cəman], ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsā], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāḡ], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dəstar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darad], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦਿਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolat], ਨਹਿਰ [nəhir], ਨਰਦ [nərad], ਨਰਮ [nəram], ਨਵਾਬ [navab], ਨੌਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nəbat], ਬੰਦ [bād], ਮਦਰਸਾ [madrasa], ਮਰਦ [marad], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murabbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੋਜ [moj], ਮੋਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [əpil], ਸਕੂਲ [sakul], ਸੋਡਾ [sodā], ਕਲਾਸ [kelas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalar], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalij], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਕੋਰਟ [korat], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kāpōḍar], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [trəmve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [ḍakṭar], ਨਿਬ [nib], ਪਲੀਡਰ [palidər], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [propheṣar], ਬੂਟ [buṭ], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berisṭar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordīḡ], ਮਾਸਟਰ [master], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motar]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਰ੍ਹਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [akas], ਅਗੰਮ [agəḡm], ਅਨਿੰਤ [ənitt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [samrathh], ਸੁਰਜ [suraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਾਰਜ [karaj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gian], ਛਿਤਿ [chitī], ਛਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [daia], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nidia], ਨੈਣ [neṇ], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahar], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahman], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhe], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maia], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lacchmi], ਵਣਜ [vaṇaj], ਵਰਖਾ [varkha], ਵਿਦਿਆ [viddia]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [sahid], ਸੱਕਰ [sakkār], ਸਜਾ [saja], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbat], ਸਾਹਬ [sahab], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [hajar], ਹਾਜਰ [hajar], ਕਸਾਈ [kasai], ਕਬਜਾ [kabja], ਕਰਜ [karaj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagaj], ਖਸਮ [khasam], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [carkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jarurat], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [tama], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nagara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੂਰ [manjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [astam], ਅਫਸਰ [aphsar], ਸਕਿੰਡ [sakīd], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kaptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [karabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunen], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jarnel], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tikkas], ਟੈਮ [tem], ਡਿਗਰੀ [digri], ਦਰੋਸੀ [daresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [patlun], ਪਰੇਟ [paret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botel], ਮਿੰਟ [mit], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਜਮਟ [rajmat], ਰਪੇਟ [rapot], ਰਫਲ [raphal] etc. are from English.

- (c) **ਤਦਭਵ (evolved)** are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sīr pəhī usnik-hī ruk banai."-NP
ਉਦਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bikhu kəḍhe mukh ugiare."-m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪ੍ਰਤ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jəṇeda jai."-m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਝ	"navəṇu purəbu əbhicu."-tukha chāt m 4.
ਸਪ੍ਰਕੀ	ਸਭਿਕਨਿ	"səukənī ghar ki kāt tragi."-asa m 5.
ਸਤਕਾਨ੍ਤਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿਤ	"səti nīrəti bujhe je koī."-sukhmani.
ਕਬਰ	ਕਬਰੋ	"jiu kəcən koṭhari cərio, kəbro hot phiro."-sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਤਾ	"əsmānī kriṛa chrikionu."-var ram 3.
ਕੁੰਬਾਰ	ਖਰਬਾਰੂ	"khərbaru khira."-BG
ਅਭੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khima vihūne khəpīge khuhaṇī ləkh əsəkh."-oəkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"nə gəllī gakhie."-BG
ਗੋਸੁਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dīṭha."-sar ə m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲ	"kəməl əlīpat hē se hətha vici gulalu."-m 4 var sri.
ਘਸੰਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ghəsī cəḍənu jasū ghəsī."-kəfī m 4.
ਜਾਹਨਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jahərnəvi təpe bhəgirəthī anī."-məla m 4.
ਜੁਗਪ੍ਰਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo gur gope apnā, su bhəla nəhī."-m 4 var gəu 1
ਸਨੈਸੂਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənīchər varī səun sasət bicaru."-bila m 3 var 7.
ਜਾਮਾਤਿ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuṛam səke nālī javai."-asa m 4
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jiu kuṣṭi tənī jok."-sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਭੀਵਰੂ	"ihu jiu mächli, jhivəru trisna kalu."-m 1 var ram 1.
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ	ਡੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu dīṭhī."-bəśāt kabir
ਤਤ੍ਵਵੇਦ	ਤਤਵਿੰਦ	"mokh tətṭid məhī jan nīrdhar hē."-NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪਤ	"təpəṛ jhaṛ vichai."-BG
ਤਾਂਬੂਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajal har tamol ras."-var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਜ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kit-hi kami na dhəulhər jitu həri bisrae."— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	"put pota parota natta."— <i>BG</i>
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanak parāpe kərhu kīrpa."— <i>brla chāt m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"səgal parachət lathe."— <i>sor m 5</i>
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪਤੋਸਣਿ	"pərosəṇi puchile nama."— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi or mōsa jəg vīvīdh vīkhyata hē."— <i>BGK</i>
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kinhi laug supari."— <i>keda kabir</i>
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਛਸ	ਕਉਸ	"kəusə səpət pəyala."— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕਥਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	"gəluh kavai kholi pəhinai."— <i>BG</i>
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsā kini tin prabina."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ਾਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖ਼ੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kia gharvasu?"— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖ਼ੁਰੀਰ	ਖ਼ੁਰਗਿਰ	"jīn khurgir sabhu pəvit hāhi."— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜ਼ਜ਼ਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cunī vekhi kəḏhe jəjmalā."— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਰੀਯਰ	ਤਰੀਰ	"mərḥəṭe dakhni kiye tēgir."— <i>PPP</i>
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"sətiguru pura kərə tēbibi."— <i>BG</i>
ਰਅੱਲੁਕ	ਰਾਲਕ	"tisu mara sēgi na talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁੰਡਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	"me gur mīli uc dumalṛa."— <i>sri m 5 pepai</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur ke səbadi najiki pəchanhu."— <i>maru soləhe m 3</i> .
ਨਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di namosi hoṇ lēgi."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nit badli vekhke."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੁਗਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	"nugadi modək adik brīd."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	"kiukari pəia hor bəjgari."— <i>BG</i>
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchi na məsləti dhərə."— <i>gōḏ m 5</i> .
ਮਸਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਰਿ	"kia məsiti sir nae?"— <i>prabha kabir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜੂਰ	"brīd məjur ləge tab ai."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pəṭhyo matbər tāke pas."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"ənīk musəddi kərtē kar."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਹਾੜ	ਲੇਫ	"na jəlu leph tulaia."— <i>vəḏ əlahəni m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhāv words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅਤਾਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗਰਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਭੁਲਸਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter, ਰੰਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਵੰਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਟ–Lord; ਲਲਟੈਣ–Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [añiale tīr], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarsan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [hakikatraya], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī kī potī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibādar], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਸ [khalsakalī], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhsh sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [gurudom], ਜਾਰਾਨਗਰ [jaraṇagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgaddī], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpur]... etc
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭan ṭan], ਟੈ ਟੈ [ṭē ṭē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭah ṭah], ਠੈ ਠੈ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਝਗ ਝਗ [ḍug ḍug], ਝੋਂ ਝੋਂ [ḍ5 ḍ3], ਧਰਮ [dharām]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kaṭṭ vaddh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khana dana], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [panī dhanī], ਪੂਰੀ ਊਰੀ [purī urī], ਮਾਰ ਧਾੜ [mar dhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸੰਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anād for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such as saba from sadbaḥ, sudi from sukāl dīṇ, badi from bahul dīṇ.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਡੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਛਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਰਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
- (21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜ਼ੀ, ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ, ਦੇਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੇਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਥੁ ਅਲੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ, ਫੀਲੁ, ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਪਿਛੀਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.
- (22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
- (23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [caurī] after ਚਉਰ [caur], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rinhi] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rinh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ. . etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਬਣੀ ਬਰੋਰੀ, ਪਤੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰਣੀ ਰੋਟੀ. . etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਸੈ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿਨਿ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

- (24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation ¹ Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
- (25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings ² A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budhala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'

²Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine

³Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/- It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

⁴The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

I Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Vikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

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ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ
ਅਬ ਗੁਰੁਸਬਦ ਰਚਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼



ਉ [ura] the first vowel letter of Punjabi script, pronounced with lips. From ਉ are formed vowel symbols , , , , [3kaɾ, duɛkaɾ, hoɾa and kanaɾa respectively].

ਉ [u] *Skɾ* ਤ n Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Shiv. 4 part wonderment, astonishment. 5 a vocative. 6 also, again. 7 in old Punjabi, ਉ is also used in place of , , ਮ, ਯ, ਵ and , as for example ਕਰਉ for ਕਰੋ, ਜਪਉ-ਜਪੋ, ਅਉਰ-ਔਰ, ਹਉਮੈ-ਹੋਮੇ, ਜਉ-ਜੋ, ਕਉਲ-ਕਮਲ, ਭਉਰ-ਭੂਮਰ, ਆਉਖਾ-ਆਖੁਸਾ, ਅਉਰੁਣ-ਅਵਰੁਣ, ਦੇਉ-ਦੇਵ, ਉਕਰ-ਕਾਰ and ਉਚੁ for ਭੁਚੁ, etc.

ਉ [O] *part* a word indicating interrogation, anger, prohibition or warning.

ਉਅਸਤੁਆ [uastua], **ਉਅਸਤੁਾ** [uastva] *sen* 'You are because of ura.' ura indicates you, your. -gyan. See its complete meaning under ਉਕਾਰ.

ਉਆ [ua] *pron* that, a form of ਉਹ. It is an oblique form of third person pronoun. "ua ausar ke hau bəɪɪjaɪ."-sar m 5. "ua ka ʒtu na jane kou."-bavan. "ua te utamu gənaʊ cəɟala."-bavan.

ਉਆਹਿ [uahɪ] his, to him. "uahɪ ʃəpe bɪn ubər na hou."-bavan.

ਉਇ [ui] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "ui sukh kasiu bəɾən sunavət."-sar m 5. 2 See ਉਇ.

ਉਸ [us] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "us uparɪ he marəɟ mera."-suhi fəɾid. 2 5 n sunshine, sunlight. 3 *Skɾ* ਤਭ (to heat, burn, kill) from which are derived words such as ਉਸਟੁ, ਉਸਣ, ਉਸਣੀਸ.

ਉਸਕਣਾ [usakna], **ਉਸਕਨਾ** [usakna] See ਉਕਸਨਾ. 2 to draw a long deep breath, breathe deeply, sigh.

ਉਸਗਾ [usga] See ਅਸਗਾ.

ਉਸਟ [usəɟ] *Skɾ* ਤਭ n ਤਭ to heat, burn One who eats junk and digests it with the heat of its stomach is a camel; one with a long neck. P اشر. "tʊre usəɟ maɪa məɦɪ bhela "-bher kabir. See ਕਰਕਲ. 2 *Skɾ* ਓਠ. a lip. "pharkət usəɟ ru nen."-dett. 'Lips and eyes flutter with anger.' See ਓਸਟ and ਅਧਰ.

ਉਸਟਨ [usɪən] *Skɾ* ਤਸਰਜਨ n throwing, forsaking. "ɪk paɪi vɪc usɪəɦɪ."-var sor m 3. 'Some are thrown in water.'

ਉਸਟਰ [usɪər] See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟਰੁ ਨਿਨ [usɪərɪ nen] ਓਸਠ (lips) and ਨਿਨ (eyes). See ਉਸਟ 2.

ਉਸਟੀਅਹਿ [usɪəɦɪ] See ਉਸਟਨ.

ਉਸਟੀਭ [usɪɟɪ] *Skɾ* ਤਭਿਨਾਭ n an act of sitting in the dark i.e. insistence on doing a job without thinking. 2 turbulence. 3 a slander. 4 a scramble. 5 *Skɾ* ਉੰਚਿਭ *adj* indignant. 6 Some scholars take this word as originating from ਉਸਟ-ਅੰਭ, an impossibility as is laying an egg by a camel.

ਉਸਟੁ [usɪɾə] a camel, an ostrich. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟੀ [usɪɾi] *adj* concerning a camel. See ਉਸਟੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ. 2 *Skɾ* ਤਭ n a female camel.

ਉਸਟੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ [usɪɾi dəmaɪa] n a kettle-drum mounted on a camelback "məce kop keke su usɪɾi dəmaɪe."-carɪɪ 405

ਉਸਤ [usət] n buttocks, rump. 2 to throw, haul.

ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [usət khan], **ਉਸਤਖਾਨ** [usət xvan]

'In the Hindu scriptures the camel is an impure animal and riding it causes impurity. See manu sɪmɪɾɪ Ch 12 s 201 and aɪɪɪ sɪmɪɾɪ s 293 According to Islam, the camel is a sacred animal and worthy of sacrifice. See ਹੋਜ.

P **اُستَران** *n* a part of food that is thrown away like the bone of meat or stone of fruit "usatkhan gosat magzhi pun."—*NP*.

ਉਸਤਰ [ustat], **ਉਸਤਰਿ** [ustatɪ] *Skt* **उस्तृति** *n* praise, a eulogy "ustatɪ kahanu na jai mukhu tuharia."—*phunhe m 5*. See **ਫੁੜ**.

ਉਸਤਰਿਬਨਾਸ ਨਿੰਦਾ [ustatɪ vyaɪ nida] *Skt* **उस्तृतिबनस निंदा** *n* a censure under the garb of praise. 2 a rhetorical form. See **ਬਨਾਨਿੰਦਾ**.

ਉਸਤਰਾ [ustara] *P* **اُسترة** *n* a razor. *Skt* **शुक्र**.

ਉਸਤਰਾ [usatvar] *P* **اُستوار** *adj* firm, strong. 2 honest, firm in religious belief.

ਉਸਤਾ [usta] *P* **اُستَا** *n* a translation of the Zoroastrian scripture also called Zend Avesta. See **ਸੰਦ 3**. 2 short form of **ਉਸਤਾਦ**.

ਉਸਤਾਦ [ustad] *P* **اُستاد** *n* a teacher, an instructor 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "tin ustad panahi."—*var maru 2 m 5*

ਉਸਤਰ [ustor] See **ਉਸਟ**.

ਉਸਤਰੇਵੁ [ustotr] *Skt* **उस्तृवे** *n* praise, a eulogy. 2 a hymn in praise of someone; a psalm. See **ਸੁ**. In Punjabi it is also pronounced as **ਅਸਤਰੇਵੁ** [astotr].

ਉਸਨ [usan] *Skt* **उष्ण** *adj* warm, hot. 2 *n* summer. "usan sit karta kare."—*bxla m 5* 3 an onion, silver. 4 in the Purans, the name of a particular hell. 5 fire. 6 the sun. 7 agile, free from sloth. See **ਉਸ 3**.

ਉਸਨਕ [usnak] *Skt* **उष्णक** *adj* smart, active 2 which warms, or heats.

ਉਸਨਤਾਪ [usantap] *Skt* **उष्णताप** *n* a fever caused by heat. **اُستار** bilious fever. In it, the normal body temperature heats up the blood abnormally to produce a burning sensation and dryness in the eyes, mouth and throat, causes nauseous feeling and bitter taste; the urine becomes yellowish in colour; intense thirst and headache occur.

For its cure the first step is to alleviate constipation, then take a mixture of *karu*, *cal's*

tail (cypress scouiosus), holerhera antidy senterica, frageria vesca, and creeper *paṭha* in equal measures, pound and boil them in the proportion of half a pound of water for 1 tola of the pounded mixture. When half the water has evaporated, add one tola of lump sugar. Administered to the patient after sieving, it brings him relief.

Alternatively, a pounded mixture of oldenlandin bifora, *bāsa*, *karu*, wormsood, coriandrum stivum (coriander seeds), myrtle, all in equal measure, is beneficial. The patient is required to avoid hot condiments, pickles and liquor. "sital jver eru usantap bhān chāi rog eru sānīpal gān."—*carrtr 405*. 2 sun-stroke.

ਉਸਨਾ [usna] *Skt* **उषणा** *adv* with pleasure. 2 at once, immediately. 3 *n* **उषानस**. Shukrachary, mentor of the demons. See **ਹੁਕੁ**.

ਉਸਨਾਕ [usnak] *A* **اُستاك** plural of **ਉਸਨਕ**. virtues, moral excellences. 2 *adj* virtuous, morally upright. "kāt sughar usnak."—*NP*. 3 *P* **ਉਸਨਾਕ** beautiful. See **ਉਸਨਾਕ**. 4 shrewd, sagacious. 5 See **ਉਸਨਕ**.

ਉਸਨਾਕ ਸਿੰਘ [usnak singh] a resident of Sirhind who was a whisk-holder in the service of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਉਸਨੀਸ [usnis], **ਉਸਨੀਕ** [usnik] *Skt* **उष्णीष** *n* something that protects the head from the sun etc.; a helmet, crown. 2 a turban, an under-turban. "sīr pe usruk-hī nīk banai."—*NP*.

ਉਸਮਾਨ [usman] **اُسمان** See **ਮਲੀਕਾ**.

ਉਸਰ [usar] *A* **اُسر** a tenth part, tithe 2 one tenth of income from land payable to the king.

ਉਸਰਈਆ [usraia] builds up. See **ਉਸਰਣਾ**. "jiu balak balughar usraia."—*bxla a m 4*. 2 *n* construction, building. 3 *adj* (one) who builds by laying bricks.

ਉਸਾ [usa] See **ਉਸਾ 3**.

ਉਸਾਸ [usas], **ਉਸਾਸਾ** [usasa] *Skt* **उच्छ्वास** *n* a cold

breath, long breath, sigh "coṭ soheli sel ki lagat lex usas."—*s kabir*. "pāth nihare kamini locan bharile usasa."—*gaur kabir*.

ਉਸਾਹ [usah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* zeal, courage 2 an enterprise

ਉਸਾਹੀ [usahi] *Skt* उत्साही *adj* zealous, enthusiastic. 2 enterprising.

ਉਸਣ [usan] *Skt* अन्त *n* the end. 2 a result, consequence, an outcome. 3 consciousness, awareness. 4 ਔਸਨ timely sense of means to be employed.

ਉਸਾਰਣਾ [usarna], **ਉਸਾਰਨਾ** [usarnu] *Skt* उत्-ਚੁਜ, उत्सर्जन *n* making, constructing. 2 the act of placing one above another. "jo usare so dhaṁsi tisū binu avaru na koī."—*oṣkar*.

ਉਸਾਰੀ [usari] *n* the process of constructing, building. See **ਉਸਾਰਣਾ**.

ਉਸਾਰੂ [usaru] *adj* a mason, builder.

ਉਸਾਰੇਏ [usarede] *adv* in the act of constructing or building. 2 *adj* (those) who build. "koṭhe māḍap māṛia usarede bhi gae."—*s ferid*.

ਉਸਿ [usi] to or for him/her. See **ਉਸ**. "trsa suveran tesī usī maṭi."—*sukhmani*.

ਉਸੀਨਰ [usīnar] *Skt* *n* a place inhabited by those who fulfil desires; Gandhar Desh. 2 son of King Mahamana and father of Shivi, a Chandarvanshi king.¹ "gayo usīnar bhupatī paa."—*GPS*. See **ਭਾਲਵ**.

ਉਸੀਰ [usīr] *Skt* *n* the scented root of Andropogon muricatus a grass plant, used for making fans and straw screens, also used to make perfumes and numerous medicines. See **ਖਸ**.

ਉਸੁ [usu] See **ਉਸ** "usu aṣṭhan ka nahī bīnas."—*sukhmani*.

ਉਸੁਠ [usuṭ] *A* اصول plural of ਅਸਲ. *n* a tenet, principle. 2 a doctrine, an outcome. 3 a root, a base.

ਉਸੇਈ [usei] See **ਉਸੇਨਾ**.

ਉਸੇਸ [uses] *Skt* उच्छ्वास *n* a sigh, cold breath.

¹For Ushinar's tale, See Mahabharat part one, p. 131.

"nares jī uses lī"—*ramav*. 'King Dashrath heaved a sigh'

ਉਸੇਨਾ [usena] to heat, warm, foment. 2 to cook, boil, "bījnādī bhune bhije pise o usei bībīdhanī."—*BGK*. 'meals of different kinds, roasted, soaked, ground, or boiled.'

ਉਸਟ [uṣṭra] See **ਉਸਟ**

ਉਸਤੀ [ustatī] See **ਉਸਤਤਿ**. "kavan bīdhi ustatī karē?"—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਉਹ [uh] *pron* he, she, they. "uh tau bhut bhut karī bhagī."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 *part* expressive of grief, surprise and fear. 3 a vocative pointing to some one or something.

ਉਹਦਾ [uhda] *A* اُہدہ *n* a rank, post, position. 2 a responsibility.

ਉਹਦਾਰ [uhdadar], **ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ** [uhdedar] *P* اُہدہ دار *n* the holder of a rank. See **ਉਹਦਾ**.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhā] at that place, there. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *pron* the same, that. "jahī dekho, uhi he."—*cāḍī 1*. "uhi pio uhi khū."—*gaur m 5*.

ਉਹੀਂ [uhī] at that very place. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

ਉਹੁ [uhu] *pron* he. See **ਉਹ**. "uhu sakatu bapura marī gāra."—*s kabir*.

ਉਕਸਣਾ [ukasna], **ਉਕਸਨਾ** [ukasna] *Skt* उत्कर्षण *v* to rise or move upwards. "guru ke sar jīn ke lage nahī uksan pae."—*GPS*. 2 to flare up, shine. 3 to raise head.

ਉਕਸਾਉਣ [uksaut] *n* incitement, instigation. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ [uksauna] *v* to raise, instigate, provoke. 2 *abet*. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

ਉਕਸਾਵਟ [uksavat] See **ਉਕਸਾਉਣ**.

ਉਕਤ [ukat] *Skt* उक्त *adj* said, mentioned. "sagāl ukat upava."—*sri am 5* 'All efforts mentioned above failed.' 2 *Skt* उक्त *n* vital air, breath. 3 an utterance, a statement. "harīo ukte tān khīnsua."—*gaur m 5*. 'failed to speak.'

ਉਕਤਾ [ukta] *n* a speaker, talker. 2 a poet.

ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ [uktauna] *v* to fail to speak, stop speaking. 2 to be indifferent, to lose interest.

3 to be tired "pachē bojh uktavaṣ."—BGK
ਉਕਰਾਣਾ [uktana], ਉਕਤਾਨਾ [uktanā] *adj* devoid
of strength, weak. 2 with weak sight. "kitre
ratāne uktane."—BG 'many suffering from
nyctalopia, and weak vision.' 3 tired.
4 apathetic. 5 v to get tired. 6 to fluster.

ਉਕਤਿ [ukati] *Skt* ਉਕਤਿ *n* a speech, remark. 2 a
novel phrase. "ukati stanap kichu na jana."
—asa *m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਉਕਤਿ *n* a scheme or plan;
proposal. "apni ukati khalave bhojan apni
ukati khelave."—dhana *m* 5

ਉਕਤਿਬਿਲਾਸ [ukati-bilas], ਉਕਤਿਬਿਲਾਸ [ukati-
vīlaṣ] a free translation of Durgā's
omnipotent power in Dasam Granth,
Chandichārītar excels in marvellous quotes.
Its first line reads "āth cādi cārītr ukati
bilas."—dhana *m* 5.

ਉਕਥ [ukath] See ਉਕਤ 2

ਉਕਰ [ukar] *n* a weight, load. 2 weightage,
regard. "ukar apno kyōkar khovhi."—GPS.
3 elderliness, reverence. 4 to spread, sprawl.
5 See ਉਕਰਣਾ.

ਉਕਰਣਾ [ukarna], ਉਕਰਨਾ [ukarna] *Skt* उत्कर्तृ *v*
to cut, chop into bits. 2 to dig, scrape.

ਉਕਲੇਵ [ukled] *Skt* उत्क्लेव *n* vomit, puke causing
nausea or sweat.

ਉਕੜਨਾ [ukarna] *v* to bend, bow. 2 to catch,
pounce.

ਉਕਾਣੀ [ukai] *n* an omission, oversight, a
mistake.

ਉਕਾਸਣਾ [ukasna], ਉਕਾਸਨਾ [ukasna] See ਉਕਸਣਾ.
"sis ukase uparī joi."—GPS.

ਉਕਾਬ [ukab] *A* أُكْبُ *n* a chasing and hunting
bird, larger than a falcon but smaller than a
vulture that has black eyes; an eagle. It is a
foreign bird and does not lay eggs in the
Punjab. It has a large head and heavy talons.
An eagle can easily kill a fox or a rabbit. On
seeing other hunting birds like hawks preying,
it swoops on them, snatches their prey and

flies away. It keeps away from the odour of
roses and does not get close to them. Snakes
do not come where its feathers are burnt. In
the past its feathers were stuck in arrows. See
ਲਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਉਕਾਰ [ukar] *n* the character ਉ. 2 pronunciation
of ਉ. 3 ਉਅਕਾਰ. "vastua ukarā."—gyan.
meaning 'Through ura is the form of the
ultimate realised.' 4 the Creator. "jājar ukar
prakaṣ mīte."—NP. 'The realisation of the
Creator eliminates worldly bonds.' 5 immanent,
latent with qualities. See ਉਕਾਰਸ.

ਉਕਾਰਸ [ukaras] *sen* has form, is immanent. "kz
ukarās, ki nikarās."—gyan. 'is with and
without form.'

ਉਕਾਲ [ukal] *n* a bad time, an evil hour. 2 the
lack of something; destruction. "trec cāthe
cārān ukala."—BG.

ਉਕੇਰਾ [ukera] *n* an engraver, inscriber. 2 *adj*
engraved. "silpin citr visal ukera."—GPS.
'The craftsmen engraved a wide picture.' See
ਸਿਲਪ and ਸਿਲਪੀ.

ਉਕਣਾ [ukkna] *v* to forget, err.

ਉਕਾ [ukkar] *adj* (one) who misses, fails or
forgets to act. "guru te ukkar ceta."—BG

ਉਕਾ [ukka] *adv* originally, initially, completely.
2 *adj* altogether, overall.

ਉਕੁ [ukt] See ਉਕਤ

ਉਕੁਨਿਮਿਤਾ [uktnimitta] See ਚਿਲੇਸੋਕਿ (b).

ਉਕੁ [ukti] See ਉਕਤਿ.

ਉਖਲ [ukhal], ਉਖਲੀ [ukhli] *Skt* ਉਲੂਖਲ *n* one
whose face is skyward; a vessel of wood or
stone with a deep pit in which grain is hulled,
flailed or thrashed. 2 sockets of sense organs.
"nau ukhal."—BG 29-10. 'nine openings of the
human body.' 3 sense inhering the organs,
socket. "nau ukhal vic ukhli."—BG

'Nose, ear, eye etc are limbs formed like sockets. In them,
the faculty to smell, hear and see, operates as sense.

ਉਖੱਲਣਾ [ukkhālṇa] v to skin, scrape or remove the surface layer. "kuhr kuhr khāl khāl viṇassi."—BG

ਉਖੜਣਾ [ukhaṛṇa] v to become rootless. 2 to shift from a place.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] See ਉਖਾ 3. 2 Dg night.

ਉੱਖਣ [ukkhāṇ] v (ਉੱਖ-ਖਨਨ) to dig up, excavate, to mine. "khan ukkhān kaḍh an de nirmolāk hira."—BG

ਉਗਣਾ [ugṇa], ਉਗਨਾ [ugna] v to sprout, come out of the seed. 2 (for the sun) to rise, appear.

ਉਗਰ [ugar] See ਉਗਰਿ and ਉਗੁ.

ਉਗਰਣ [ugraṇ] Skt उद्गिरण v to throw out eaten stuff from the mouth, vomit. 2 (for a weapon) to come out of the scabbard with force. See ਉਗਰਿ.

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] n collection; the act of raising, taking or receiving.

ਉਗਰਿ [ugarī] adv with a jerk. 2 with a leap. "ur te ugarī kaṭari lagi."—caritr 113.

ਉਗਲ [Ugal] Skt उद्गलि. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਉਗਲਣਾ [ugālṇa], ਉਗਲਨਾ [ugālṇa] See ਉਗਰਣ. "bikhu kaḍhr mukh uglare."—var gau m 4. 'gurgled out of the mouth.' "ugāl myan te khaṛag papate."—GPS. 'The sword leapt out of the scabbard and fell.'

ਉਗਲਾਏ [uglare] leaping out. See ਉਗਲਨਾ.

ਉਗਲੀ [Ugli] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀ.

ਉਗਵਣ [ugvaṇ], ਉਗਵਨ [ugvaṇ] v to come out, sprout. "nav bije nau ugve."—var ram 1 m 3. 2 to rise, appear, become manifest. "je sau cēda ugavṇi."—var asa m 2. 3 n early morning, dawn. 4 the east, where the sun rises. "ugvaṇhu te athvaṇhu."—var ram 3

ਉਗਵੰਦਾ [ugvāda] rising, appearing. 2 n Arora, a resident of Chuhnian who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and attained beatitude "seṭha ugvaḍa dou apār sabhaga tin."—GPS.

ਉਗਾਹ [ugah] See ਉਗਾਹਣਾ. 2 n a witness. See ਕਵਾਹ.

ਉਗਾਹਣਾ [ugahṇa], ਉਗਾਹਨਾ [ugahṇa] Skt उद्-ग्रहण v to collect, receive. 2 to deposit, realize.

ਉਗਾਹਾ [ugaha] a matrik metre of two lines, each having 26 matras with a mid pause after the fifteenth and the final pause after the next eleventh matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

"me manī tanī premu pīrām ka,
atṭhe pahīr lagānī.

jan nanak kirpa dharī prabh,

satigur sukkhī vāsānī."—var gau 1 m 4.

ਉਗਾਹਿ [ugahi] n See ਉਗਾਹ 2 ਉਚ-ਗਾਹ a boat, ship. "cārā tale ugahī besīo sramu na rahīo sarīrī."—maru a m 5. 'The passenger sat with the boat under his feet unmindful of the disrespect shown, rather he alleviated his fatigue.'

ਉਗਾਹੀ [ugahi] n evidence; the statement of a witness. "leke vaḍhi denī ugahi durmatī ka galī phaha he"—maru solhe m 1.

ਉਗਾਣਾ ਸਰਾਇ [ugāṇa sarai] See ਉਗਾਣੀ.

ਉਗਾਣੀ [ugāṇī] a village in tehsil and police station Rajpura in Patiala state. It has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. Pandit Tara Singh has referred to Ugani as Ugani Sarai.

Two halls have been built in a single compound, the right hand one is in the memory of the ninth Guru and the left hand one in that of the tenth Guru. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala had got them constructed. The gurdwara has 20 bighas of land attached to it. Its sewadar is a baptized Singh.

¹In this the sign of adhak () has been used at two places, only to show the number of matras. In Gurbani, we should not add any sign on our own because expert grānthis, while reciting, pay adequate ear to geminated words. In "kānī musla suphu galz."—s farid., the pronunciation of "musalla" is evident enough.

From Sarai Banjara railway station, a mile long path leads eastward to this place.

ਉਗਾਰਾ [ugāra] a gāṇik metre comprising four lines, each line organised as ISI, SSI, SIS, S, with pauses after every five characters.

Example:

ajitt jitte, abah bahe,
akhād khāde, adah dahe,
abhād bhāde, adēg dāge,
amūn mūne, abhāg bhāge.¹—ramav.

ਉਗਾਧ [ugadh] *n* a vāṇik metre also named tṛikāṛia and yaṣoda. It has four lines each organised as ISI, S, S, S.

Example:

sabari nēṇā, udas bēṇā,
kahyo kunari, kuvritikari.²—ramav.

ਉਗਲਣਾ [ugalna] *v* See **ਉਗਲਣਾ**. 2 to roll whatever is put into the mouth between tongue and palate, to ruminate; to chew the cud.

ਉਗਲਦਨ [ugaldan] *n* a utensil in which whatever is being rolled in the mouth is spit; a spittoon, cuspidor.

ਉਗਲੀ [ugali] *n* rumination; the act of chewing the cud as goats and sheep do.

ਉਗੁਰ [ugur] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* a bud, sprout. “kellar khet nē bijugur.”—BG. ‘in saline barren field, the seed does not sprout.’

ਉਗੁ [ugr] *Skt* उग्र *adj* frightening, fearful, terrible. “ugr pap sakat nār kine.”—kalī a m 4. 2 sharp, piercing. 3 irate. 4 strong, powerful. 5 *n* according to Manu, a kshatri offspring born to a shudra (low caste) woman, (in Aushnas Smṛiti) a Brahman’s offspring born to shudra woman 6 Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਣ** [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ** [ugrsen] *Skt* उग्रसेन *n* one who has a strong army; son of

¹Excitement of women is shown through the example of Kekai.

²With tear filled eyes, King Dashrath said to Kekai. “O false woman! you are an evil woman.”

Ahuk born to Pavanrekha, husband of Karani, father of Kans, elder brother of maternal grandfather of Krishan and elder brother Devki’s father Ugarsen brought up his niece as his own daughter and therefore Devki came to be known as Ugarsen’s daughter.

Ugarsen ruled over the kingdom of Mathura very efficiently, but his wicked son Kans dethroned him and himself became the king. Krishan killed his maternal uncle Kans and reinstated Ugarsen on the throne. Ugarsen was a devotee of the Creator. “ugrsen kau raj abhe bhāgtah jan dio.”—savcye m 1. “ugrsen ki kāṇika nam devki tas.”—krsen 2 a son of king Parikshit. 3 a devotee of Guru Amar Das whom the latter imparted religious instruction “ugrsen aru ramu dipa”—GPS.

ਉਗ੍ਰਕਰਮਾ [ugrkarma] *Skt* उग्र कर्म *adj* (one) who commits terrible deeds. 2 cruel, merciless.

ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨਾ [ugrdhanva], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨੀ** [ugrdhanvi], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨਾ** [ugrdhanya] *Skt* उग्रधना *adj* who wields a stiff bow, mighty bowman. “mahā ugrdhanya baḍi phaj lek”—ramav. 2 Indar. 3 Shiv. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾ [ugra] *Skt* *n* goddess Kali; Kalika. 2 a wrathful woman. “tume log ugra atyugra bakhane.”—caritr 1. 3 parsley seed.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ [ugrayudh] according to Harivansh, a celebrated king. 2 dreadful arms, sharp weapons

ਉਗ੍ਰਾ [ugru] *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered signal service during the raising of Amritsar. “bhai ugru aru kalyana.”—GPS.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸ [ugres] *Skt* *n* god of fierce people; lord of village-republics, Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸੁਜਿਆਰਾ [ugresujara] *sen* ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ-ਈਸ਼-ਉਜਿਆਰਾ. Ugarsen, the illustrious king. 2 majesty of king Ugarsen. “dvaravati ugresujara.”—caritr 203.

ਉਘਟ [ughat] *S n* cleanliness 2 the idea of becoming manifest.

ਉਘਟਤ [ughatat] being born, rising. See ਉਘਟਨ.
“ughatat tan tarēg rēg atī.”—*hāyare 10*.

ਉਘਟਨ [ughatan], ਉਘਟਨਾ [ughatna] *Skt* उद्घाटन *v* to reveal. “nīda koi nā srijho, iū ved ughatē.”—*BG 2* to create, make, organise.

ਉਘਰ [ughar], ਉਘਰਨਾ [ugharṇa] *v* to get away from the screen, become distinct. 2 to get manifest. “ugharī gūia jesa khoṭa dhabua nadarī saraphā aīa.”—*asa m 5*. See ਚੁਘਾ.

ਉਘਰਾਹਾ [ughrara] *n* a gully formed by running water; a pit formed by a water current. 2 a crevice, fissure.

ਉਘਲਾਉਣਾ [ūghlauna] *v* to doze, be sleepless.

ਉਘਲਾਨਾ [ughlana] *adj* dozing, feeling sleepy, drowsy. “mera mōnu alsia ughlana.”—*jet m 4*.

ਉਘੜ [ughar] ਉਘੜਨਾ [ugharṇa] See ਉਘਰਨਾ.
“suavgir sēbh ughar ae.”—*var gāu 1 m 4* See ਸੁਅਘਰੀ.

ਉਘਾ [ugha] See ਉੱਘਾ.

ਉਘਾਨਾ [ughana] *v* to doze off; to jerk into wakefulness while drowsy, to be sleepless. 2 to challenge, call to fight. “mar mar cōhū or ughae.”—*caritr 405*. 3 to call. “jāb rant hve din ughayo.”—*caritr 113*.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharan] See ਉਘਾਰਨਾ.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ughavan] *v* to be drowsy; to doze off. 2 to render prominent 3 to roar, challenge to fight. “dou mar hi mar ughavē.”—*krisan*.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharan], ਉਘਾਰਨਾ [ugharṇa] *S v* to remove the cover; to denude. 2 show, reveal.

ਉਘ [uggh] *n* news, trace, information. 2 fame, reputation.

ਉਘਾ [uggha] *adj* manifest. 2 famous. “pēcā vic ugha kārī vekhalīa”—*gāu var 1 m 4*. 3 the weapon drawn out from the scabbard “ugghē jin neje.”—*ramav*

ਉਚ [uc] See ਉੱਚ.

ਉਚਹਦੀ [uc-hadi] See ਹਦੀ.

ਉਚਕ [ucak] See ਉਚਕਨਾ 2 *n* boredom, mental instability. 3 hangover after doping has ceased. “das kabir tas mād mata ucak nā kabhu jāi.”—*ram kabir*.

ਉਚਕਨਾ [ucakna] *v* to be distracted, be distraught. 2 *n* the act of lifting up, making one jump. “mahā kop ke bīr bājī ucakkē.”—*caritr 405* 3 to take and run away, carry away.

ਉਚਕਾ [ucaka], ਉਚਕਾ [uccaka] *n* a lifter, thief, swindler; pickpocket, robber, dacoit. “haridhan kau ucaka neṛ nā avai.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਉਚਟ [ucat] See ਉਚਟ.

ਉਚਟਨਾ [ucātṇa] to be fed up, become indifferent, not to remain firm. 2 to get out of the way, discontinue 3 to be free from worldly attachments.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucraṇ], ਉਚਰਣਾ [ucraṇa], ਉਚਰਨਾ [ucarna] *Skt* उच्चारण *v* to say, speak, utter. “ucarhu ram nam.”—*gāu m 5*. 2 उत्-चरण to eat up, devour. “kam krodh trisna ucre.”—*var sar m 3*.

ਉਚਰਾਉਣਾ [ucvauna], ਉਚਰਾਨਾ [ucvana] *Skt v* to lift from lower to higher level, raise. “sikkhan te ucvaṛ su lina.”—*GPS*.

ਉਚਰਨਾ [ucarna] See ਉਚਟਨਾ.

ਉਚੜਾ [ucra], ਉਚੜੀ [ucrī] See ਉਚਟਨਾ. 2 See ਉੱਚੜਾ. ਉਚੜਾਉਣਾ [ucauna] *v* to lift, raise, in cite. “bāni bhar ucarnī chōṭie.”—*var ram 3*.

ਉਚਾਈ [ucaī] See ਉਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* height, altitude. 3 elderliness, praise.

ਉਚਾਟ [ucat] *Skt* उच्चाट *n* melancholy, apathy. 2 a state of the mind, getting distraught.

ਉਚਾਟਨ [ucaṭan] *Skt* उच्चाटन *n* disjoining, dismantling. 2 distraction. “ucaṭanadī karmānē”—*gyan*.

ਉਚਾਣ [ucaṇ], ਉਚਾਨ [ucan] high level, high place, grandeur. 2 height, altitude. 3 *v* to lift, raise. “bhar ke ucanhar tyar bhe apar hi”—*NP*.

ਉਚਘਟ [ucapat], ਉਚਘਟਿ [ucapātī], ਉਚਘਟ [ucabat] *n* the sale or purchase on credit; taken from

shop without cash payment. "dori ucapati lekha na likhi."—*tukha chāt m* / See ਉੱਚਿ. 2 the process of lifting.

ਉਚਾਰਣ [ucaraṇ], ਉਚਾਰਨ [ucaraṇ] See ਉਚਰਣ.

ਉਚਾਰ [ucara] *Sk* उच्चारित *adj* said, spoken. 2 *n* a recital of pedigree or genealogy at the time of marriage. "nabhikamal mahi bedi racile, brahmgyan ucara."—*asa kabir*

ਉਚਾਲਾ [ucala] *Sk* उच्चलित *adj* transient, mortal

ਉਚਾਵੈਚ [ucavacc] *adj* uneven. 2 criticism. See ਉੱਚਾਵਚ.

ਉਚਾਵਾ [ucava] *adj* high, lofty. 2 raised, lifted. "satiguru sacca sahu he hor sahu besah ucave."—*BG*. 'Trust in other traders has vanished.'

ਉਚਿਸਟ [ucisat] See ਉਚਿਸਟ.

ਉਚਿਤ [ucit] *Sk* उचित *adj* suitable, appropriate. "udar ucit darid haran."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 2 condign, correct. 3 known, acquainted. 4 connected. 5 happy, satisfied.

ਉਚਿਤਾ [ucita] *n* suitability, propriety. 2 superiority. "ucita sikkhi par caghjari."—*GPS*.

ਉਚਿਤਾਨੁਚਿਤ [ucitanucit] *ery* ਉਚਿਤ-ਅਨੁਚਿਤ fair and foul, good and bad. "ucitanucit nahi man janhi."—*GPS*.

ਉਚੇਰਾ [ucera] *adj* marked by loftiness, highly exalted.

ਉਚੇਰ [ucer] *n* an act of teasing, a reasoning. 2 See ਉਚੇਰਨਾ.

ਉਚੇਰਨਾ [ucerna] *v* to pull apart, to peel 2 to separate. See ਉਚੇਰਨ.

ਉੱਚ [ucc] *Sk* उच्च *adj* high, lofty. 2 superior, superb. "tin kau padvi ucc bhai."—*saveye m* 4. 3 *n* a town on the southern bank of Satluj river in Ahmedpur subdivision of Bahawalpur state. Thirty eight miles' to the south east of Bahawalpur town, it had Devgarh as its old name. Towards the end

¹ E a mile has 1760 yards i.e. eight furlongs.

of the twelfth century, its ruler Raja Dev Singh, having been defeated by Sayyad Jalaludin Bukhari escaped to Marwar.² The Sayyad plundered Devgarh and married the king's daughter Sundarpari and renamed the town as Uch. It is a famous seat for many Muslim saints and they call it "Uch Sharif." Now it comprises three neighbouring settlements.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰ [uccsur] See ਉੱਚਸੁਰ. In Dasam Granth some ignorant scribe has put this word wrongly in place of ਉੱਚਸੁਰ. "eravat taru uccsur harhi dæ sukhpar."—*caritr* 113. 'Eravat, the elephant, Kalap tree and Uchshrav, the horse were given to Indar.' 2 a high pitch, loud tone.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾ [uccsura] *Sk* उच्चसुरा *n* one who has high ears, such horse of Indar is white, which is in colour. According to the Purans, it emerged when gods and demons churned the ocean. "ucc sra vah saman nirat karat."—*prichat* See ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾਇਸ. 2 a seven-mouthed horse of the sun which neighs loudly. 3 deaf; *xa* also called ਚੌਥੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ (ascended to the top floor) by the Nihangs. 4 *adj* highly reputed, celebrated.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾਇਸ [uccsraais], ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾਈਸ [uccsraais] *n* the owner of this horse. "uccsraais es esri isri eriri."—*sanama*. 'Uchshrav is owned by Indar, his master is Kashyap, earth is his property, his protection is by the king's army, the gun is his enemy.'

ਉੱਚ ਕਾ ਪੀਰ [ucc ka pir] *adj* a guru of a lofty status, universal teacher, teacher's teacher 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh, whom Gani Khan, Nabi Khan and Bhai Daya Singh attributed this doubly suggestive epithet to the royal army at the time of his departure from Machhivara. Thereby the Muslims took him for some

² Jalaludin was a disciple of Sheikh Bahauddin of Multan.

holymān of this town (Uch). "nəgar ucc ko basī bhakhat dirāgh pīr ritī lākhyāt."—GPS. See ਉੱਚ 3.

ਉੱਚਾ [uccra], ਉੱਚੀ [uccrī], ਉੱਚਾ [ucca] marked by greatness. "pīr ucīe marīe tīhu lōa sīr taja."—sukhī chāt m 1. 'some one staying in a lofty palace.' See ਉੱਚ.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uccaghar] *n* the loftiest state, salvation. 2 the ultimate stage in spiritual exercise 3 a holy congregation 4 See ਘਰ ਉੱਚਾ and ਨਿਰਵਰ੍ਹ.

ਉੱਚਾਟ [uccaṭ] See ਉੱਚਾਟ.

ਉੱਚਾਠ [uccaṭh] *Skt* उच्चस्थल *n* the region of the True One, the exalted state. 2 a holy congregation. 3 an aspirant with pure conscience and spiritual loftiness. See ਉੱਚਾ ਠ.

ਉੱਚਾਵ [uccavac] *Skt* उच्चाव *adj* high and low. 2 small and big. 3 good and bad. "jag mahī uccavac je kaj."—GPS.

ਉੱਚ [ūch] *Skt* उच्च *n* the act of picking up grains fallen in the harvested field. 2 grains lying in the passage or food fallen in the field after harvesting.

ਉੱਚੀਲ [ūchāl] *Skt* उच्चलील *adj* (one) who lives by collecting ears of corn fallen in the harvested field.

ਉੱਚਾ [uchak], ਉੱਚਾਨ [uchkan] *n* the act of jumping upward in sitting position, a gambol. "uchkāt taji."—kalki. 'The Arab horses gambol.'

ਉੱਚੀਲਿ [ūchbrīlī] *Skt* उच्चलीति *n* the act of making both ends meet by picking up stray grains from the harvested field. 2 a holyman specifically mentioned in Mahabharat, so named because of his habit of picking up fallen grains or ears of corn from the harvested fields.

ਉੱਚਨ [uchran], ਉੱਚਨ [uchan], ਉੱਚਨਾ [uchalna] *Skt* उच्चलन *v* to leap, gambol, skip, frisk. 2 to overflow the banks "bharī sarvaru jāb uchle, tab tarānu duhela"—s farid. "uchlīa kamu kal

maṭī lagi."—benī sri.

ਉੱਚਲਾ [uchla] *n* a vārnīk metre also named uchāl, hāsak and pākṭr. It has four lines, each line is organised as Sll, S, S.

Example:

gavat nari. bajat tarī.

dekhat raja devat saja.—aj.

ਉੱਚਾਵ [uchav] *Skt* उत्सव *n* a pleasure-giving task, joyful work. 2 happiness.

ਉੱਚਾਹ [uchah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* courage, boldness. 2 ambition. 3 endeavour. 4 fondness. 5 amusement.

ਉੱਚਾਹਾ [uchahar] *n* hatred, disgust. 2 nausea, numbness, the act of writhing.

ਉੱਚਾਹਾ [uchahra] *n* zeal. See ਉੱਚਾਹ. 2 a person full of zeal and ardour.

ਉੱਚਾਹਾ [uchahara] with ardour, courageously. "kur mare kal uc.ahara."—maru solhe m 1.

ਉੱਚਾਹਿ [uchahī] with zeal. 2 for amusement. "kheḷ kiya apne uchahī jiu."—saveye m 4 ke.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uchar] *n* a covering, bolster. "jari sāg jāre rajī arun uchar hī."—NP. 'red coloured (quilt) covers.' 2 See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਰਨ [ucharan] See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਲ [uchal] See ਉੱਚਲਾ and ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ.

ਉੱਚਾਲਨ [uchalan], ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ [uchalna] *Skt* उच्चलन *v* to make one leap, to make one jump across. 2 to throw upward. 3 to turn upside down.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uchar] *n* a covering, bolster. See ਉੱਚਾਰ. 2 covering material.

ਉੱਚਿਸਟ [uchisat] *Skt* उच्छिष्ट *adj* left-over victuals or leavings, refuse.

ਉੱਚੇਦਨ [uchedan] *Skt* उच्छेदन *v* to dig up, excavate. 2 to cut into pieces, chop, to gnaw. 3 to destroy.

ਉੱਚੇਰ [ucher] *n* ਉੱਚੇਰ-ਫੇਰ. water-front, river-bank. 2 the act of grazing animals. 3 See ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ.

ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ucher cārṇa] *Skt* स्वैर सञ्चार unrestricted wandering of animals; grazing freely.

ਉਚੋਹਾਰਾ [uchohara] See ਉਚੋਹਾਰਾ

ਉਚੋਹਾਰਾ (uchāg) *Skt* उत्सर्ग *n* a lap "siri cād dhar nam tih pay uchāg bhātī."—*NP*.

ਉਜੱਧ [ujadd] *adj* uncouth, very stupid.

ਉਜਬਕ [ujbak] *P* اُجَبَك *n* an inhabitant of Tatar. 2 an uncivilized race of Tatar. There were many Uzbaks in the army of Taimur whose ancestor was an Uzbek. This race is mentioned at many places in the Indian history. 3 In Punjabi, a tall, strong but stupid man is called by this name. "ujbak kisu valayat kera. khar bahut aru oj ghanera."—*GPS*.

ਉਜਲ [ujar] *n* strength, power. 2 *adj* desolate, uninhabited. 3 *ا* *n* excuse. 4 reason, cause. 5 an act of expressing helplessness.

ਉਜਲਖਾਹੀ [ujarxahi] *P* اُجَر خَاہِی the act of asking for the cause or the reason. 2 asking about the reason of a person's death, condolence. 3 the act of asking for pardon.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujar] *ا* اُجَر *n* the act of paying for the work done, wage. 2 hire, fare.

ਉਜਲ [ujal] *Skt* उज्ज्वल, उज्ज्वल. shining, clean, clear. "ujal moti sohne."—*suhi var m 1*. 2 white. "ujal kha cīlakna." Poets consider the following objects as shining and clean: amrit (ambrosia), Eravat (Indar's elephant), satyug (the epoch of truth), satgun (qualities of truth), crystal, saradghan (killer of cold, fire), goddess Sarda, oyster, Shiv, sudarshan (Vishnu's discus), the sun, seşnag (serpent god), conch, saints' heart, laughter, snow, Himalayas, swan, cotton, camphor, kātī māṇī (a jewel), Radha's mother Kirati, kūd flower, Ganga (river Ganges), moonlight, rice, lime, sandalwood, moon, sunlight, Narad, mercury, pūn (meritorious act), Baldev (elder brother of Krishan), pearl, silver, teeth and heron. 3 free from blemish. 4 beautiful. 5 See

¹Many writers pronounce this word as "uzbak."

ਉੱਜਲ.

ਉਜਲ [Ujal] *Skt* उज्जलि *n* the hollow formed with both the hands, palms raised upwards to receive something.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujla] See ਉਜਲ. "soi kām kamaz jitu mukh ujla."—*asa m 5*. "sahib mera ujla."—*var ram m 1*.

ਉਜਲ (ujar) *adj* uninhabited. "koṛī narak berabre ujar soi thau."—*var jet*.

ਉਜਲਨਾ [ujarna] *v* to become uprooted, to get homeless. 2 to be totally destroyed

ਉਜਲ [ujas] *n* light, brightness, radiance. "bijuri prakas jīm tej ko ujas."—*GPS*. "badhyo cād sām caru ujas."—*GPS*. 2 renown.

ਉਜਲਗਰ [ujagar] *adj* well-known, famous. "hārī ke nam kabir ujar."—*asa ravdas*. 2 manifest, bright. "avtar ujar an kīau."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 3 awakened, knowledgeable. 4 *n* the sun. 5 *xa* a lamp, candle.

ਉਜਲਗੀ [ujagri] *n* renown. 2 *xa* lantern.

ਉਜਲ [ujan] *Skt* उज्ज-यान *n* a high flying rider, aeroplane. 2 a god riding, a celestial vehicle.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujana], ਉਜਲੀ [ujani] *adj* rider of a high flying vehicle, rider of an aeroplane. 2 *n* god. "koṛī tetis ujana."—*asa kabir*.

ਉਜਲ [ujar] See ਉਜਲਾ, ਉਜਲ and ਐਜਲ.

ਉਜਲਹੀ [ujarau] *n* light, brightness, illumination. "tab jat joti ujarau lahe."—*gau bavan kabir*.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujara] *n* destruction, devastation. 2 cost or compensation for destruction. "sabh kīda ko bharhu ujara."—*NP*. 3 light, radiance. "nam japat koṛī sur ujara."—*jet m 5*.

ਉਜਲੀ [ujari] *adj* shining, sparkling. "sobhat panī krīpan ujari."—*paras*.

ਉਜਲੇ [ujaro] See ਉਜਲਾ 3. 2 lighted, illuminated. "satiguru sabadi ujaro dipa."—*bzla m 5*. 'lit the lamp of knowledge.'

ਉਜਲਾ [ujala] *n* light, radiance, brightness. "pragat rahio prabhu sarab ujala."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਜਲ.

ઉજાર [ujar] *n* an uninhabited place, a wasteland.

ઉજારના [ujarna] *v* to depopulate, remove habitation 2 to destroy

ઉજાર [ujara] *n* devastation. 2 a fine for causing destruction

ઉજિઆરુ [ujiarau], **ઉજિઆરા** [ujiarara], **ઉજિઆરો** [ujiaro], **ઉજિઆલા** [ujiala], **ઉજિઆરા** [ujiaara] light. See **ઉજારા**. "harī ka nam sōg ujiaara."—*sukhmani*. "bhāro ujiaaro bhavan sāglare."—*dhana ravidas*.

ઉજુ [uju] *۱* **۱** *n* washing of hands, feet and face prior to namaz. "uṭhu pharida uju saji subah nivaḡ gujari."—*s farid*. "kia uju paku kia muhu dhoia?"—*prabha kabir*.

ઉજન [ujen] *Skt* उज्जयिनी *n* a town in Gwalior state, old capital of Malwa, situated on the southern bank of Shipra river. Vikramaditya also ruled here for some time. In Sanskrit texts, this place is also named "Avanti". The ancient temple of Mahakal is to be found here. "bhup ujen puri ko jāhā."—*krishan*.

ઉજાલ [ujal] See **ઉજાલ**. 2 *Dg* *adj* of a high caste. 3 of a pristine race.

ઉજાર [ujar] See **ઉજાર**.

ઉજારા [ujyara] See **ઉજારા**. "jāh anhat sur ujjara."—*sor namdev*.

ઉજાલ [ujval] See **ઉજાલ**.

ઉજાકના [ujhakna], **ઉજાકના** [ujhakna], *v* to shine, be startled. 2 to jump, leap. 3 to bend in order to see.

ઉજર [ujhar], **ઉજરના** [ujharna], **ઉજરન** [ujhran] *v* to depart; to be ruined. "khin pāl baji dekhī ujhrat nahi barā"—*asa e m / 2* to be separated, get displaced or uprooted. "jābe ujhar tū bhakh hē turat vahe chuṭjari."—*cārītr* 68. "ris jujh ujhre rajput."—*ramav* *Skt* **ઉજન**. to be separated. 3 to be unravelled or solved.

ઉજર [ujhar] *n* a garden, forest. 2 a wilderness

through which no path can be found, also **બેઝર**. "bhāne ujharī bhāne raha."—*majh m 5*.

ઉજરપાંથી [ujharpāthī], **ઉજરપાંથી** [ujharpāthi] *adj* ignorant, gone astray, (one) who loses his way in a dense jungle. "ujharpāthī bhrame gavarī."—*suhi chēt m 4*.

ઉજર [ujharī] in a pathless wilderness. See **ઉજર**.

ઉજર [ujhar] *n* a wild wasteland, an uninhabited place. 2 See **ઉજરન**.

ઉજરન [ujharan] *v* to uproot. 2 to scatter, disperse. 3 to wind up. "bhanat nanak jāb khel ujharē tēb eke ekākara."—*maru m 5*.

ઉજર [ujhar] See **ઉજર**.

ઉજીર [ujhir] *adj* undisputed, uncontested, uncontroverted. "gurumukh marag callā as nīrasi jhūr ujhirī."—*BG* 2 not dense, sparse, sporadic. "chin me ghan so kardin ujhira."—*krishan*.

ઉજર [ujhar] See **ઉજર**.

ઉજરપાંથી [ujharpāthī] See **ઉજરપાંથી**.

ઉજ [Uj] *adv* like that, in the same manner.

ઉટ [uṭ] See **ઉટ**. 2 *Skt* straw, herbage.

ઉટકાન [uṭkān] *n* a gāṇik metre of four lines, each line organised as S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S, with the first pause at the twelfth character and the second at the tenth character thereafter.

Example:

surbira saje ghor bajē bajē,
bhaj kātā! sunē ram aē,
balī maryo balī sfidhu patyo jīnē,
tahrī so ber kesē rācāē?
byadh jtyo jīnē jābh maryo unē,
ram star soi suhaē,
de mīlo janki bat he syān ki,
cam ke dam kahe cācāē ?!—*ramav*.

ઉટકાન [uṭkān] *Skt* the act of stopping; an impediment, obstacle. 2 wrangling, an excuse.

¹Mandodari's advice to Ravan.

ਉਟੰਗ [uṭṅgaṇ] *n* seeds of *k5cphali*, a canthodium hirtum, used to cure several diseases.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See **ਉਸਟ** and **ਉਠਣਾ** 2 *Skt* उठ् *vr* to beat; to chide

ਉਠਦੀਸਾ [uṭhaia] *adj* rising. 2 *n* a dancing horse, gamboling like an acrobat. 3 *v* rises. "sardha manx bahutu uṭhaia."—*bzla* 2 *m* 4

ਉਠ ਜਾਣਾ [uṭh jaṇa] *v* to go away, march off. 2 to die, leave the world. "uṭh jaṇa tā keha maṇa?"—*prov.*

ਉਠਣਾ [uṭhṇa], **ਉਠਨਾ** [uṭhna] *Skt* उत्थान *v* to stand up. 2 to wake up. 3 to be alert, get ready for work. 4 to sprout, grow. "jehr te uṭhio tahr hi axo."—*sar* *m* 5. "ji osu mṛic tisu kusat uṭhahi."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

ਉਠਵਾਨੀ [uṭhvani] *n* an attack, a charge. "ture dhavax uṭhvani kari."—*caritr* 176.

ਉਠਵੇਜਾ [uṭhveja] *adj* who rises. 2 who arouses. 3 *n* a jumping horse, smart horse.

ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [uṭhauna] *v* to lift. See **ਉਠਣਾ** and **ਉਠਾਨਾ**. "bānhx uṭhai poṭli."—*s* *ferid*. 2 to remove, abolish, cancel. "sabh lekha rekh-hu uṭhai."—*sor* *m* 5. 3 to decipher a document.

ਉਠਨ [uṭhan] *n* rise, progress. 2 desire for copulation after menses. 3 an attack, a charge. "hari sgh tab kari uṭhana."—*VN*. 4 heroic stanzas sung before the p5ri stanza for generating a heroic feeling.

ਉਠਾਨਾ [uṭharna], **ਉਠਾਨਾ** [uṭhalna] *v* to make one rise or stand up, lift. "pākari kes jam uṭharro."—*asa* *m* 5 *partal*. "ikna sutrā der uṭhai."—*s* *ferid*. 2 to begin. "həri jan siu bad uṭhric."—*bzla* *m* 5. 3 to bear, endure. "dukh bahut uṭhayo."—*GPS*. 4 to stop, prohibit. 5 to obliterate, destroy. See **ਉਠਾਉਣਾ**.

ਉਠਾਇ [uṭhai] *adv* having lifted. See **ਉਠਾਨਾ**. **ਉਠਿ** [uṭhi] having got up, having risen up. "uṭhi isnan kerhu parbhate."—*basāt* *m* 5.

ਉਡ [uḍ] See **ਉਡਣਾ**. "uḍ hun kaga kare."—*gau*

kabir See **ਕਾਊ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ**. 2 See **ਉਡ**.

ਉਡਾ [uḍaḡ] See **ਉਡਾਨ**.

ਉਡਾਇ [uḍgId] *n* the master of uḍgaṇ (stars), the moon "gyan vansikh yut uḍgId."—*GPS*.

ਉਡਾਣਾ [uḍcha] See **ਉਡਾਣਾ** "khojot uḍchanath ke."—*caritr* 2

ਉਡਾਣਾ [uḍṇa] *Skt* उड़ान *v* to fly, rise up into the air

ਉਡਾਨਖਟੋਲਾ [uḍankhaṭola] *n* a flying cot, an aircraft, aeroplane. "uḍankhaṭole bahut sajai."—*PP*.

ਉਡਾਨਪੱਖੇਰੁ [uḍanpākheru] *adj* a migratory bird. 2 human mind. "rhu manu uḍanpākheru ban ka."—*sar kabir*. 3 *n* mind. 4 a body showing erotic charm

ਉਡਾਨਾ [uḍna] See **ਉਡਾਣਾ**.

ਉਡਾਰੀ [uḍari] *adv* having flown. "hās uḍari kodhre pāia."—*s* *ferid*. 2 *adj* flier, capable of flying. "pākhi pāc uḍari nahi dhavhi."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. 'five senses imagined as a bird in flight.'

ਉਡਾਰਿਆ [uḍria] flew away, disappeared. "dharamu pākhi kari uḍria."—*var majh* *m* 1.

ਉਡਾਣਾ [uḍva] stars, planets. "həri jan sobha sabh jag upari, jiu vici uḍva sasikik."—*prabha* *m* 4. See **ਸਜਿਕੀਕ**.

ਉਡਾਉ [uḍau] *adj* spendthrift, prodigal. 2 who flies; capable of flight.

ਉਡਾਰੀ [uḍari] *n* a flight, the act of flying. "mṛthe mākhu mua kiu lāe uḍari."—*asa chāt* *m* 5. 'Unstable, distracted mind flies like a bird.'

ਉਡਾਰੂ [uḍaru] *adj* fit for flying, capable of flying.

ਉਡਿ [uḍi] having flown. "manu pākhi bhəro uḍi uḍi deh diṣi jai."—*s kabir*

ਉਡਿਦ [uḍId] ਉਡ-ਇਦੁ *n* the master of stars; the moon.

ਉਡੀਸਾ [uḍisa] *Skt* ओड़ *n* part of Bengal that includes Cuttack, Balsur and Puri. It is called

Utkal as well. The famous temple of Jagannath is at Puri See ਜਗੰਨਾਥ "kaha udise majenu kia?"—*prabha kabir*.

ਉਤੀਕ [udik] *n* wait. See ਉਤੀਕਣਾ.

ਉਤੀਕਣਾ [udikna], ਉਤੀਕਣਾ [udakna] *Skt* ਉਤ-ਈਕਣ to look upward, to cast constant gaze in one direction. 2 to wait, await.

ਉਤੀਣ [udin], ਉਤੀਣਾ [udina], ਉਤੀਣੀ [udini] *Skt* उदीर्ण *adj* perplexed, confounded 2 sad. "hau harz bajh udiṇia."—*brha cāt m 4*. 3 surprising. "vaṭ hamari khari udiṇi."—*s farid*.

ਉਤੀਨ [udin] See ਉਤੀਣ. 2 *Skt* उद्दिन *n* flight.

ਉਤੀਨੀ [udini] become sad. See ਉਤੀਣੀ. "udini udiṇi udiṇi, kab ghari avari."—*brha pāṭal m 5*.

ਉਤ੍ਰ [udu] *Skt* उद् *n* a bird. 2 water. 3 a star, planet.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾ [udug] short form for ਉਤ੍ਰਾਣ stars.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾਣ [udugan] *n* stars, nebula, starry cluster.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾਣਾਥ [udugnath] *n* lord of udugan, the moon.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾਨਿਕੇਤ [udugniket] house of stars; night.—*sanama*.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾ ਨਿਕੇਤਿਸ [udug niketis] the night, a house of stars, the moon, master.—*sanama*.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾਭੁਪ [udugbhup] the king of stars, the moon.—*sanama*.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾਭੁਪਤੀ ਭੁਪ [udugbhupni bhup] the moon, the lord of stars; its consort river Chandarbhaga whose matron is the earth.—*sanama*. feminine form of the lord.

ਉਤ੍ਰਪ [udup] *Skt* उदुप *n* the lord of ਉਤ੍ਰ (water), Varun. 2 a ship, boat. 3 the moon. 4 a blue jay, heron. See ਉਤ੍ਰ.

ਉਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ [udupati] *Skt* उदुपति *n* the moon. 2 blue jay. See ਉਤ੍ਰ.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾ [uduva] See ਉਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਉਤ੍ਰੇਲਾਲ [uderolal] See ਦਰਬਾਰੀ

ਉਤ੍ਰੇਤ [udāṭ] *n* flight. 2 *adj* flown. 3 flying, while flying. "pavan udāt na dhavē."—*saveye m 3* See ਪਵਣਉਤ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਉਥ [udh] See ਉਥਨ.

ਉਥਲੀਆ [udhliā] See ਉਥਲੀਆ.

ਉਥਾਉਣਾ [udhauna] See ਉਥਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਥੋਨੀ [udhoni] *n* a cloth for covering the body. "manhu sabidu nīl udhoni."—*GPS*. 'As if deep green earth covered with red velvety lady-bugs is a blue embroidered sheet'

ਉਥਲ [uddhal] *adj* who seeks shelter. "dhal uddhlā."—*ramav*. 2 a wearer.

ਉਣ [un] See ਉਣਨ and ਉਣਨ. 2 *Dg* *pron* they.

ਉਣਤਾਲੀ [untali] thirty-nine.

ਉਣਤਰ [unattar] sixty-nine.

ਉਣਤੀ [unatti] twenty-nine. See ਉਣਤੀ.

ਉਣਨਾ [unna] *v* to knit, weave. "taṇi unī khōb carake."—*BG S* ਉਣਨ.

ਉਣਮਣ [unman] *Dg* *adj* unhappy, sad. See ਉਣਮਣ.

ਉਣਵੀਜਾ [unvāja] *Skt* एकोनपचास, forty-nine.

ਉਣਸਥ [unasth] fifty-nine.

ਉਣਸੀ [unasi] seventy-nine.

ਉਣਨਵੇ [unave] *Skt* ऐकोन नवति eighty-nine.

ਉਣਿ [unī] *adv* having knitted. See ਉਣਨ.

ਉਣੇਤੁ [unetu] *Skt* उपनयन *n* the ritual of wearing the sacred thread. "bhadenū unetu karāa."—*ram m 5* bāno. See ਉਣੇਤੁ.

ਉਣੀਜਾ [unāja] See ਉਣਵੀਜਾ.

ਉਥ [ut] *Skt* ਉਥਰ *n* the other world. "It ut jā nai sāgi."—*guj m 5*. 2 *adv* on that side, thither. "ut take ut te utī pekhe."—*dhana m 5*. 3 perhaps. 4 *pron* he. See ਉਥ.

ਉਤਸਰਗ [utsarag] *Skt* उत्सर्ग *n* renunciation, abandonment. 2 charity. 3 termination, end, conclusion.

ਉਤਸਰਪਿਣੀ [utsarpini] *Skt* उत्सर्पिणी *n* visualised by the Jains, a view of Time. Like the Hindus have their cycles of Satyug, etc., Jains have their view of utsarpini. (moving forward) and avsarpani, (moving backward).

ਉਤਸਵ [utsav] *Skt* उत्सव *n* pleasure, rejoicing. 2 a pleasure-giving action.

ਉਤਸਾਹ [utsah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* enthusiasm, boldness.

2 zeal, tenacity. "din dātal, kārhu utsaha."
—*sūhi m 5*.

उत्साही [utsah] *Skt उत्साहिन् adj* enthusiastic.
2 energetic.

उत्सुक [utsuk] *Skt उत्सुक adj* eager to know,
excited with desire.

उत्सुकरा [utsukta] *Skt n* eagerness, ardent desire
to possess something.

उत्कट [utkaṭ] *Skt उत्कट adj* arduous, hard,
tough. 2 furious, fierce. 3 strong. 4 beyond
propriety. 5 inebriated, intoxicated. 6 vain.

उत्कराज [utkaraṣ], उत्कराज (utkarakh) *Skt उत्कर्ष*
n abundance, excess. 2 praise, applause.
3 superiority, prominence. 4 a king of Kashmir
who succeeded Kalash to the throne.

उत्कल [utkal] *Skt उत्कल* son of king Sudyuman
who gave his own name to the country. See
उत्कल.

उत्कला [utkala], उत्करा [utka] See उत्कलिका.

उत्कलिका [utkāṭak] *Skt n* karṣṭa, a tree with
hard thorns, from the fruit of which pickle is
made. See कर्ष.

उत्कलिका [utkāṭha] *Skt उत्कलिका n* intense desire.
"bīhbaḥ hve utkāṭha bhuri."—*NP*.

उत्कलिका [utkāṭhita] *Skt उत्कलिका n* in poetry,
a heroine who, not finding her lover at the
appointed spot in time, thinks about possible
reasons for his not coming. She is also called
Utkala and Utkā.

उत्कृष्ट [utkṛṣṭ] *Skt उत्कृष्ट adj* superb, grand.
2 superior, best.

उत्कषेप [utkṣepaṇ], उत्कषेप [utkhepaṇ] *Skt*
उत्कषेप v to throw upward. 2 to steal. 3 *n* a lid.
4 a winnowing tray. 5 a fan.

उत्तथ [utatth] *Skt उत्तथ n* son of Angira, born
of Shradha, married to Bhadra, daughter of
Som. Varun, the god, got enamoured of
Bhadra and abducted her from Utath's hut.
Utath sent Narad to bring her back, but
Varun refused to hand her over. In wrath,

Utath drank up the entire ocean. Still Varun
did not relent. When Varun's pond went dry
and the entire universe became waterless,
Varun sought refuge with Utath and restored
Bhadra to him. The latter was highly pleased
to have his wife back, and he alleviated all
the troubles of Varun.

There is a story in Mahabharat that Mamta
was Utath's wife. While she was pregnant,
Utath's younger brother Vrihaspati, driven by
lust, went to his sister-in-law and expressed
his desire for sex with her. Mamta and her
child in the womb warned him against the
alleged sin. Vrihaspati cursed the child with
blindness. Thus the child came to be called
Dirghatama (literally great darkness). See
उत्तथ.

उत्पत्ति [utpatī] *Skt उत्पत्ति n* birth, production.
"tisu prabh te sagli utpatī."—*sukhmani*.
2 creation of the universe. "utpatī parlau apī
nirala."—*maru solhe m 1*.

उत्पत्ति भवतु [utpatī parlau] See उत्पत्ति 2.
2 the phenomena of the original creation and
final annihilation of the universe. "utpatī
parlau sabde hove."—*majh a m 3*.

उत्पल [utpal] *Skt उत्पल n* blue lotus. 2 a lotus
flower.

उत्पललोक [utpal-locaṇ] *adj* lotus-eyed, having
very beautiful eyes. "avilokat bhe utpal
locaṇ."—*NP*.

उत्पादन [utpaṭaṇ] *Skt उत्पादन n* digging,
excavating, dismantling, uprooting.

उत्पद्य [utpat] *Skt उत्पाद्य n* tumult, calamity.
2 disturbance. 3 the act of falling over, rushing
upon.

उत्पत्ति [utpatī], उत्पत्ती [utpati] *Skt उत्पत्ति n*
birth, genesis. "brāham bīdu te sabh utpatī."
—*gau kabir*. 2 *Skt उत्पात्ति adj* trouble maker,
rioter.

उत्पादक [utpadak] *Skt उत्पादक adj* who produces.

2 *n* father, begetter. 3 a mythical animal named Sharabh, having four feet on the back and four at the chest. See ਸ਼ਿਰਾਭ.

ਉਤਪਾਦਨ [utpadan] उत्पादन *n* the process of creation or production.

ਉਤਪੰਨ [utpān] *Sk* उत्पन्न *adj* produced or created, born.

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [utprekṣa] *Sk* उत्प्रेक्षा *n* the act of decoding similarity. 2 a figure of speech in a literary composition that involves comparison of two distinct objects to be compared. "an bat ko an me jāhī sābhavan hoī."—*śrīvraj bhūṣan*.

Example:

kop bhai bār cāḍī mahā bahu
juddh karyo rēn me bāl dhari,
leke kripan mahā balvan
pacarkē sūbh ke upar jhari,
sar sō sar ki dhar bajī
jhanekar uṭhī tih te cingari,
manhu bhadav mas ki rēn
lase paṭbijan ki camcari.—*cāḍī 1*.

(b) If such words as "goya" and "mano" are not employed, then gamyotprekṣa or guptotprekṣa comes into being.

Example:

ikk vaddhe tegī tārphen
mad pite loṭan bavle.—*cāḍī 3*.
'as if drunkards were rolling.'

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [utprekṣopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (e).

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਖਾ [utprekhyā] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ.

ਉਤਰਿਸ਼ [utbhṛj], **ਉਤਰੁਸ** [utbhuj] a gaṇṭik metre in Dasam Granth also called utbhuj, ardh bhujāg, somraji and śākhnari. It has four lines, each line being organised as 1SS, 1SS.

Example :

hahasā kapālā. subhasā chitalā.

prabhasā jvalā. anasā karālā.—*kāiki*.

2 *Sk* उत्प्रेक्ष *n* terrigenous or abiogenic matter including minerals and vegetation. "jāl bin

utbhuj kam nahī."—*asa m 1* "śāḍaj jerāj setāj kīnī. utbhuj khaṇī bahur rāddīnī."—*cāpai*.

3 *Sk* उत्-भुज one who extends his own arm or grips another's arm to render help; a helper. "utbhuj cālētu ap karī cine ape tatu pachanē."—*ram m 1*. "utbhuj sarup abigat abhāg."—*gyan*.

ਉਤਮ [utam], **ਉਤਮੁ** [utamu] See ਉੱਤਮ. "utam sāt bhale sājogi."—*dhana m 5*. "utamū ehu bicar hē."—*var asa*.

ਉਤਰ [utar] See ਉਤਰਾ and ਉੱਤਰ

ਉਤਰਸਿ [utrāsī] will go across. "ram nam ki gatī nahī jani kṛṣe utarī parā."—*maru kabir*.

ਉਤਰਾ [utrā], **ਉਤਰਾ** [utrā], **ਉਤਰਾ** [utarna] *Sk* उत्तरा *v* to reach across. 2 to come down from above, descend. 3 to take birth, assume another form. "gharī guru ramdas bhagat utarī ayau."—*savaye m 5*. 4 to cease; to disappear. "utar garo mere man ka sāsā."—*sar m 5*. "laga rāg apar ko nē utarai."—*sava m 5*.

ਉਤਰਾਉ [utrau] *n* the idea of coming down. 2 a slope.

ਉਤਰਿ [utari] northwards. "utari dakhani pūbi des pascami jāu bhakhah."—*savaye m 3*. 2 having descended. "teu utari par parē."—*dhana kabir*.

ਉਤਰੀ [utri] will descend. "dhiaidra tū prabhu milu, nanak utri cīt."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 descended. 3 (you) should descend.

ਉਤਰੀਆ [utria] *adj* (one) who takes across; deliverer. "bhesagar sāt par utria."—*gāu m 5*. 2 descender.

ਉਤਰੁ [utaru] See ਉੱਤਰ. "ape akhe ape samjhe tīs kīa utaru dije?"—*śīdh gosāī*.

ਉਤਲਾਨਾ [utlana] *v* to get excited, hurry. 2 *adj* excited.

ਉਤਲੰਰ [utlāt] excited, eager. 2 *adv* in haste, with eagerness. "sun sor jat utlāt dhaī."—*GPS*.

ਉਤਰਤ [utvat] *Sk* उत्तरत *n* a whirlpool, an eddy.

2 flatulence, the bloating of the abdomen.

ਉਤਵਰ [utvāṭa] *adj* excited, bewildered, baffled. 2 overwhelmed by bafflement.

"phirhṛ utvāṭae."—*asa a m* 3. See ਉਤਵਰ

ਉਤਾਉਲ [utaul], ਉਤਾਇਲ [utail] *n* excitement, eagerness. "nikṛ tih jan utail."—*krīṣaṇ*

ਉਤਾਈ [utai] *n* a picture, portrait. "manhu utai bhai."—*NP* 'portrait of admiration indeed.'

ਉਤਾਰ [utah], ਉਤਾਰਿ [utahr] *adj* excessive. "ghaṭe na vedhe utahr."—*oṣkar*. 2 above.

3 upward, 5 from above.

ਉਤਾਕ [utak] See ਉਤਾਕ and ਅਉਤਾਕ

ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ [utanpad] See ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ.

ਉਤਾਰ [utar] *n* a copy, duplicate. "utar khaṣe dastkhat ka."—*akal*. 'copy of a specific signature.'

2 a used dress that is not worn any more. "amir da utar garib da, sfgar." 3 *Skt*

अवतार a prophet, birth, incarnation. 4 an incarnation of a god in some other form.

5 See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ.

ਉਤਾਰ ਚਰਾਉ [utar cərau] *cpd n* a discussion, rebuttal. 2 a talk of profit or loss. "ev utar cərau sunae. jehāgir ko mən bharmae."—*GPS*.

ਉਤਾਰਨਾ [utarna], ਉਤਾਰਨ [utarna] *v* to bring down from above. 2 to cross over. See ਉਤਰਣ.

ਉਤਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ [utar rakkhṇa] *v* to drop from memory. See ਰੱਖ ਉਤਾਰਿ. 2 to look down upon, insult. 3 to bring down.

ਉਤਾਰਾ [utara] See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ. 2 *n* a copy, duplicate.

"us ne gurubāni da suddh utara kita he."—*prov*.

3 In Tantra, the act that is undertaken to get rid of some trouble hovering over a person's head. To avert it, a piece of bread is waved

over the head of the sick person and thrown to birds and animals for eating. 4 an assault, invasion. "tahā ap kino husen utarā."—*VN*.

5 a cloister, place for having rest. 6 an act of deliverance. "par utara hor."—*dhana m* 1.

ਉਤਾਰਿਆਨੁ [utariānu] he went across. "bhaupalu pari utariānu."—*sor a m* 3.

ਉਤਾਲ [utal] *n* haste, promptness "kalu ne utal in āk hit nal."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* उत्तल *adj* good.

3 fast. 4 a lot, more. 5 terrible, scary.

ਉਤਾਲ [utavai] *n* haste, promptness. 2 cleverness, smartness.

ਉਤਾਲਾ [utavla] *adjeager*, quick. 2 smart, agile. 3 nervous, agitated. 4 *adv* quickly, immediately. "sac tike ghari ai sabadi

utavla."—*asa a m* 1.

ਉਤਾਲੀ [utavli] *n* haste, promptness. 2 *adj* likely to vanish in a minute. "jese bhadau khumbraju tu tis te khari utavli."—*bāsāṭi*

ravidas.

ਉਤਿ [uti] *adv* in that direction, that way. "ut te uti pekhe."—*dhana m* 5.

ਉਤੁ [utu] *pron* that. "utu bhukhe khar calahi dukh."—*soderu*. 'from that hunger.'

ਉਤੇ [ute], ਉਤੇ [ute] *adv* on that side, in that direction.

ਉਤੰਸ [utāṣa] See ਅਵਤੰਸ. 2 *Skt* ਉਤੰਸ an ornament. 3 a jewel in the crown.

ਉਤੰਕ [utāk] See ਉਤੰਕ.

ਉਤੰਗ [utāṅg] *Skt* उत्तुङ्ग *adj* very high. "utāṅgi peohari."—*sava m* 1. 'O with such high expectations.' See ਪੈਂਢਹੀ.

ਉਤਮ [uttam] *Skt* उत्तम *adj* the best, superb. 2 *n* elder step-brother of Dhruv. See ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ.

ਉਤਮਤਾ [uttamta], ਉਤਮਤਾਈ [uttamtai] *n* superiority, superbness, virtue.

ਉਤਮਾ [utma] *Skt* उत्तमा *n* a heroine in poetry, who does not get angry even after seeing or

hearing about her husband's faults. 2 a female messenger who softens the disagreement between the lover and the beloved with her

sweet talk and impels them to love each other. 3 *adj* virtuous (woman).

ਉਤਰ [utar] *Skt* उत्तर *n* the northern direction. 2 an answer. 3 the next world. 4 son of King Virat who was the maternal uncle of Parikshit.

5 a literary figure of meaning and speech. See

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਕ and ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਕ. 6 other side. 7 adj rear
8 front.

ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pākṣ]. ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pākḥ]
Skt उत्तर पक्ष *n* a counter argument, rejoinder.
2 an answer to a legal complaint, counter
measure.

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ [uttar mīmāṣa] *n* a final view,
philosophy as opposed to ritualism; spiritual
knowledge, Vedant.

ਉੱਤਰਾ [uttra] Skt उत्तरा *n* daughter of king Virat,
wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjun and mother
of Parikshit. 2 the northern direction. "uttra
or sidhai."—*cāritr* 259.

ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ [uttrakhaṇḍ] Skt उत्तराखण्ड *n* the northern
region of India close to the Himalayas.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ [uttradhikārī] Skt उत्तराधिकारिन् *n* a
successor.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਣ [uttrayāṇ] Skt उत्तरायण *n* that half of
the year when the sun moves towards the
north. See ਅਧਨ.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧ [uttrardh] Skt उत्तरार्ध *n* the second half.
2 the last half of a book.

ਉੱਤਰਾ [utta] Skt उत्तराय *adj* next. 2 *n* a commentary,
explication. 3 the upper part. 4 a mantle, shawl.

ਉੱਤਰਪਾਦ [uttanpad] Skt उत्तरपद *n* son of Manu
and Shatrupa, whose wife Suniti gave birth
to four sons, Dhruv, Kirtiman, Ayushman and
Vasu. His second wife Suruchi gave birth to
Uttam. See ਧੁਵ 8.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਣਾ [uttavacna] *v* to check accounts;
2 to foretell. 3 to find the details. 4 to
anticipate the future.

ਉੱਤਿਸ਼੍ਟ [uttist] Skt उत्तिष्ठ (imperative) stand up.
2 standing. "uttist devī puṣṭi jai."—*paras*.

ਉੱਤਿਰਣ [uttirāṇ] Skt उत्तीर्ण *adj* successful.
2 swum across. 3 passed the test. 4 got free.

ਉੱਤੇਜਕ [uttejak] Skt उत्तेजक *adj* what stimulates,
or elevates. 2 *n* a magnifying glass, a precious
stone that causes fire.

ਉੱਤੇਜਨ [uttejan] Skt उत्तेजन *n* exciting, stimulating.

2 the act of abetment.

ਉੱਤਕ [uttāk] Skt उत्तक a sage who was the
disciple of Ved Muni, See ਧ੍ਰਿਪੁ. "aṣṛam tāhā
utāk muni ko."—*GPS*. 2 a disciple of sage
Gautam

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਣ [utrayāṇ] See ਉੱਤਰਾਧਣ.

ਉੱਥਕਨ [uthkan] *v* be adjourned, be tired. 2 to
lift, to raise to an upright position. 3 to make
one rebound or jump "raṅhi turāg uthakk
hā."—*paras*. "bājī uthakkā" —*suraj* 4 to cover;
to put the lid on.

ਉੱਥਤ [uthat] See ਉੱਥਿਤ.

ਉੱਥਪਨ [uthpan] See ਉੱਥਪਨ.

ਉੱਥਪ ਬਿਥਪ [uthap bithap] See ਉੱਥਪਨ and ਬਿਥਪ.

ਉੱਥਲਨਾ [uthalna] *v* to turn over. 2 to turn up
and down or upside down. "agr ju avat tā
uthlavat."—*GPS*.

ਉੱਥਲ ਪਥਲ [uthal pathal] *n* the state of being
topsy turvy. "uthal pathal kardin."—*GPS*.

ਉੱਥਨ [uthan] Skt उत्थान *n* the act of standing
up. 2 an exertion. 3 a beginning. 4 progress.
5 See ਉੱਥਨ.

ਉੱਥਨਕਾ [uthanka] Skt उत्थानिका *n* an introduction,
a preface, prologue. 2 a book written by some
scholar in the name of the Sikh Guru in which
reason for and context of the formation of
many words is given.

ਉੱਥਪਨ [uthapan] Skt उत्थापन *v* to obliterate,
delete. "khin mahi thapi uthapanhara."
—*majh* m 5. "khin mahi thapi uthapda."
—*var jet* 2 to raise, erect. 3 re-establish.

ਉੱਥਰਾ [uthara] S ਉਥਰੇ or ਅਉਥਰੇ *n* a nightmare;
a disease caused by heaviness in the stomach
and weakness of the brain. While asleep, the
patient feels pressure on his chest as if some
load were laid or someone were pressing him.
It causes a breathing-trouble, fear and the
patient starts talking, crying and making a
noise in distress. As an antidote for this disease,
the patient is given a purgative and medicine

for strengthening the heart and the digestion. Besides standard medicines, the administration of goat or cow milk, lump sugar, almond, cardamom, black pepper, myrobalan, silver leaf, preserve of myrobalan and fruits, light food of vegetables and pulses, and the gravy of partridge meat is beneficial. Intoxicants, chillies, meat, jaggery, oily food, sex, fear, anger etc. are to be avoided. "re jan l uṭhare dābrihu sutia gai vihar,"—var sor m 3. 'In the sleep of ignorance, worries pounce on one like a nightmare.'

विथित [uthit], **विथित** [uthitt] *Sk* उत्थित *adj* risen. "bahur uthit upar ko ave."—GPS.

विद [ud] *Sk* उद् *vr* to wet; to flow. 2 *n* water. 3 an iron-chain to tie the elephant.

विद्वि [udāu], **विद्वि** [udāi] *Sk* उद्व *n* the act of coming up, rising, manifestation. 2 progress, an increase. "sāṭiguru mīle ja bhage ka udāu hori."—sri m 3.

विद्व [udāk] *Sk* उदक *n* water. "ram udāk tēnu jālet bujharā."—gau kabir. 2 the ritual of offering water to the forefathers. See **विद्व**.

विद्व कुँ [udāk kūbh] *Sk* उदककुम्भ *n* a pitcher of water. 2 water standing still in a pitcher. "jxu prātibib bīb kau mill he udāk kūbh bigrana."—asa kabir. 'Just as reflection of the sun merges into the pitcher's water when the water is disturbed, in the same manner after death, the body (like an image in the still water) disintegrates and the soul merges with the Great Soul.' 3 an ancient physician whose mention has appeared in several texts.

विद्व [udākna], **विद्व** [udākna] *v* to startle with fear, take fright. "3cak udke sare."—GPS. 2 to jump, leap. 3 to tremble, stumble.

विद्व [udākbbhuk] *adj* (one) who lives on water alone. 2 *n* submarine fire. 3 lightning **अविपन** ¹. One whose fuel is water.

¹That which has water as fuel.

"tāb kāmles harākh hve dyala,
kahyo, sunhu sēbh bhusur sala !
yasy ucar udākbbhuk, varī—
tirāth raj det phāl cari."

—GPS *rasi* 7 a 4, *cād* 36.

The kind Brahma was pleased and said to the sages, The mantr whose recitation after rinsing of the mouth with the waters of the chief of pilgrimages, Amritsar, gets (you) four boons goes as : "oṣ amritodbhavay, amritrupay, tirāthrajay, nāmonamh."

विद्व [udkarakh] *Sk* उत्कर्ष *n* plentitude, abundance; elaboration, expanse. "jāb udkarakh kara kartara."—copai. See **विद्व**.

विद्वि [udākī] because of or with water. See **विद्व**.

विद्व [udaku] water. See **विद्व**. "ram udaku jih jan pia."—maru kabir.

विद्व [udgata] *Sk* उद्गातृ *n* a brahman who recites hymns of Sam Vēd in a sacrificial ritual.

विद्व [udgar] *Sk* उद्गार *n* a belch, or eructation, or wind released from the stomach. Normal belching is not painful, but with phlegmatic or rheumatic cough when strength of the stomach decreases and the incidence and frequency of belching increases, it is a type of disease to avoid with the administration of digestive medicines, and restraint to be practised in eating. 2 vomiting, puke, cholera. 3 comfort. 4 pain. 5 effervescence, simmer.

विद्व [udādhi], **विद्वि** [udādhi] *Sk* उदधि *n* a pitcher. 2 an ocean. "udādhi guru gāhir gābhir beṣtu harī."—savaye m 4 ke. 3 a cloud.

विद्विसुत [uddhisut] *Sk* उदधिसुत *n* the son of the sea; the moon. 2 a jewel. 3 ambrosia. 4 Dhanvantri (the physician god). 5 precious stones and substances formed in the ocean.

विद्व [udpan] *Sk* उदपान *n* a well. "ghaṭ sis dhara jāl levān ko udpan jāhā."—NP. 2 an open well. 3 a small water bucket carried by a sadhu.

वृद्धिपत्र [udbigan] *Skt* उद्दिग्ग *adj* flustered, perplexed, nervous. "beṭhi sare diṇudbigan bhai he man."—*GPS*.

वृद्धिलव [udbilav] See लविलव

वृद्धेग [udbeg] See वृद्धेग.

वृद्धत [udbhat] *Skt* उद्भट *adj* strong, mighty. 2 famous, well-known. 3 superior. 4 a tortoise. 5 the sun.

वृद्धव [udbhav] *Skt* उद्भव *n* birth, creation. 2 increase, progress. 3 universe; the creation of the world.

वृद्धिज [udbhi] See वृद्धिज.

वृद्धिदिविद्या [udbhividya] *Skt* उद्दिष्टिद्या *n* botanical knowledge.

वृद्धुत [udbhut] *Skt* उद्भूत *adj* produced, born. 2 appeared.

वृद्ध [udam] See वृद्ध. "udam karedra jiu rā."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

वृद्धम [udmat], **वृद्धम** [udmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* intoxication, ecstasy. "māra mad cakhi bhāe udmate."—*maru m 5*. 'got intoxicated with the wine of the wealth.' 2 पृष्टी melancholia, a disease of brain, a severe form of depression bordering on insanity. It is the result of eating dry food, excessive drinking and copulation, loss of sleep, worry, anger and grief, but occasionally of stoppage of blood caused by piles, consuming of raw mercury, head injury, financial loss, public disgrace and excess of heat and dryness.

A patient of melancholia talks too much and for gets manners, sometimes laughs then cries, does not respect anyone, feels scared of people and avoids them. Women and children are less susceptible to this disease. Early detection and treatment by capable doctors can easily cure it; passage of time renders the cure difficult.

To irritate and annoy a melancholic patient is not proper. On the contrary, he should be

entertained with loving conversation, music and pleasurable games. He should be given milk, butter, cream, almond oil, light fruit and light food. Cold drinks prepared from groundseed of pumpkin, cucumber and cardamom with lump sugar are beneficial if regularly administered. Almond oil should be rubbed on the pate and sandalwood paint applied to the forehead. Lemon water is useful. The patient should not have constipation and factors which cause this disease should be guarded against. 3 In Sindhi language, this word means worry and concern.

वृद्धम [udmada] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, crazy. "man khuṭ-har, tera nahī bzasu tu mahā udmada."—*bzā m 5*. 2 suffering from melancholia; insane, mad.

वृद्धमदी [udmadi] *Skt* उन्मादिन् *adj* mad, tenacious, insane. 2 a drug addict, often intoxicated. "jzu udmadi atisar."—*BG*. 'as opium addict is killed by diarrhoea.'

वृद्धम [udamu] See वृद्ध. "udamu soi karat prabhu."—*majh m 5 dīnren*.

वृद्ध [uday] *Skt* उदय *n* an increase, progress. 2 rising, appearing. 3 sunrise. 4 according to the Purāṇs, an eastern hill from behind which rises the sun. Its well-known name is Udayachal. See वृद्धमिथ.

वृद्ध अस्त [uday ast] *n* two mountains, Uday and Ast. The sun rises from behind Uday in the morning and sets behind Ast. 2 the sunrise and sunset. 3 east and west, meaning the entire earth. "uday ast b raj."—*śāloh*. 4 birth and death.

वृद्ध मिथ [uday aṭh] a famous king of the Shishodhia dynasty,¹ and younger son of Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh), Uday Singh ascended the throne of Chhattaur in Sammat 1599

¹The rulers of Udaypur consider themselves Raghuvanshi, which dynasty is held in high esteem in the whole of Rajputana.

(1541-42 AD). He was cowardly and disgraced the name of his dynasty. His illustrious son Rana Pratap (who is considered the pride of the Rajput race) founded Udaypur and named it after his father. It is now the famous capital of Rajputana. See *ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਮਾਤ੍ਰ*.

2 Mani Ram was the son of Mai Das of Alipur (district Multan). He was a Rajput who dedicated all his five sons Uday Singh, Ajab Singh, Ajaib Singh, Anak Singh and Vichitar Singh to the service of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru baptised them on 1 Vaisakh Sammat 1756 when he founded the Khalsa and initiated them into Sikhism.

Uday Singh once killed a tiger and presented its hide to the Guru, who put it on an ass that became fearless and roamed in the fields grazing freely because no one dared go near and check it.

Once hearing the sound of donkeys braying, it joined them and went to the house of its master, the potter, and indulged in a boisterous horseplay along with the other donkeys. The potter, recognizing its real worth removed the tiger skin from its back and put a heavy load on it. Giving its analogy the Guru instructed his disciples by telling that those who, forsaking the Khalsa, reverted to their old caste system would meet the same fate as met the said ass.

During the battle of Sammat 1758, Uday Singh severed the head of Raja Keshri Chand, stuck it on his spear and brought it to the Guru. When the Guru evacuated Anandpur, Uday Singh was with him and on way to Chamkaur in Sammat 1761 he fought bravely against the enemy and attained martyrdom. "pahar ek lo ran paryo mahā prabāl rksar uday sīgh juihe tabē satiguru sarān vicar."—*guru śobha*. His younger

brothers also died fighting in the battles fought for the cause of the country and the community. See *ਵਿਦਿਤੁ ਸਿੰਘ*.

3 Son of Bhai Lal Singh of the clan of Bhai Bhagtu and Rani Sahib Kaur and ruler of Kaithal under whose patronage the poet Bhai Santokh Singh wrote his 'Guru Pratap Surya'. Uday Singh died of paralysis on Phagun Sudi 14 Sammat 1879 (5 March 1843 AD.) See *ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ*, *ਵਿਦਯਾਨ* and *ਭਗਤੂ*.

ਉਦਯਨਿਰਿ [udaygiri] See ਉਦਯ 4. 2 a mountain in district Jaspadh of Gwalior state. 3 a mountain in Nellor district of Madras. 4 a mountain in Travancore state. 5 a mountain in Ganjam district of Madras. 6 a mountain in Puri district of Orissa.

ਉਦਯਨ [udyān] *Skr* उद्यन *n* manifesting as does the rising sun. 2 See *ਬੁਨਮਸਿਨਿ* 2.

ਉਦਯ ਪੁਰ [uday pur] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

ਉਦਯਾਚਲ [udyacāl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਰ [udar] *Skr* उदर abdomen. "udre karaṇī apnē."—*var ram* 1. 2 a chest, breast. "abki sarupī sujānī sulakhnī sahije udarī dhari."—*asa kabir*. 3 the stomach; that which digests. 4 an intestine. 5 a womb. 6 the inner side, interior.

ਉਦਰ [Odar] *Skr* उन्दर *n* a rat, mouse. See ਉਦਰ ਉਦਰ ਉਦਰ [udar udak] water in the uterus surrounding the embryo. "jan-ni kere udar udak mahī pīd kua das duara."—*asa dhāna*. **ਉਦਰਾਗਿ** [udararī] *n* the enemy of the abdomen, a dagger.—*śanama*.

ਉਦਰ ਸੰਜੋਗੀ [udar sājogī] *n* real brother, born to the same mother. 2 the earth which gives birth to plants. "udarsājogī dharti mata."—*maru solhe m* 1. 3 adj selfish, interested only in stuffing his own stomach.

ਉਦਰਜਲਾ [udarjvala] *n* abdominal heat. 2 hunger.

ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ [udar rog] a disease of the stomach.

It is caused by decrease in digestion or decline of the abdominal heat. It may be called the father of countless diseases. There is no disease which does not arise from disorder in the stomach. It may be caused by overeating or untimely eating, stoppage of urine, stools and perspiration, or eating while thirsty or drinking while hungry, eating too frequently, constant worry or excessive fatigue.

The patient suffers from flatulence, foul belching, foul smelling, farting, loss of appetite or feeling of burning sensation in the heart and heaviness in the forehead.

Taking small quantities of castor oil and seeds of celetruss paniculata mixed with milk is beneficial for the patient. The powder of holarrhene antidy sentence, borax roasted asefoetida ash of conch shell in doses of four masas taken with the whey of cow's milk is very effective. For a patient of this disease, rice that ripens in 60 days, barley, green gram, cow's milk and its whey, bitter gourd and gravy of meat from wild animals is beneficial. Another drug, Narayan Churan (powder), a mixture of 28 ingredients, taken in doses of two to four masas, depending on the patient's age, is very beneficial.

Dropsy, lymph, windball etc. are also said to be diseases of the stomach. Narayan Churan is beneficial for them too.

ਉਦਰਾਗਨਿ [udraganī] abdominal heat. See **ਉਦਰਜੁਲਾ**.

ਉਦਰਾਮਯ [udramay] *n* a disease of the stomach, or of the abdomen.

ਉਦਰਿ [udari] in the stomach or belly 2 with the chest. See **ਉਦਰ** 2. 3 in the womb.

ਉਦਭਨ [udvan] See **ਉਦਯਨ**. "asābhau udvīau." -savaye *m* 5 ke. 'What is beyond birth has become manifest.'

ਉਦਵਰਤਨ [udvartan] *Skt* उद्वर्तन *n* a paste for

rubbing on the skin before a bath to make the body clean and fragrant.

ਉਦਵਾਹ [udvah] *Skt* उद्वाह *n* the act of taking away. 2 taking the bride away from her parental home; marriage, wedlock, marital union.

ਉਦਵਿਓ [udvio], **ਉਦਵਿਅਉ** [udvīau] *v* rose, appeared. See **ਉਦਯਨ** and **ਉਦਯਨ**. See **ਅਸੰਭਉ**. **ਉਦਵਿਗਨ** [udvigan] *Skt* उद्विग्न *adj* perplexed, flustered.

ਉਦਯੋਗ [udveg] *Skt* उद्योग *n* perplexity, perturbation. "teg bahadur satiguru dē satrun udveg." -GPS. 2 vigorous excitement of the mind. 3 passion. 4 aspiration.

ਉਦਾਸ [udas] *Skt* उदास् to sit aside, pass by. 2 *Skt* उदासीन *adj* downcast, estranged, apathetic. 3 callous. 4 a recluse. "ghar hi mahz udas." -sri *m* 3. 5 *n* indifference asceticism, apathy. "girasat mahz cīr udas ahākar." -asa *m* 5.

ਉਦਾਸੀ [udasi], **ਉਦਾਸੀਨ** [udasīn] *Skt* उदासीनता *n* non-attachment, asceticism. 2 hopelessness. "us de mūh uppar udasi chai hai he." -prov. 3 *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. "gurubacani bahari gharī eko nanak bhāra udasi." -maru *m* 1. 4 *n* a sect within the Sikh community established by Guru Nanak Dev's elder son Baba Shri Chand. Baba Gurditta was his first disciple. The latter had four disciples: a) Balu Hasna. b) Almast. c) Phul Shah and d) Gonda or Goind.

These four dhuni's (literally small open fires) alongwith the six blessed groups were known as dāsnamī udasi Sadhus. They are:

- (a) Suthreshahi blessed by Guru Har Rai.
- (b) Sangatsahibie blessed by Guru Har Rai and Guru Gobind Singh.
- (c) Jitmaliie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.

"balu hasna phul pun gōda aru almast. mukh udasi xh bhāe bahurō sadhu samst." -GPS.

- (d) Bakhatmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.
(e) Bhagatbhagvanie blessed by Guru Har Rai.
(f) Mihanshabie blessed by Guru Teg Bahadur.¹

They wear a dress dyed in deep red colour and a black cord around the neck, carry a hollow gourd shell in the hand and put a high cap on the head. The saints of this sects earlier used to keep their hair and beard untrimmed and clean, but now most of them wear matted hair or are clean-shaven, with ashes rubbed on their bodies or wear ochre coloured garments. Guru Granth Sahib is their leading light. See ਅਖਾੜਾ and ਮਾਧੂ.

ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ [udasinta] See ਉਦਾਸੀ 1.

ਉਦਾਸੁ [udasu] See ਉਦਾਸ.

ਉਦਾਸੇਰਾ [udasera] *adj* apathetic, indifferent. 2 non-attached. "sīji bajē nrī udasera."—*ram* m 5.

ਉਦਾਹਰਣ [udahraṇ] *Skt* उदाहरण *n* an example, instance, illustration.

ਉਦਾਚਲ [udacal] ਉਦਾਚ-ਅਚਲ. See ਉਦਾਚ 4.

ਉਦਾਤ [uddat] *Skt* उदात्त *n* a syllable pronounced in high or loud tone. 2 a large musical instrument. 3 high tone. 4 a metaphoric expression in which the lover is glorified by lauding the things related to him.

Example:

dhān su vās, dhān su pīta,

dhān so mata jīnī jē jāne.—*bhr* n. 4.

dhāny anēdpur nāgar he jāhī vicre dāsmē.

dhāny sīgh jo prem kār hajī rahe hāmē.

5 *adj* liberal, charitable. 6 high. 7 good, noble. 8 shining.

ਉਦਾਨ [udan] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਉਦਾਯੁਧ [udayudh] *Skt* उदायुध *adj* (one) who has taken up a weapon to strike. "ōjē se tēn ugr udayudh."—*carr* 1. See ਉਯੁਧੁਧ.

ਉਦਾਰ [udar] *Skt* उदार *adj* charitable, liberal.

¹For full details about the names of these saints consult this book alphabetically.

"udar ucit darid haran."—*saveye* m 2. 2 grand, superb. 3 *Skt* उदार. ਉਦ-ਦਾਰ. See ਉਦਾਰ a saw, grinder, destroyer. "sabh lok sokaudar."—*akal*.

ਉਦਾਰਤਾ [udarta] *n* liberality, humaneness. 2 goodness, well being 3 nobility.

ਉਦਾਲਕ [udalak] *Skt* उदालक *n* a sage, father of Shvetketu, his original name was Aruni but his guru Ayod Dhaumya renamed him Udalak. "ek udalak rikhi huto."—*carr* 117. 2 a wild plant, whose seed is ground or roasted and then eaten. 3 a deciduous tree, cordia myza; its fruit. "hāre madhuk udalak hāre."—*GPS*.

ਉਦਿਆਚਲ [udiacal] See ਉਦਾਚ 4.

ਉਦਿਆਨ [udian] *Skt* उद्यान *n* a garden. "mān kācur kare udiane."—*gāu* a m 1. 2 a wilderness, jungle. "jātī nā pātī nā adro udianī bhramīna."—*var* 1. 3 river Swat and its adjoining country. 4 a stroll. 5 a resolve, determination.

ਉਦਿਆਨ ਜਾਣਾ [udian jāna] *v* to go out at the call of nature; to ease oneself; to defecate. "kār tūbi lekār tīs kāla. jā huto udian visala."—*GPS*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਦ [udianad] *n* hilly woods. See ਉਦਿਆਨ and ਦ. "jāha sraṇ hārī katha nā surīe tāh mahabhāian udianad."—*ser* m 5.

ਉਦਿਆਨਾ [udiana] *n* forest dwelling, the third stage of man's life. "tīrēth varāt nem kārī udiana."—*maru* solhe m 1.

ਉਦਿਆਨੀ [udiani] in the wilderness. See ਉਦਿਆਨਦ.

ਉਦਿਆਨੀ [udiani] *adj* a forest dweller. See ਉਦਿਆਨ. "som pak apas udiani."—*bavan*.

ਉਦਿਤ [udit] *Skt* उदित *adj* manifest, apparent. 2 having risen. 3 *Skt* उद्यत *adj* ready, prepared.

ਉਦਿਮ [udim] See ਉਦਮ.

ਉਦੀਚੀ [udici] *Skt* उदीची *n* northern direction.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [udipān] *Skt* उदीपन *n* incitement,

instigation 2 awakening. 3 anything like musk and saffron etc., that arouses sexual desire. 4 in poetics, what enhances erotic pleasure. For example, the spring season, a cuckoo, a black bee, a garden, a female friend, etc.

ਉਦੀਰਣ [udirāṇ] *Skṛ* ਉਦ੍-ਦੀਰ੍ *n* an utterance, a description, talk. 2 *Skṛ* ਉਦੀਰ੍ *adj* perplexed, confused, agitated.

ਉਦੁੰਬਰ [udūbar] *Skṛ* उदुम्बर *n* ਉਦ੍-ਅੰਬਰ higher than the sky; a very large tree; gullar, ficus glomerata. "brāhṁ udūbar viṭap sāmāna." -*NP*. 'Gullar fruit has innumerable tiny organisms in it. Similarly God inheres countless creatures.' 2 copper. 3 weight equal to 80 rattis. 4 entrance, threshold. 5 a sect of ascetics who carry staff of gullar in their hands. 6 a type of leprosy in which the patient has boils of the size of gullar fruit bursting and oozing on his body.

ਉਦੁਲ [udul] اودل *n* the act of separation; disobedience. "hukam udul apko kin." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ [ude] See ਉਦਯ.

ਉਦੇਸ [udes] See ਉਦੇਸ਼. 2 *adj* appointed, established. "dṛn holi ko kārhi udes." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sīgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੇਸ਼ [udeṣ] short form of ਉਦੇਸ਼ਗ a desire, longing. "pṛitī kar rīde harkhavan udeḡ hi." -*NP*.

ਉਦੇਦਾਰ [udedar] See ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ. "udedar ux dor han ke." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ [ude] See ਉਦਯ. "ude asatu ki mān budhi nāsī." -*asa kabir*.

ਉਦੇ ਅਸਤੁ [ude asatu], ਉਦੇ ਅਸ੍ਤੁ [ude ast] See ਉਦਯ ਅਸ੍ਤੁ.

ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sīgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਹ [udosah] *adj* ਉਦਿਤ-ਉਤਸਾਹ avid, courageous. "udosah kīa nisāni." -*sava m 1*.

ਉਦੇਸ਼ੀ [udosia] ਉਦਯ-ਸ਼੍ਰੀ *n* hegemony, eminence. "udosia ghare hu vūṭhi." -*sava m 1*.

ਉਦੋਤ [udot] *Skṛ* उदोत *n* light, marvel. "bhavi

udot karnā." -*var jet* 2 morning, dawn. "asat udot bhāra uṭhīcale." -*maru a m 5*. 3 *adv* resplendent, illuminated.

ਉਦੋਤਕ [udotak] *Skṛ* ਉਦੋਤਕ *adj* resplendent. "Ik joti udotak rupad sḡ." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੋਤੁ [udatu] See ਉਦੋਤ. "udatu bhāro purān bhavi ko." -*mala m 5*.

ਉਦੋਗਲ [udōgāl] *n* a fair, carnival.

ਉਦੋਤ [udōd] *Skṛ* उदोत *adj* fearless, not afraid of punishment. "udōde amōde pracōde pramathe." -*akal*. 2 (one) carrying a long staff. 3 furious, violent. 4 chief, head. "ar kaṭka palkhōd. pāṭh vad mātr udōd." -*gyan*.

ਉਦੋਤ [udāt] *Skṛ* उदत्त *n* the end of hard labour, result of hard work. "sukh sagar pazo udāt." -*savaye m 4*. 2 a decision. 3 an event; a narrative. 4 a topic; a context. 5 *adj* (one) who reaches a logical conclusion. 6 good, noble, virtuous.

ਉਦੋਬਰ [udōbar] See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ.

ਉਦਮ [uddam] *Skṛ* ਉਦਮ *n* an effort, attempt; hard work, exertion.

ਉਦਮੀ [uddamī] *adj* industrious, hardworking.

ਉਦਾ [udda] See ਉਦੇ. 2 *n* an authority. See ਉਹਦਾ. 3 a jat of Harika who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and rose to be a scholar and warrior. He displayed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [uddipān] See ਉਦੀਪਨ.

ਉਦੇ [udde] a community of cultivators found mainly in Shahpur district.

ਉਦੇਸ [uddes] *Skṛ* उद्देश. (ਉਦ੍-ਦਿਸ਼੍) *n* an objective, purpose. 2 a reason, cause. 3 a desire, wish.

ਉਦੇਸ਼ [uddesḡ] *Skṛ* उद्देश्य *adj* desired, wanted, needed. 2 *n* an object that is kept in mind while making an observation; idol.

ਉਦਯਾਨ [udyān] See ਉਦਿਅਨ.

ਉਦਯੋਗ [udyog] *Skṛ* उद्योग *n* an effort, industry, endeavour. "alās tyag karat udyog-hī." -*GPS*.

ਉਦਯੋਗੀ [udyogi] *Skṛ* उद्योगिन् *adj* active, energetic,

hardworking.

ਉਧੋਤਕ [udyotak] See ਉਧੋਤਕ.

ਉਦ੍ਰੇਕ [udrek] *Skt* *n* an increase, progress. 2 a beginning, commencement.

ਉਧਉ [udhau] See ਉਧਰ. "udhau akruru trilocan nama."—*saveye m 3*.

ਉਧਰ [udhar] *adv* on that side. 2 See ਉਧਰਣ. "udhar deh ādh kup te."—*jet m 5*. 3 See ਉਧਰਨਾ. "udhar cali tāṣṭ hri keke."—*caritr 214*.

ਉਧਰਣ [udharaṇ] *Skt* *n* upward movement, the act of rising. 2 the act of emancipation. "nanak udharaṇ tisu jən ki dhuri."—*prabha m 5*. 3 *उद्धरण* *v* to take across. 4 to emancipate. "āṣṭ udharaṇ dāraṭ."—*var jet*. "tīrēth udam sātiguru kia sabb lok udharaṇ artha."—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਉਧਰ ਧਰੇ [udhar dhare] *sen* liberated; set free. "sabadmatr te udhar dhare."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਉਧਰਨ [udharaṇ] See ਉਧਰਣ.

ਉਧਰਨਹਾਰ [udharaṇhara] *adj* (one) who liberates or emancipates. "dīnanath prānpātī purān bhavjāl udharaṇhara."—*dev m 5*. 2 desirous of liberation.

ਉਧਰਨਾ [udharṇa] *v* to take another husband; to elope with a lover without telling the husband. "krisu sāg udharaṇi sox."—*GPS*. See ਉਧਰ.

ਉਧਣ [udhaṇ] See ਉਧਣ.

ਉਧਰ [udhar] *Skt* *उधार* *n* debt, loan; something borrowed with a promise to return. In Sanskrit "dhar" is another word for debt or loan. 2 salvation, emancipation. "tisu guru bālīhari jini sabb ka kia udhar."—*guj m 5*.

ਉਧਰਨ [udharaṇ] *n* a ship, that one takes across. "kalīsamudr bhāe rup pragat hārī nam udharaṇ."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 2 *v* to liberate; to take across.

ਉਧਲੀ [ūdhali] See ਅੰਧਲੀ.

ਉਧਰਨਾ [udharaṇa] *v* to unstitch, peel or pare. 2 to open. (from *Skt* root *उद्घट्ट* meaning to

unbind and wrap).

ਉਧੇ [udho], ਉਧੋ [udho] See ਉਧਉ and ਉਧਰ. "udho akruru bīdaru guṇ gave"—*saveye m 1*.

ਉਧ [ūdh] See ਉਧ.

ਉਧ [uddh] *Skt* *उद्ध* *adj* high, tall. "drīṭ dāṭh kārāl dve set udhā."—*VN*. "bārvanāl jval samudr ke maddhī virajāt uddhā."—*cādi 2*. See ਉਧਤ.

ਉਧਤ [uddhat] *Skt* *उद्धत* *adj* high, tall. 2 lifted raised "uddhat stāyā ite sīgh dhayo."—*cādi 2*. 'The lion ran with its tail raised.' 3 furious. 4 mighty. 5 shrewd. 6 vain, arrogant 7 *n* a royal champion.

ਉਧਵ [uddhav] See ਉਧਰ. 2 *Skt* a fire during the oblatinal ceremony. 3 pleasure, joy.

ਉਧਣ [uddhaṇ] *n* a high place; sky. "raṭarāke gīddhā uddhaṇ."—*ramav*.

ਉਧਰਿਤ [udhrit] *Skt* *उद्धृत* *adj* raised, lifted. 2 redeemed, selected. 3 a text extracted from some book.

ਉਨ [un] *pron* plural of ਉਸ. "un ke sāg tu kārī kel."—*ase m 5*. 2 *n* See ਉਨ. "hādhe un katarāda pēdha lōṛē pāṭu."—*s farid*.

ਉਨਏ [unae] See ਉਨਤ. 2 overcast (with clouds) "savan ko unae ghān ae"—*krisān*.

ਉਨਸ [unas] *اُنس* *n* recognition, acquaintance. 2 friendship.

ਉਨਸਰ [unsar], ਉਨਸੁਰ [unsur] *اُنسر* *n* an element, ingredient See ਅਨਾਜ਼ਿ.

ਉਨਕਾ [unka] *اُنک* *n* a long necked imaginary bird which is supposed to remain always in the air. It neither lands on earth and nor is it to be seen by anyone. "unka ukaba cerga simurga."—*saloh*.

ਉਨਤਿ [ūnatī] See ਉਨਤਿ.

ਉਨਤੀ [unnatī] *Skt* *एकौन* *trishat* twenty-nine.

ਉਨਮਤ [unmat], ਉਨਮਤ [unmatt] *Skt* *उन्मत्त* *adj* intoxicated, charmed, infatuated. "unmat kam mahā bīkh bhule"—*sri beṇ*. 2 obsessed, unhinged, lunatic. See ਉਚਮਤ.

ਉਨਮਦ [unmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* ecstasy, intoxication. "unmad cādha madan rās cakha."—*ram kabir* 2 See **ਉਨਮੋਤ**.

ਉਨਮਦਾ [unmada] *adj* ecstatic, intoxicated. "jēcch gādhrabi atī unmada."—*cārītr* 256.

ਉਨਮਨ [unman] *Skt* उन्मनस् *adj* greatly agitated or excited, with unsettled mind. "unman manua sūnī samana."—*gāu kabir* 2 according to yog, one whose mind is indifferent to the world. "unman nam lagan."—*prabhā m* 4. 3 *Skt* उन्नतमनस् lofty mind. high thinking. "unman tētū kamahu."—*var suhī m* 1 See **ਉਨਮਨੀ**.

ਉਨਮਨ ਰਥ [unman rath] See **ਰਥ**.

ਉਨਮਨਾ [unmana] See **ਉਨਮਨ**.

ਉਨਮਨੀ [unmanī] *n* a state of indifference towards the world. "unmanī rathu dhārīa."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 'conscience imbued with spiritual knowledge.' See **ਰਥ** 4.

ਉਨਮਨੀ [unmanī] *Skt* उन्मनी *n* a posture in yog in which eye lids are pulled upward and eyes are concentrated on the tip of the nose. 2 state of spiritual knowledge attained by taking breath to the sukhmāna nerve. "unmanī jotī pētār dije kon."—*BGK*.

ਉਨਮਦ [unmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* a condition of unstable mind. 2 indifferent behaviour, ecstasy, drowsiness. 3 madness, tenacity "kam krodh mīx-hī unmad."—*gōd m* 5. See **ਉਦਮਦ**.

ਉਨਮਦੀ [unmadi] See **ਉਦਮਦੀ**.

ਉਨਮਨ [unman], **ਉਨਮਨੁ** [unmanu] *Skt* अनुमान *n* concentration, thought. "bād bhagūnmanīaū rīd sēbad basayau."—*saveye m* 5 *ke*. "sadhi gūgarū jīnī kia unman."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 'one who has brought the evil snake under control with discretion' 2 an estimate; a guess. "cērānkāmāl kī māuj kō kāhī kēsē unman."—*s kabir*. 3 a measure; a measurement. 4 *Skt* उन्मान weight. 5 a measure of 32 seers (roughly 30 kilograms) 6 price, value.

ਉਨਮਾਰਗ [unmarag] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* the wrong way, an ignoble path. 2 an awkward gait, bad custom.

ਉਨਮੀਲਨ [unmilan] *Skt* उन्मीलन *n* the act of opening the eye; opening the eye. 2 blooming, blossoming.

ਉਨਮੀਲਿਤ [unmilīt] a literary figure of meaning in which distinction is posed between overtly similar qualities. "unmilīt sadrīy tē hetu bhēd kachu man."—*kavy prabhakar*

Example:

gahīzē jyō jēpōs dē nahī sōīn sakhe,¹⁰
dhaule dīssēn chah duddh sad-hu guṇ gakhē,
tzu sadhu āsadhū pārekkhīn kartut subhakhe.

—*BG*

1 *adj* open. 3 blossomed, bloomed.

ਉਨਮੂਲ [unmulan] *Skt* उन्मूलन *v* to uproot; to dig.

ਉਨਮੇਖ [unmekh] *Skt* उन्मेख *n* a blink, wink. 2 time required for the eye to wink; an instant.

ਉਨਮੇ [unmo] See **ਉਨਿਮੇ** and **ਉਮੋਨਮ**.

ਉਨਵ [unav] *Skt* उन्न *adj* enlarged, expanded.

ਉਨਵਿ [unavī] having swollen. "unavī ghan chae baras subhāe."—*tukha baramāha m* 1.

ਉਨਵੀਜਾ [unvāja] See **ਉਣਵੀਜਾ**.

ਉਨਾ [una] *pron* plural of **ਉਸ** marked with inflexion. "una bhī avhī ohī sadu."—*varasa*.

ਉਨਾਵੇ [unave] See **ਉਣਾਵੇ**.

ਉਨਾਬ [unab] *A* اناب *n* a kind of berry, blackish red in colour. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several medicines. Its effect is cool, moist and it removes constipation. It refines the tenor of voice, purifies blood, removes cough, back-pain and diseases of liver and is beneficial for quenching thirst 2 *adj* having a long nose

ਉਨਾਬੀ [unabi] *adj* of the colour of blackish, red berry. 2 *n* blackish red.

ਉਨਿ [unī] *adv* they, to them "unī canān oh sokhīa."—*asa m* 1

¹⁰Overtly similar.

ਉਨਿਮੇ [unimo] *Skt* ओम् नमः. salutation to the protecting God. "unimo bhagvāt gusai."
—ram m 5.

ਉਨੀ [uni] See ਉਨਿ.

ਉਨੀ [Oni] See ਉਨੀ.

ਉਨੀਦਾ [unida], ਉਨੀਦਾ [unidra] *Skt* उन्निद्र adj feeling lethargic because of sleep; sleepy.
"hute ūnide dve nisi kere."—GPS

ਉਨੀਜਾ [unāja] See ਉਣੀਜਾ.

ਉਨਹਾ [unha] *n* summer time; the summer
ਸਮੁੱਚਾ ਸਮਾਂ

ਉਨ [una], ਉਨ [On] *Skt* ऊर्णा wool, fleece of sheep etc.—romavi. 2 spider's web.

ਉਨਤ [unnat], ਉਨਤ [Onat] *Skt* उन्नत adj high.
"unnat nase jotī prakase."—akal. 2 great, excellent. 3 sovereign; holding more riches.

ਉਨਤਿ [unnati], ਉਨਤਿ [Onati] *Skt* उन्नति *n* an increase, progress, growth. 2 height, eminence.

ਉਨੀ [unni], ਉਨੀ [Oni] *Skt* ऊर्णीक adj woollen.
2 एकोन विंशति nineteen.

ਉਨੀ ਵੀਹ [Oni vih] marginally different from the other.

ਉਪ [up] short form of ਉਪਮਾ. "jagtesvar up ur na sahicu."—NP. 2 *Skt prep* It imparts the meaning of particularity or specificity to words to which it is prefixed as in ਉਪਗਮਨ, ਉਪਸੰਨ, ਉਪਨਯਨ. 3 profusion, abundance as in ਉਪਕਾਰ, ਉਪਦੇਸ਼. 4 deputyship as in ਉਪਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ, etc.

ਉਪਾਵਤਾਰ [upavtar] a secondary incarnation, inferior to the primary one. See ਉਪ. "ab gano upavtar."—braham. Ram, Krishan, Kalki etc. are primary avatars: Vyas, Prithu etc. are regarded as secondary ones.

ਉਪਦਿੰਦ੍ਰ [upidr] Vaman Avtar. See ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ. "kojī idr upidr banae."—akal

ਉਪਾਈਆ [upaia] adj producer, creator. 2 produced, made. "sabhī varan rup pājēt upaia"—bīla a m 4.

ਉਪਸ [upas] See ਉਪਸਤ.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasth] See ਉਪਸਥ.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit] *Skt* उपस्थित adj sitting near, present, ready at hand.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] *Skt* उपस्थिति *n* presence, attendance.

ਉਪਸ਼ਮ [upsham] *Skt n* tranquility; control over the organs of perception 2 controlling sexual desire. 3 effort to eradicate disease. "tīh upsham ko karahu vicari."—NP.

ਉਪਸਰਗ [upsarag] *Skt* उपसर्ग *n* the process of prefixing ਉਤ, ਉਪ, ਅਤਿ, ਅਧਿ, ਅਨੁ, ਅਪ, ਅਪਿ, ਅਭਿ, ਅਵ, ਅਯ, ਸਮ, ਸੁ, ਦੁਸ, ਦੁਰ, ਨਿ, ਨਿਸ, ਨਿਰ, ਪਰ, ਪਰਿ, ਪ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਤਿ, ਭਿ etc. in the beginning of words for imparting special meanings to them. 2 a disease. 3 a disorder, disturbance. 4 had. 5 hindrance.

ਉਪਸਾ [upsa] *Skt* उपस *n* work, task. "kī amritopsha he."—japu. ਅਮਿਤ-ਅਪਸ਼.

ਉਪਸੰਦ [upsūd] See ਅਪਸੰਦ.

ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upsāhar] *Skt* उपसंहार *n* the act of pulling towards oneself. 2 a conclusion, immersion. "upkram upsāhar jan cit."—GPS. 'be absorbed in the Lord's creation.' See ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ, ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ. 3 principle, consequence.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasth] *Skt* adj sitting near, situated, close by. 2 *n* sex, gender. 3 pudendum.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit], ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] See ਉਪਸਥਿਤ and ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਉਪਹਾਸ [uphas] *Skt n* a joke, jest. 2 laughter. "pīta bacan uphas kaho."—sar m 5.

ਉਪਹਾਰ [uphar] *Skt n* the act of carrying something close. 2 a present, gift, offering. 3 worship.

ਉਪਹਿਤ [uphit] *Skt* adj holding a title, titled. 2 assumed. 3 gifted.

ਉਪਕਰਣ [upkaran] *Skt n* material; provisions. 2 means and material for making some object such as potter's wheel, string and staff or a writer's pen, inkpot etc. 3 things such as a king's whisk and canopy or ascetic's mat and water container.

ਉਪਕਰਤਾ [upkarta] *Skt* उपकर्तृ adj a benefactor

2 helper.

ਉਪਕਰਨਾ [upkarna] *v* to go for aid; to render help. 2 to prove benevolent. "jin karəni guru visaria, se na upkare ātivar."—*var vad m* 3. "jo tudhu upkare dukh sukhasa"—*g3d m* 4.

ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar] *Skt n* help, aid. 2 an act of kindness, benefaction. "sar maha simran satnamu, kar mahā karbo upkar."—*GPS*. 3 conformity. 4 employment, service 5 kindness.

ਉਪਕਾਰੀ [upkari] *Skt* उपकारिन्, *adj* helpful. 2 benevolent, beneficent. "data tərvaru data phalu upkari jivāt."—*s kabir*. 3 benign, benevolent.

ਉਪਕਾਠ [upkāṭh], **ਉਪਕਾਠਿ** [upkāṭhi] *Skt* उपकाठ *adv* near, close. 2 on the bank, ashore. "nadi upkāṭhi jese ghar tərvaru."—*mala a m* 1.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ [upkrām] *Skt* उपक्रम *n* beginning, origin. 2 a preface, preamble. 3 a sequence of the creation. See **ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ**.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upkrām upsāhar] These two words coming together denote unity of the preamble and ultimate doctrine of a book. 2 a description of the world's creation from God and its ultimate reabsorption in Him. 3 the beginning and the end.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤ [upkrit] *Skt* उपकृत one who has been obliged, beneficiary. See **ਉਪਕਾਰ**.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [upkriti] *Skt* उपकृति *n* a favour, benefaction. 2 virtue, goodness. 3 aid, help. 4 kindness, benevolence.

ਉਪਕਾਤ [upgāta], **ਉਪਕਾਤਿ** [upgāti] *Skt* उपगता *adj* getting close. 2 acquaintance, confidante. 3 (one) who helps.

ਉਪਚਾਰ [upcar] *Skt n* service. 2 an effort. 3 a bribe 4 a treatment, therapy. 5 a recitation of a mantar or spell and the procedure to do so.

ਉਪਚਾਰਕ [upcarak] *Skt adj* (one) who cures. 2 attendant. 3 one who actualizes a spell or mantar. 4 *n* a secondary word, which is not

primary

ਉਪਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [upcitra] See **ਤਿਲੋਕੀ**

ਉਪਜ [upaj] *Skt n* origin. 2 produce, product. See **ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੀ**

ਉਪਜਣਾ [upajna], **ਉਪਜਨ** [upjan], **ਉਪਜਨਾ** [upajna] *Skt* उपजन *v* to be born, to take birth. "upj nɪpɛ nɪpəɪ səmai."—*gəu kabir*. 2 to grow, germinate 3 to take birth, have rebirth. "gurumukhi jā pran upj-hɪ."—*prabha m* 1. 'Impelled by Guru's teaching, mind and life are then reborn i.e. they assume higher form of living.'

ਉਪਜ ਨਿਪਜ [upaj nɪpaj] See **ਉਪਜ** and **ਨਿਪਜ**.

ਉਪਜਾ [upja:] See **ਉਪਜੀ**

ਉਪਜਾਪ [upjap] See **ਉਪਜਾਪ**.

ਉਪਜਿ [upaji] having been produced, having been born, having taken birth.

ਉਪਜਿਆਰਾ [upjara] *adj* born, produced. "jɪ te upjara tɪnɪ lɪa səmai."—*bɪha chāt m* 5.

ਉਪਜੀਵਨ [upjivan] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੀਵਿਕਾ [upjivika] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੀ [upje] See **ਉਪਜਨ**. 2 makes progress, succeeds. 3 comes out the winner. "khoji upje badi bineɪ."—*mala m* 1. 'The seeker wins, the disputant fails.'

ਉਪਜਾਪ [upjāp], **ਉਪਜਾਪਿ** [upjāpi] *Skt* उपजाप *n* a recitation or repetition (of God's name) in a voice not audible to others, also called "upāṣu jāp." "upjēp upaɪ na paɪe kət-hu."—*prabha m* 4. 2 *Skt* उपयुक्त *adj* proper, suitable, correct. "ram namɪ cɪtu rapɛ jāka. upjāpi darsən kije tāka."—*gəu a m* 1.

ਉਪਟਨ [upṭan], **ਉਪਟਣ** [upaṭṭan], **ਉਪਟਨ** [upaṭṭan] *Skt* उत्पाटन *v* to tear; to saw. 2 to render worthless, uproot. "upaṭṭ bar."—*dāt* 'uproots hair.'

ਉਪਰਾ [upṭha], **ਉਪਰੀ** [upṭhi] *adj* bent backward, turned face backward; that is, opposite or

against. "nādarī upaṣṭu je karē sultanā ghahu karāida."—*var asa*. See ਘਾਗੁ.

ਉਪਤਾਪ [uptap] *Skt* *n* a burning sensation. 2 pain from sickness. 3 worry. 4 calamity. 5 sickness caused by sun's heat.

ਉਪਤਿਸ਼ਟ [uptiṣṭa], **ਉਪਤਿਸ਼ਠ** [uptiṣṭh] *Skt* *उपतिष्ठ* *adj* nearby, standing close. "nīdāk avadh hoṛ upṭiṣṭaṭe."—*sahas m 5*. 'standing nearby to murder.'

ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ [updiṣa] *Skt* *n* mid-way between two directions such as southeast (agni koṇ), northeast (īṣan koṇ), southwest (nērāt koṇ); and northwest (vayvi koṇ). See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸ [updes] *Skt* *उपदेश* (ਉਪ-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* teaching, advice. "ap kamaṁ avra updes."—*gāu m 5*. 2 beneficial talk. 3 a religious preceptor's teaching. 4 a country within a country, province etc. "mer kete, kete dhu, updes."—*jōpu*.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ [updesak] *Skt* *उपदेशक* *n* a preceptor. 2 a guru, mentor.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ [updesa] *guru's* teaching. "soi dās updesa."—*suhi m 5* *gūṇvāṭi*. See ਭਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਿ [updesi] *with or through* teaching. "guru updesi kalasū jūt."—*bhēr kabir*. 'fights death through Guru's teaching.'

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ [updesi], **ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ** [updesā] *Skt* *उपदेशी* *n* a teacher, preacher, preceptor. "giani dhīrāni bahu updesi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 guru.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਾਹ [updrah], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਾਵ** [updrav] *Skt* *उपद्रव* *n* violence, turbulence, tumult. "mīṭe updrah mān te bē."—*asa m 5*. 2 an uproar; a turmoil. 3 a calamity, disaster.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਾਵੀ [updravi], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਾਵੀ** [updravi] *Skt* *उपद्रवी* *adj* riotous, tumultuous. "dhuja phat bāsṭr su dhare updravi."—*paras*.

ਉਪਧਾਤੁ [updhatu] *Skt* *n* dross. 2 an alloy. 3 a metallic or metal-like substance like antimony, blue vitriol, yellow arsenic, etc. some writers have put their number at seven adding to the above soṛnamakkhu, blue vitriol,

hartal, antimony, mica, red arsenic, and khapriya. "kāhī dhātu sābe updhatu bhāno."—*samudr mātān*.

ਉਪਧਾਨ [updhan] *Skt* *n* a head-rest; a pillow. "bād updhan dhāyo jīh pache."—*GPS*. 2 a mantar recited before laying the foundation of an altar. 3 love, affection.

ਉਪਨਤ [upnat] *Skt* *adj* visible, apparent. "jan upnat suhag."—*manu*. 2 bent towards the front. 3 one who bows in order to seek protection, a refugee.

ਉਪਨਯਾਨ [upnayan] *Skt* *n* the ceremony of the sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਧੂ. 2 the act of taking the pupil close to the preceptor.

ਉਪਨਾਮ [upnam] *Skt* *उपनाम* *n* a second name given out of love; nickname. 2 a poet's adopted name as Goya by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਭਾਪ.

ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਢ [upniṣṭh], **ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਢ** [upnikhṭh] *Skt* *उपनिषद्* *n* the act of sitting closeby to listen to the preceptor's teachings. 2 a branch of Ved Brahmans containing spiritual precepts. They are one hundred and seventy in number but the main ones are ten: ishavasy, ken, kathavalli, prāṣn, mōḍak, māḍuky, tatirriy, strey, chādogy, vrīndarnyāk. "kāchu upnikhṭh pāṭh mukh thāna."—*GPS*.

Some of the Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of emperor Akbar. Darashukoh also got fifty of them translated in 1657 AD. 3 an uninhabited place, isolated spot. 4 religion.

ਉਪਨਿਯਮ [upniyam] *Skt* *n* bye-laws framed under principal laws. For example, principal precepts of Sikhism are nam, dan and isnan, and secondary principles or upniyams are reading and recitation of the sacred texts, katha and kirtan, gifting of food, clothing,

¹Being a ritual of the moment when the novice is taken to the preceptor for teaching, it carries this name.

medicine and education. and maintenance of cleanliness of clothes, house, etc.

ਉਪਨੀਤ [upnūt] *Skt* *adj* (one) who has undergone the ceremony of the sacred thread. 2 brought closeby.

ਉਪਨੇਤਾ [upneta] *Skt* *उपनेतृ* *n* one who brings. 2 the priest who offers the sacred thread.

ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ [upnetr] *Skt* *n* the second eye, education or knowledge. 2 spectacles.

ਉਪਨਿਯਾਸ [upanyas] *Skt* *n* the act of keeping closeby. 2 an abdication. 3 a statement, narration. 4 an imaginary tale, a novel. 5 trust money. 6 thought.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-patr] *Skt* *n* the second husband, jar. 'patr marat jih lagi na bara. ka up-patr rih agr bicara?'—*cāritr* 267. See **ਉਪਪਤਿ**. "up-patr khaṣṭam kārhi ucārān."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-pattr] *Skt* *उपपत्ति* *n* an achievement. 2 a spiritual success. 3 the skill, method or reason for ascertaining a fact.

ਉਪਪਾਤਕ [up-patak] *n* a sin of the second degree. For example, stealing is a sin of the first degree, while dealing with a thief is an uppatak.

ਉਪਪਾਤੀ [up-pati] *Skt* *उपपातिन्* *adj* who has gate-crashed. 2 arrived suddenly. 3 caught in the trap. "tyō ab taptavhu up-pati."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਪਾਦਨ [up-padan] *n* describing cogently, proving methodically.

ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ [up-puraṇ] minor Purans or books of Hindu mythology. They are 18 in number: usna, sənətkumar, sāb, shev, kapil, kaṭika, durvasa, devī, narsigh, nardiy, nādikeśvar, paraśar, padm, bhaskar, maheśvar, maric, vayviy and varun, See **ਪੁਰਾਣ**.²

¹In Punjab, there is difference of meaning between *yar* and *jar*. The former means a friend and helper, but the latter is a person who cohabits with the other's wife.

²Names of Purans and Upp-purans differ in many books. See **ਭੁਕਤ ਪੁਰਾਣ**, Chapter 17

ਉਪਬਨ [upban] *Skt* *उपवन* *n* a garden.

ਉਪਬਾਹ [upbah] a marriage, wedding, See **ਉਪਬਾਹ**. "dve upbah agari bhāe."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਭੁਕਤ [upbhukt], **ਉਪਭੁਗਤ** [upbhugat] *Skt* *उपभुक्त* *adj* used, exploited.

ਉਪਭੋਗ [upbhog] *n* pleasure derived from using something. 2 the act of tasting or enjoying.

ਉਪਮਾ [upma], **ਉਪਮਾ** [upmā] *Skt* *उप-मा* *n* the act of judging equality; similarity. "kaun upma deu kavan badai?"—*sar chāt* m 5. 2 a literary figure of speech in which upman and upmey being different objects have a shared quality that calls for comparison.

kariye jāht upmey ko bār upman sēman, pun sadharan dharam dhar sou upma jan.
—*alākar sagar sudha*.

In order to understand this figure of speech, four terms i.e. upman, upmey, dharam and vacak should be thoroughly grasped:

'upman' is an object whose quality is compared with that of another, as for example the moon's brightness/beauty is compared with a face. 'upmey' is that object which is recipient of an attribute of some other object, as for example, the face that is imagined comparable to the moon.

'dharam' or 'sadharan dharam' is the common quality being compared. In the present example, the common quality or dharam is brightness or charm which is common to both the moon and the face.

'vacak' is an expression or a word pointing to the fact of similarity. For example in "locan amal kamaldal jese," the word 'jese' is a vacak. Other words such as tesa, jū, tū, sam, so, sa, yatha, tatha, is, etc. are indicative of this similarity. The figure of speech in which all these four qualities are found goes by the name of puruṇpma alākar.

In the above example, netr is upmey, kamal

(petal of lotus) is upman with both having purity as a shared quality i.e. their dharam; and jese is vacak here.

(b) If one or two terms comprising are absent, it is a case of a hidden comparison, and the missing entity is called luptopma which means If a 'dharambodhak' word is missing, it is a case of dharamlupta; if upman is absent, it is a case of upmanlupta; if a vacak is missing, it is a case of vacaklupta.

(c) If an upamey has several upmans, it is called a malopma alakar.

Example:

chir kesi chiravadhri chach kesi chattraner
chapakar kesi chabri kalidi ke kul ke,
hasni si siharum, hira si husenabad
gaga ki si dhar celi sat3 sidhu rulke,
para si palaugadh, rupa kesi rampur
sora si suragabad nika rahi jhulke,
cāpa si cāderikoṭ, cādni si cādagar
kirti tihari rahi malti si phulke—akal.

(d) If upmeya and upman are described consecutively in the altered order, it is a case of rasnopma.

Example:

kesi ravri rasami ghaṭe pe he tahl sifh?
jesi nilmanin ki avli pahar he,
kesi nilmanin ki avli sabaj sel?
jesi brijkūjan me jamuna ki dhar he,
kesi brijkūjan mē jamuna ki dhar dekhi?
jesi bijuri ki san panap apar he,
kesi bijuri ki san panap apar dekhi?
jesi sri gobid sifh teri talvar he.

—alakar sagar sudha.

(e) Imagining the possibility of the quality of one thing in several other objects is a case of utprekṣopma to the fore.

Example:

tal kup phale dram megh jā puri me
mano guru nanak ki nāmraṭa basat he,...

sita kalakād madhu miṣri 3 āmrīt ne

mano gurugira me te madhurai lūni he.

3 appreciation, eulogy. "bin upma jagdis ki binse nā ḍdhitara."—gaur m 1

ਉਪਮਾਤਾ [upmata] *Sk* उपमा *n* a foster-mother. 2 mother's female cousin, aunt, elder brother's wife. 3 a portrayor, portraitist. 4 *adj* a eulogizer

ਉਪਮਾਨ [upman] See ਉਪਮਾ. 2 *n* a metric metre of four lines, each having 23 matras the last two being guru, with pauses, at the thirteenth matra, and the tenth matra thereafter. It is also called a nīṣani cād.

Example:

bhali suhavi chapri, jamhi gun gae,
kit-hi kam nā dhaulhar, jitu harī vīrae.
—suh m 5.

(b) Another form of this matra has four lines each having 23 matras, ending in saṅ, that is 115 with pauses at the 13th matra and 10 matra thereafter in each line.

Example:

akkhi bajh-hu vekhṇa, vīṇ kāna sunṇa,
pera bajh-hu celiṇa, vīṇ haithā karnā,
jibhe bajh-hu bolṇa, iu jivat marnā,
nanak hukam pachaṇke, tau khasme milṇa.
—var majh m 2.

ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ [upmanopmey] or ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾਨ [upmeyoman] *n* a figure of speech in which upman is described as upmey and vice versa. "jahā paraspar hot hē upmeyo upman, bhuṣaṇ upmeyopma tāhi bēkhanat jan."—sivraj bhuṣaṇ

Example:

dāsmēṣ ki kṛipan bhas bijuri saman,
biṛi camak dekhi sri guru kṛipan si.

ਉਪਮੇਯ [upmey] See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾ [upmeyopma] See ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ.

ਉਪਯੁਕਤ [upyukt] *Sk* *adj* suitable, proper, correct. 2 connected, related.

उपयोग [upyog] *Skt n* a relation, connection. 2 a job, business. 3 a motive, purpose. 4 competence, talent.

उपयोगी [upyogi] *Skt उपयोगिन् adj* helpful 2 assistant, helper. 3 suitable.

उपर [upar] *Skt उपरि adv* on, over, upon, See **उपरि**.

उपरचूना [uprauna] *n* a garment for the head; a dupatta. "upar pit dhare uprauna."—*krisan*. 2 a towel, wash cloth.

उपरजन [uparjan] *Skt उपार्जन n* producing, creating. "nanek apān rup apī hi uparja."—*sukhmani* 'self created.' "kadāc karūna nā uparjate."—*sahas m* 5 'Little kindness doesn't grow.' 2 earning. 3 collecting, gathering.

उपरत [uprat] *Skt adj* detached from worldly cares, dejected. "uprat manua viṣay te."—*GPS*. 2 dead.

उपरतन [upraten] *Skt उपरत्न n* a jewel of the second order, inferior jewels such as carnelian, crystal, crystallized quartz, mother of pearl etc.

उपरति [upratī] *Skt n* dejection, detachment, alienation. "jo upratī hove sāsari."—*NP*. 2 death.

उपरना [uparna] See **उपरचूना**. "dhoti ek uparna pan."—*GPS*.

उपरम [upram] *Skt n* detachment, dejection, sadness, apathy.

उपरग [uprag] *Skt n* colour, caste. 2 the process of dyeing or colouring. 3 the reflection of colour.

उपरज [upraj] *Skt n* a ruler's deputy; a viceroy. 2 See **सुपरज**.

उपरजन [uprajan] *Skt उपरजन्त v* to dye; to draw, to paint. 2 *Skt उपार्जन* to produce. "tum sabb ko upraj-hi tumhī lehu ubar."—*sānama*. 3 to accumulate, collect. "sukh upraje maddh unē."—*akal*. "gyan ride uprajat he."—*GPS*.

उपरंत [uprāt] *Skt उपरान्त adv* subsequently, following this.

उपरम [upram] *Skt n* renunciation, detachment. 2 rest, repose. 3 *adj* averse, indifferent.

उपरला [uprala], **उपरले** [upralo] *n* an effort; labour. 2 help 3 a favour. "paṭh uprala kin hamara."—*GPS*. "ab hamro upralo kije."—*guru sobha*

उपरि [uparī] *adv* on, upon, See **उपर**. "uparī aī beṭhe kuṛīaru."—*var asa*. 2 according to, in accordance with. "karma uparī nibre."—*gau m* 1. 3 puissant, preponderant. "pure guru ka bacan uparī aīa."—*gau var* 1 *m* 4.

उपरिआ [upriā] *n* a measure; an effort. 2 a treatment, remedy. "ānik upriā."—*biṭa m* 5. 3 *adj* rootless, uprooted, pulled out. 4 extirpator.

उपरे [upre] *adv* upward. "mukhu tāt per upre."—*var jet*.

उपरेरे [uprere] *adv* excessively upward, towards the higher side. "uprere calīa."—*BG*

उपरेंक [uprokē] *adj* said above, mentioned above.

उपरोध [uprodh] *Skt n* a hindrance, an obstruction.

उपरोधक [uprodhak] *Skt adj* a hinderer. 2 an obstructionist.

उपरोध [uprodha] *n* a purohit, a family-priest of the Brahmin caste who guides the performance of all ceremonies and warns against wrong doings.

उपरेंना [uprona] See **उपरचूना**.

उपरंत [uprāt] See **उपरंत**.

उपल [upal] *Skt n* a stone. 2 a hail stone. 3 a cloud. 4 sand. 5 forest dung. 6 See **उपल**.

उपलक्षित [uplakṣit], **उपलक्षित** [uplakṣit] *Skt उपलक्षित adj* already known. 2 inferred. 3 known, explicated.

उपलक्ष [uplakṣhan], **उपलक्ष** [uplakṣhan] *Skt उपलक्षण n* an indicator or sign to underline the significance of an object. 2 the quality of a word which differs from its literal meaning. For example, to protect the field from the deer

means that the field is to be protected from the other stray cattle too.

उपलब्ध [uplabdh] *Skt* उपलब्ध *adj* available, found. 2 known

उपलब्धि [uplabdhī] *Skt* उपलब्धि *n* the act of searching, power of finding. 2 an achievement. 3 intelligence, knowledge.

उपवास [upvas] *Skt* *n* a fast; missing a meal; observing a fast.

उपवाह [upvah] a marriage, See **उपवाह**. "kno upvah abhīram yō je ram."-NP

उपवीत [upvit] *Skt* *n* a thread worn by extending the right hand; a sacred thread. See **नतेपु**.

उपवेशन [upvesan] *Skt* (उप-विस्) *n* the act of sitting; being situated.

उपवेद [upved] *Skt* *n* a Ved of the second order. Four upveds of the Hindus are. (1) Ayurved on medical science. (2) Gandharv Ved containing musicology. (3) Dhanur Ved about weapons including bows. (4) Sthapaty Ved on architecture.

उपवर्त [uparṇa] *v* to arrive; to reach; to approach.

उपाय [upau] *Skt* उपाय *n* an effort, a means. "kachu upau mukatī ka kar re."-gau *m* 9. 2 a device, plan. 3 the act of coming close. 4 a treatment, effort to cure a disease.

उपायु [upauna] *v* to produce; to create.

उपायि [upai] See **उपायु** and **उपायु**. "upai kite nā labhai."-gau *m* 4. 2 having produced or created. "sabhū upai ape vekhe."-sri *m* 3.

उपायि [upaia] *n* an effort; a means "e sajan! kachu kah-hu upaia."-bavan. "trite mēa kichu karau upaia."-asa *m* 5. 2 produced, created.

उपायिन [upain] offering. See **उपपन्न**.

उपास [upas] *Skt* उपास् *to sit near*. 2 *n* the act of sitting closeby; worship, adoration, service. "man, carnarbīd upas."-guj *m* 5. 3 See **उपपन्न**.

उपासक [upasak], **उपासकी** [upaski] *Skt* उपासक *adj* (one) who sits closeby, a servant. 2 a worshipper

3 a devotee

उपपन्न [upasan], **उपपन्न** [upasna] *Skt* *n* the act of sitting near. 2 rendering service, waiting upon. 3 devotion. 4 worship.

उपासि [upasi] having worshipped. 2 will produce. 3 See **उपपन्न**.

उपासु नथ [upāsu jap] *Skt* *n* a recitation or repetition in low voice so as to be inaudible to those sitting at a distance.

उपास्य [upasy] *Skt* *adj* (one) sitting near whom is proper; fit to be served. 2 worshippable.

उपाहा [upaha] *adj* produced, created. "jinhī upaha, tindhī brnaha."-asa *m* 5

उपाख्यान [upakhyān] *Skt* उप-आख्यान *n* an ancient or antique tale; history. 2 a story connected with an antique tale.

उपाग [upāg] See **उपपन्न**.

उपाजन [upajen] See **उपपन्न**.

उपाटन [upaṭan] *Skt* उपाटन *v* to dig up; to dismantle. 2 to saw; to split.

उपाट [upat], **उपाटि** [upati], **उपाटी** [upadī] *Skt* उत्पत्ति, birth, creation. "enik parlau enik upati."-sar *m* 5. 2 produced, created. "api arisaṭi upati."-var *majh* /

उपादान [upadan] *Skt* उप-आदान acquisition, adoption. 2 spiritual knowledge. 3 an achievement. 4 prevalence of senses in their respective fields. 5 a cause that changes into an action, as clay is changed into a pitcher or steel is transformed into a sword. "upadan ih sabh jag kerī."-GPS. 'According to Vedant, maya is upadan of the world.'

उपादेय [upadey] *adj* fit to be got or acquired. 2 fit to be known, knowable. 3 exquisite, superb. 4 *n* work.

उपाध [upadh] See **उपायि**.

उपाधन [upadhan] a pillow, See **उपाधन**. "as gadi das rucir faras par upadhan diragh dhardin"-GPS

ઉપાધિ [upadhī] *Skt* *n* a stratagem 2 status, rank. 3 a title. 4 an indicator to bring to cognizance an object. It is different from the object as a pot that gives the idea of the firmament, though both are so different. 5 tumult, rowdyism.

ઉપાધી [upadhi] See **ઉપાધિ**

ઉપાધ્યાય [upadhyay] *Skt* *n* a teacher, a guru to impart religious teaching; a priest etc.¹

ઉપાન [upan] the foundation of a building. 2 See **ઉપાનત**.

ઉપાનય [upanah], **ઉપાનત** [upanat], **ઉપાનય** [upanay], **ઉપાને** [upane] *Skt* **ઉપાન**-**ઉપાનત** *n* shoes, *xe* a humble servant. "dhāryo upanah guru ko cin."-*GPS*. "taje upanay nāge paī."-*GPS*. "das upane lekār dhāe."-*GPS*.

ઉપામ [upam] plural of **ઉપામ**. 2 *n* all created beings; mankind; the living multitude. "sabh gavāt jet upam."-*bera m* 4. 3 *Skt* **અપામ** *adj* farthest. 4 very far.

ઉપાય [upay] See **ઉપાય**.

ઉપાયત્વ [upayau] *adj* produced, created.

ઉપાયન [upayan] *Skt* *n* a present, an offering. 2 a meeting.

ઉપાર [upar] See **ઉપારન**.

ઉપારજન [uparjan], **ઉપારજના** [uparjana] *Skt* **ઉપારજન**. *v* to draw, print. 2 to decorate, bedeck, adorn. "koī uparjana tere āg."-*bher a m* 5. 3 *Skt* **ઉપાર્જન** adding up, collection. "phalgūnī anād uparjana."-*majh baramaha*. 4 creation. "sīmre sēgal uparjana."-*maru solhe m* 5 "jet kin uparjana prabhū dan der dātār."-*mali m* 5.

ઉપારત [uparāt], **ઉપારના** [uparna] *Skt* **ઉપારત** *n* to uproot, dismantle. "mul vikar upar"-*GPS*. 2 to tear apart, saw. 3 **ઉપારણ** *n* a crime, an offence, a sin. 4 **પારણ** the end of fasting. See

¹It is written in the third chapter of Shānkha Smṛiti that one who teaches a celibate is a 'guru' and he who teaches for monetary reward is a teacher.

દુગ્ધ **પારત**

ઉપાર [upara] *adj* dug up, uprooted 2 created, built, formed. "kai jāi binahi upara."-*suh m* 5 "oākar le srisati upara."-*VN*.

ઉપારી [upari] *adj* created, formed. "sabh se dataru jetu upari."-*var guj* 2 *m* 5. 'gives gifts to all the created ones.' 2 dug up, dismantled.

ઉપાર્જન [upalābh] *Skt* **ઉપાર્જન** *n* a complaint, blame, grievance.

ઉપાવ [upav] measure. See **ઉપાવ**. "sabhna upava siri upau he hārinam parapati hoī."-*var guj* 1 *m* 3. "upav choḍī gahu tīs ki oī."-*gāu m* 5.

ઉપાવદ [upavañ], **ઉપાવદ** [upavañu] *v* to produce, create.

ઉપાવદુર [upavañuhar] *adj* producer, creator. "ap upavañuhar."-*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ઉપાવન [upavan] See **ઉપાવદ**. "api upavan."-*brīa m* 5

ઉપાવી [upavi] with endeavour, with effort. "anik upavi rogu nē jāi."-*sukhmanī*

ઉપાર [upar] See **ઉપારન**.

ઉપારન [uparan] *Skt* **ઉપારન** *n* the act of uprooting. "jāi apni api upari."-*majh m* 5. *n* sawing, splitting. "bahar jāi nē upara."-*asa chāt m* 5.

ઉપાર્જિ [upari] *adv* having split or torn apart. "bheanrup niksia thām upari."-*bher m* 3. 2 having pulled apart or uprooted.

ઉપારી [upari] See **ઉપારન**.

ઉપિદ [upīd], **ઉપિદ** [upīdr] *Vaman*. See **ઉપિદ**. "kai koī upīdr bāy khāpayo."-*saveye* 33.

ઉપેક્ષા [upekṣa], **ઉપેક્ષા** [upekṣya] *Skt* **ઉપેક્ષા** *n* renunciation. 2 apathy, indifference, dejection. 3 disrespect, scorn. "metri kārūna dīe lakho mudita tiji jāi. catur² upekṣya jis bikhe sāmukh so pāhican."-*NP*

ઉપેતના [upetana] *adj* without shoes, barefoot. "pāg upetana."-*var asa*.

²Fourth.

ਉਪੇਦ [upēdɜ] *Skt* उपेद *n* Kashyap's son born to Aditi, younger brother of Indar; Vaman Avatar

ਉਪੈਯ [upcya] See ਉਪਈਆ.

ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ [upodghat] *Skt* उपोद्घात *n* a prologue, an introduction, a preface, brief description of things dealt with in the book. 2 different from a normal statement, description of a special object

ਉਪੰਗ [upāṅ] *Skt* उपाङ्ग *n* a part of a limb (a hand is a limb; a finger is an upāṅ). 2 limb-like, artificial limb. 3 a kind of musical instrument, nāṣṭarāṅ. "jhalər tal mridāṅ upāṅ."—cāḍi 1. 4 Udho's father.

ਉਪੰਨ [upān], ਉਪੰਨਾ [upāna] *Skt* उत्पन्न *adj* born, begotten. "ape apɪ upaɪ upāna."—maru solhe *m* 3. "apɪ upāna."—var *ram* 2 *m* 5. "cauthe prax upāni khed."—var *majh* *m* 1.

ਉਪਲ [uppəl] a subcaste of Khatris. "gajjān uppəl sətɪguru bhava."—BG

ਉਹ [uɦ] *P* اُھ *part* an exclamation of pain, grief or fatigue; ah, oh! ha! alas!

ਉਘਟਨ [uphaṭən] *v* to burst; to explode; to jump. "uphṭṭ sronəṭ chɪcchya."—cāḍi 2. 'Drops of blood rebound.'

ਉਘਣਨ [uphanna] *v* to ferment. 2 to boil.

ਉਘਰਦ [uftad] *P* اُفّ *the* felled ones. See ਉਘਰਦਨ.

ਉਘਰਾ [uftad] *P* اُفّ *the* felled one. See ਉਘਰਦਨ.

ਉਘਰਾਹ [uftadəh] *P* اُفّ *felled, humiliated.* See ਉਘਰਦਨ.

ਉਘਰਦਨ [uftadən] *P* اُفّ *v* to fall, collapse. 2 to be ruined.

ਉਘਨਨਾ [uphanna] See ਉਘਣਨ. "tej tale pay upanyo jesa."—GPS.

ਉਘਨ [uphan] *n* the process of boiling; boiling over. 2 an outburst.

ਉਬਕ [ubək] *A* اُبّ *adj* fat, plump. 2 smart, shrewd. "bājje ubakk."—cāḍi 2. 'Smart fighters clashed among themselves.'

ਉਬਕਾਈ [ubkai] *n* nausea, vomit.

ਉਬਾਟ [ubaṭ] *Skt* उबाट *n* an irregular or rough path; an arduous valley "ubaṭ cālāte xhu madu para."—keda kabir See ਖੋਦ.

ਉਬਟਨਾ [ubaṭna] *Skt* उबटन *a* paste of oil seeds, sandalwood, sesame seeds, carṣji, etc., for massaging the body before bathing; it makes the body clean, soft and fragrant.

ਉਬਟਨਾ [ubṭana] *v* to put on a wrong and rough path. 2 to turn back. 3 See ਘੋਟਉਣਾ.

ਉਬਰ [ubar] liberation, salvation, redemption. See ਉਆਹਿ and ਉਬਰਣ.

ਉਬਰਣ [ubraṇ], ਉਬਰਨ [ubran] *Skt* उबरण *n* the act of coming up. 2 turning from bad to good condition; improving. 3 attaining liberation. "ubraṭ raja ram ki sarni."—gau *m* 5.

ਉਬਲਨਾ [ubalna] *v* ਉਦ-ਬਲਨ to boil. 2 to cook. "jū ubli majithe rāṅ gahgaha."—var *gau* / *m* 3. 3 to gush forth.

ਉਬਲੀ [ubali] *n* a yawn, gape. (Many people think that the root of this word is from Arabic *وس* which means a wrinkle or scowl on the brow). See ਅਬਲੀ.

ਉਬਾਲਣਾ [ubahṇa] without shoes; barefoot. 2 without a carriage.

ਉਬਾਚ [ubac] See ਉਬਾਹ.

ਉਬਾਰਣਾ [ubarṇa], ਉਬਾਰਨ [ubaren] *Skt* उबारण, to raise, lift. 2 to liberate, 3 to save. "dropdī ubar let ubariale."—mall namdev. "mā teki oṭ sātah lehu ubaria."—gau *m* 5. 4 to boil. "kahr cakar sō deg ubari."—GPS.

ਉਬਾਰਿਆਨ [ubarianu] he saved. "apɪ ubarianu."—var *guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਉਬਾਰੇ ਖਾਨ [ubare xan] Abdul Rahiman Khan, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who served the congregation at Kartarpur after imbibing the Guru's precept and was counted among the devout Sikhs. See Janamsakhi of Bhai Bala.

ਉਬਾਲਣਾ [ubalna], ਉਬਲਨਾ [ubalna] *v* to boil, cook in boiling liquid. See ਉਬਲਨਾ.

ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ [ubed beg] **ਉبید بگ** He was appointed the subedar of Lahore province for some time in 1761 AD by Ahmed Shah Durani. In fact he was the ruler of Kalanaur (Gurdaspur) under the aegis of Delhi, and was badly defeated by Raja Chatur Singh of Chamba, Raja Raj Singh of Guler, Raja Dhiraj Pal of Basoli and Raja Kripal Deo of Jammu.

ਉਬੇਰਾਣਿ [uberai] *n* a sub-caste of Khatri.

ਉਬੇਦ ਖਾਨ [ubed xan], ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ [ubed beg] See ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ.

ਉਭ [ubh] *adj* standing. 2 *adv* above, upon. "pīdhi ubh kale sāsara."—*dhana namdev* See ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੱਧੀ. 3 *Skt* उभ both of them. 4 *Skt* उभ् to fill, complete. 5 *S* *n* sky.

ਉਭਾਣਿ [ubhai] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] *adja* tree, that has dried before it is cut; dead even when alive. "bharam suke bahu ubhsuk kahiahi."—*kali a m 4*.

ਉਭਕਲੇ [ubhkale] See ਉਭ, ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੱਧੀ.

ਉਭਯ [ubhay] *Skt* *adv* both.

ਉਭਯਾਣਿ [ubhyai] *Skt* *adv* on both sides or places. 2 in both the worlds, here and hereafter.

ਉਭਯਾਨੰਕਾਰ [ubhyāṅkār] *n* This figurative expression, whether ornamental or semantic is formed when two or more figurative expressions are found at one place, and is of two kinds: sāsrīṣṭi and sākār.

(a) If a number of figurative expressions, even if merged, appear separate, then this is an instance of sāsrīṣṭi:

alākar ik thāl bahut jude jude lakh jāhi,
tāl tādul ki rītī sō sāsrīṣṭī tahī.

—*garabgājini*

(b) but, if on merging, they do not appear separate, then it is a case of sākār:

pay pani ki rītī kār hōy pāspār lū,
tāko sākār nam he bhakhet pāram prābin.

—*kavy prabhakar*.

ਉਭਰਣ [ubhran], ਉਭਰਣਾ [ubharna], ਉਭਰਨਾ

[ubarna] *Skt* उभ्रण *v* to raise upward, get higher. 2 to burst forth into flame. 3 to swell, rise, spring up.

ਉਭਾ [ubha] a region of Multan, Dera Gazi Khan and adjacent parts of Bahawalpur state. 2 See ਉਭ and ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਾਰਣਾ [ubharna], ਉਭਾਰਨਾ [ubharna] *v* to push up, lift. 2 to incite, instigate. 3 to promote to a higher rank.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ. "harakh sok ubhe darbar."—*gaṭ a m 1*. 2 See ਉਭੇ.

ਉਭੇਸਾਸ [ubhesas], ਉਭੇਸਾਹ [ubhesah] *Skt* उब्धेसास् *n* sighs, gasps caused by contraction of lungs, by sorrow or by excessive phlegm. "mukh kala hoā ādārī ubhesas."—*var sor m 3*. "navē dhaule ubhesah."—*var majh m 1* 2 sighs.

ਉਭੈ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਮਈ [umai] *adj* exuberant, enthusiastic. "man me atī hī umai."—*krisan*.

ਉਮਹ [umah], ਉਮਾ [umha] See ਉਮਾਓ. "sabh umhai dekhbe ko vadhu lal ko."—*GPS*.

ਉਮਕ [umak] *n* keen desire, enthusiasm, fit of ecstasy. "man nā rahe bahu bidhi umkai."—*sar m 5*. 2 *A* **عمق** depth, seriousness, gravity.

ਉਮਕਨਾ [umakna] See ਉਮਕਣਾ.

ਉਮਕਿਓ [umkio], ਉਮਕਿਤ [umkit] filled with zeal. See ਉਮਕ. "umkio hio milān prabhū tar."—*suhi m 5*. "umkit rās calē."—*mālā partal m 5*.

ਉਮਕ [umag] See ਉਮਕ and ਉਮੱਗ.

ਉਮਗਣਾ [umagna] *v* to have longings, long for. 2 to jump.

ਉਮਗਨਾ [umagna] *v* to long for. 2 to jump. 3 to rise. 4 to spread. 5 to surround.

ਉਮਤ [umat], ਉਮਤਿ [umati] *A* **أمة** *n* a nation, nationality. 2 a sect, following a particular religious belief and practice. "dārī seve umati kharī."—*var ram 3*.

ਉਮਦਹ [umdah], ਉਮਦਾ [umda] *A* **مدم** *adj* good, excellent 2 healthy, sound. 3 chosen.

4 beautiful.

ਉਮਨਾ [umna] See ਉਨਮਨਾ. "ab jag janı ju umna rahe."—*gau bavan kabir*

ਉਮਰ [umar] *A* $\frac{1}{n}$ age, life span. According to Charak Samhita, age is a state of the union of body, senses, heart and soul. In the Veds, Manu writes that man's age in Satyug was 400 years but decreased by 100 years¹ in each Yug, and it has come down to 100 years² in Kalyug. In the Purans it is shown as thousands and lakhs of years. "jo jo vāne dīhṛa sou umar hāth pavānı."—*s farid*. See ਉਮਰ ਖਿਤਾਬ and ਖਲੀਫਾ.

ਉਮਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [umar şah] a jat masand (preacher cum agent) of Sangha clan, resident of Darauli village. He lovingly participated in the construction of the Harimandar under orders of Guru Arjan Dev. He looked upon offerings and money as poison. His son Nand Chand became a revenue officer of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

ਉਮਰ ਹਥ ਪਵੰਨਿ [umar hāth pavānı] *S sen* Days of life are decreasing, as crops do during the harvesting. "jo jo vāne dīhṛa sou umar hāth pavānı." It is an ironical statement as lengthening of life stands for dying and raising the flame for extinguishing it.

ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ [umarkhatāb], ਉਮਰਖਿਤਾਬ [umarkhiztab] $\frac{1}{n}$ Caliph Umar son of Khattab was father of Hafsa, third wife of prophet

ﷺ जीव जगदी वरमान (Rig Ved)

¹अथवा: सर्व सिद्धार्थं लब्धुं सर्वं शक्यम् ।

बृहत् श्रेष्ठविबुद्धोपासनायुक्तं विदुः ।—*manasamriti* 1, s 83

In Shabadmala, it is written that man and elephant live for one hundred twenty years and five days. The horse, dog, donkey and camel, bullock and he-buffalo and he-goat live for two, twelve, twenty five, twenty four and sixteen years respectively. For an estimate of the age-span by modern thinkers, reference may be made to the entry on 'Longevity' in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Muhammad. He was stabbed to death by Firoz, a slave, in 23 Hijri (644 AD) Under Caliph Umar, the Muslims conquered Egypt and north Africa, and he undertook boundless preaching of Islam. "kino umarkhitab jyō aī hamaro nyaū"—*cāritr* 38

Several tales of Umar's justice are current. In the book 'Alfaruk' it is written that Caliph Umar had framed the rule that one who drank liquor be given 80 lashes. One day his own son Abu Shamah got drunk whereupon Umar himself lashed him so severely that he died. "umarkhitab adalti beṭa marvare"—*jōgnama*.³

ਉਮਰਥਲ [umarthal] *I Skt* अन्तरविद्रधि tumour in the intestines, caused by incontinence in eating and drinking and the taking of intoxicating drugs which results in malfunctioning of the four humours of the body. Blood deteriorates and tumours are formed on internal organs. Swelling of tumours causes pain especially when this occurs in the stomach, navel, pelvis, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. There is an acute pain all the time and sleep is impossible to get.

The best treatment for it is a surgical operation and the use of blood-cleansing and laxative medicines. Food should be light but invigorative. Juice of harar (myrobalan) and suhājina is found beneficial. "jina ʔdārı umarthal sei jānani sulia."—*var gau / m* 4 This means that as the patient knows the pain of this illness, so does the love-lorn lover know of the inner pang.

ਉਮਰਾ [umra], ਉਮਰਾਉ [umrau], ਉਮਰਾਇ [umrai], ਉਮਰਾਯ [umray], ਉਮਰਾਵ [umrav], ਉਮਰੀਆ [umria],

³This composition of 32 pauns is from the pen of a devotee. It is also called "Var Guru Gobind Singh Ji." It carries a dialogue between princess Zebunisa and emperor Aurangzeb, and a description of the battle of Panvate.

ਉਮਰੇ [umre] *Al* plural of *ਅਮੀਰ* "sah rajé khan umrav sikdar hāhī."—*var bīā m 4*. 2 administrators and ministers. "umravhu age jhera."—*sor m 5*. "sultan khan maluk umre gae karz karz kuc."—*sri a m 1*. 3 a sub caste of khatris.

ਉਮਲ [umal] *adj* ambitious, aspirant, inspired. "umal lathe jodhe maru vajra."—*cādi 3*.

ਉਮਾ [uma] *Skt n* light, lustre, radiance. 2 Shiv's wife, Parvati. Kalidas has written in Kumarsambhav that Parvati's mother Menka asked her not to do penance, that is, ਉ (intense penance) ਮ (not to do) and for this reason she came to be known as uma.

ਉਮਾਉਤ [umaut] *n* Uma's (Parvati's) son Ganesh. 2 Kartikey, an army commander of the gods.

ਉਮਾਹ [umah], ਉਮਾਹਾ [umaha], ਉਮਾਹਾ [umaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement. 2 aspiration. 3 merry-making, gaiety. 4 festival.

ਉਮਾਠਨਾ [umatana], ਉਮਾਠਤ [umatat] son of Uma (Parvati). See ਉਮਾਉਤ.

ਉਮਾਧਾ [umadhav], ਉਮਾਨਾਹ [umanah], ਉਮਾਪਤਿ [umapati] *Skt* husband of Uma, Shiv. "gotamnarī umapati suamī. sisdharan sehas bhag gamī."—*jetavdas* '...Indar got a thousand vulva-marks on his body.' See ਸੀਸਧਰਨ.

ਉਮੈਦ [umid], ਉਮੈਦ [umed] *P* *اُمید* *n* a hope, expectation. 2 trust.

ਉਮੈਦਵਾਰ [umedvar] *P* *اُمیدوار* *adj* hopeful, expectant.

ਉਮੈਦਾ [umeda] *n* a servant of Rai Bular of Talwandi who served Guru Nanak Dev with great devotion. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਉਮੈਰੀਆ [umeria] rich people. See ਉਮਰੀਆ. "anrk umeria."—*bīā m 5*.

ਉਮੈਗ [umēg] *n* exuberance, exultation. 2 a wave of happiness. "ek divas mān bhai umāg."—*bāsāt ramanād*.

ਉਮੈਛ [umēḥ] See ਉਮਛਨਾ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮੈਤ [ummat] See ਉਮਤ.

ਉਮੀ [ummi] See ਉਮੀ.

ਉਰ [ur] *Skt* *उर* *n* breast, bosom. "ur lag-hu pritam prabhu mere."—*bīā m 5*. "cārākamāl hirde ur dharhu."—*gāu m 5*. 2 mind, heart. "dharro harī ur che."—*bāsāt m 4*. 3 abdomen, stomach. "rohni ke ur bic dharyo he."—*krīsan*. 'Balbhadar was put in Rohini's womb.' 4 *Skt* *उर* *vr* to go, walk.

ਉਰਸਾ [ursa] *n* a round piece of stone for rubbing sandalwood on it. Priests have it in Hindu temples. *Skt* *उरसा* "tera nam karī cānāthia je mān ursa hoī."—*gūj m 1*.

ਉਰਕਟ [urkaṭ] *Skt* *अर्कृत* *adj* prepared, cooked, boiled. "īkaṭu paterī bhārī urkaṭ kurkaṭ, īkaṭu paterī bhārī pani."—*asa kabir*. 'In one pot the Tantrics put a cooked cock and in the other put liquor.'

ਉਰਗ [urag] *Skt n* one that moves on its belly. 2 a snake, reptile.

ਉਰਗ ਨਾਥ [urag nath] the king of snakes, Sheshnag.

ਉਰਗਾਦ [urgad], ਉਰਗਾਰਿ [urgarī] *Skt n* the eater of snakes or enemy of snakes; blue jay. 2 a mongoose, peacock, stork, crane etc. are also eaters of snakes.

ਉਰਗੈਬ [urges] *Skt n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag. 2 Writing in the form of a riddle in Gur Vilas Bhai Sukha Singh has used 'nag' instead of 'nagraj' (cobra), 'gajraj' (elephant) and 'hastiraj', a term also used for elephants.

ਉਰਛਾ [urcha] See ਉਰਛਾ.

ਉਰਜ [uraj] See ਉਰੋਜ. 2 the month of Kattak. "uraj mas ki puranmasi."—*NP*. See ਉਰੋਜ.

ਉਰਾਜ [urajh] See ਉਰਝਨ. "jhajha urajh surajh nahī jana."—*gāu bevan kabir*.

ਉਰਝਨ [urjhan], ਉਰਝਨਾ [urajhna] *Skt* *अवधन* *v* to be entangled. 2 to be obstructed; to stop. "urajh rahio bikhia ke sōga"—*suhi a m 5*. "urjhio kanak kamini ke ras."—*ṭodi m 9*. 3 to get involved in a dispute.

ਉਰਝਿ [urajhi] having been entangled.

ਉਰਦਾ [urad] See ਉਰਦਾ. "dal urad ki chamak banai."—GPS.

ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗਨੀ [urda begni], ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗੀ [urda begi] *T* بغی *n* a uniformed and armed female to guard the harem; an amazon. During the Muslim rule, it was only through these female guards that petitions and messages could be sent inside the palace. See ਅਚਲਬੇਗੀ.

ਉਰਦੂ [urdu] *T* اردو *n* an army. 2 a cantonment. 3 a military market. 4 a mixed dialect of the armed camp or cantonment, which evolved during the reign of Khilji kings from the intermixing of the Hindu and Muslim dialects when soldiers frequented the markets. It came to be called Urdu or 'laskari', the language of cantonments. During the Mughal rule, especially that of Shah Jahan, this language became very common. Its framework is Hindi but its vocabulary is rich in Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The Persian script is used for writing it. Although it is understood throughout northern India but the United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh) constitute its special home. In fact, any mixed language can be given this name, but the Persianized language of India is exclusively named Urdu.

ਉਰਧ [uradh] *Sk* ऊर्ध्व *adv* upwards. "uradh mul jisu sakh talaha, car bed jitu lage."—*guj a m* 1. 2 *adj* high, lofty. "garabh kDdal mahi uradh dhiani."—*maru solhe m* 1. See ਉਰਧ ਪਿਆਨੀ. 3 standing, erect. 4 *n* the Creator who is the loftiest of all. "ardh-hi uradh milia sukh pava."—*gau bavan kabir*. 'Human beings attain peace when union with the Divine is consummated.' 5 *adv* upside down. "uradh pāk le sudha kare."—*gau var satt kabir*. 'Upside down lotus is the mind itself.' See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧਤਪ [uradhtap], ਉਰਧਤਪ [uradhtap] *Sk* ਉਰਧ

ऊर्ध्वं कूलं धपः शारवः शम्भोः ॥ १५ ॥

छन्दसि यस्य भोजानि यस्तं देव स वेदवित्। (Bhagvat Gita, 15-1)

उप. intense meditation. 2 meditation in standing position. 3 meditation with arms raised upward. "kara sadhe uradhtap kare vic-hu haume na ja1."—*sr m* 3.

ਉਰਧਪਿਆਨੀ [uradhdhiani] *adj* one who concentrates on God above. See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ [uradhbahu] See ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ.

ਉਰਧਰਾਨ [urdharan] *v* to settle, have firm faith. "carankamal rid mahi urdharhu."—*sukhmani*

ਉਰਫ [uraf] *A* ار *n* plural of ਉਰਫਰ boundary marks 2 *A* ار *adj* well-known, famous. 3 equal. 4 *n* education, knowledge.

ਉਰਬਸੀ [urbasi] See ਉਰਬਸੀ.

ਉਰਬਰਾ [urbara] *Sk* उर्वरा *n* fertile land. 2 irrigated land. "jimi urbara krizi chin."—*aj*. 'as irrigated land does not claim appreciation without cultivation.'

ਉਰਬਰੇਸਣੀ [urbresni] the army of the king of the fertile land. 2 See ਨਰ ਬਰੇਸਣੀ.

ਉਰਬੀ [urbi] *Sk* उर्बी *n* earth. "akas urbi jā1."—*gyan*.

ਉਰਮਾਭਣ [urmāḍan] *Dg* *n* the breast that adds grace to a woman's bosom. 2 an ornament, like a necklace, suspended over a woman's breast.

ਉਰਮਿ [urami], ਉਰਮੀ (urmi) a ripple, wave, breaker, surge. See ਉਰਮੀ. Books which are titled as 'sagar' or 'sar' (sea, tank) have their chapters metaphorically named urmi (waves).

ਉਰਲਾ [urla] *adv* of this side. 2 of this world.

ਉਰਵਸੀ [urvasi] *Sk* उर्वशी *n* ਉਰੁ-ਅਸ਼ੁ something that overpowers the great; a desire, wish. 2 According to Rig Ved, a fairy in paradise, known as Urvashi because she was born from Narayan's thigh (uru). According to the Mahabharat, Mitara and Varun shed their semen on seeing Urvashi from which the sages, Agasti and Vashishth, were born. Once Urvashi annoyed these sages, who cursed her that she would take birth on earth and be the wife of king Pururva.

The tale of Urvashi and Pururva is contained in 'Shatpath Brahman' and the poet Kalidas has narrated it beautifully in the play 'Vikramorvashi'. In Padam Puran, Urvashi is described as having been born from the thigh of Kamdev. "rābha urvāsi or sasi su mādodri pe esi prabha kākī jag bic na kachu bhai."—*kṛiṣṇa* 3 In the Nirukt, lightning is also named Urvashi.

वृत्त [urvar] the nearer bank. 2 this world. "bikhia śdarī pācimue nā urvaru nā par."—*srī m* 3. 3 the far bank, meaning the other world; hereafter. "is tan dhan ki kavan vadai? dharanī pare, urvarī nā jai."—*gāu kabir*.

वृत्तपार [urvarpar] this bank of the river and that. 2 this and the other world; here and hereafter. See **वृत्त**.

वृत्तपार के दानि [urvarpar ke dani] knowers of this as well as the next world, the saints. 2 Chitargupt, the mythological scribe of all human actions. "urvarpar ke dani! likhlahu alpatalu. mohi jemdādu nā legai."—*gāu ravidas*.

वृत्तपारि [urvari] adv on this bank. 2 on that side; on the far bank. See **वृत्त**.

वृत्तपि [urvi] *n* born from **वृत्त** (earth); vegetation, trees and grass.—*śanama*.

वृत्तपि चर रिपु [urvi car ripu] enemy of the grazing deer, the lion.—*śanama*.

वृत्त [urvi] See **वृत्त**.

वृत्त [ura] *n* this or the near side. "para ura lkh liyāt pāchanhu."—*NP* 2 this world.

वृत्त [urahan], **वृत्त** [urahna], **वृत्त** [urahnō] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "kahike kaj urahan ri sāhi?"—*kṛiṣṇa*.

वृत्त [urābha] See **वृत्त**. "grih ke log urābhe l-lā."—*caritr* 33.

वृत्त [urari] bank, on this side, this side's end. 2 this world, See **वृत्त**.

वृत्ति [urī] on the chest or breast, See **वृत्त**. "hārī ke cārān hīrdē urī dharī."—*gāu m* 5 2 in the heart. "hārī rakhe urī dharī."—*srī m* 3.

वृत्ति [urī], **वृत्ति** [urīnāt] *Skt* उच्छ्रित *adj* without debt on his head, free from debt. "urīnāt hoe bhar utare."—*BG*.

वृत्त [uru], **वृत्त** [uru] *Skt* उरु *n* thigh. 2 *adj* broad. 3 long, tall. 4 high. 5 large.

वृत्त [uru] *A* روض *n* rise, progress. 2 *Khālil bin Ahmed of Mecca* was a scholar and teacher of this branch of knowledge and was therefore nicknamed Uruz, just as prosody came to be called after the name of Pingal Rishi.

वृत्त [ura] *adv* near here, this side. 2 in this world. 3 farther away.

वृत्त [ureb] *P* عرج *adj* aslant, awry 2 winding, zigzag. 3 crafty.

वृत्त [uroj] *n* born from the breast; teat, bud.

वृत्त [ul] *A* ل *surf* precedes Arabic names as alquran, but in compound words it becomes ul as in. "hamesul selame."—*japu* 'always safe and sound.' 2 *Skt* उल *vr* to burn, get burn.

वृत्त [ulas] *T* لیس *leftover* food, leavings, provisions from the royal tables. "ulas prale kharī khumari."—*BG*.

वृत्त [ulsat], **वृत्त** [ulsat], **वृत्त** [ulhat] *Skt* उत्सृष्ट *adj* shining, bright. 2 happy, delighted.

वृत्त [ulhana] See **वृत्त** and **वृत्त**.

वृत्त [ulka] *Skt* उल्का *n* a ray of light. 2 a spark; a small smouldering piece of wood. 3 light of a shooting star or meteorite. See **वृत्त** 2.

वृत्त [ulka] *n* falling of embers from the sky, shooting stars, meteorites, considered inauspicious in the Purans. "ulka pat hot akasa."—*caritr* 405. See **वृत्त** 3.

वृत्त [ulgane] *M* v to conclude. 2 to stop. 3 to sweep. 4 to scrub.

वृत्त [uljhan], **वृत्त** [uljhan] See **वृत्त**. "jiu uljharo badh budhi ka mētra nahi

bisrani."-*gau a m 5*. See ਬਾਧਬਾਧਿ 2 *n* a complication, an enigma, a circumlocution, an ambiguity

ਉਲਥੇਰਾ [uljhera], ਉਲਥੇਰਾ [uljhera] *n* an entanglement. 2 a devious dispute. 3 an action under bondage.

ਉਲਟ [ulat] *adj* against, opposed. "ulat bhai jivat mari jagia."-*gau a m 1*. 2 *adv* having turned back; avoiding. "ab man ulati sanatan hua"-*gau kabir*.

ਉਲਟਨਾ [ulatna] *Sk* उलटना *v* to turn back, to return. "manua ulati son mahi gahe."-*ram bhai* 2 turn turtle.

ਉਲਟਾ [ulta] *adj* contrary, opposite. 2 upsidedown.

ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ [ulta sevak] *n* a purchased slave. "astan ke ham ulte sevak."-*dhana namdev*. 2 different from ordinary servants; one serving without self interest.

ਉਲਟਿ [ulati] *adv* having turned or returned. "ulati kamalu amriti bharis."-*var mala m 1*.

ਉਲਟੀ [ulti] *adj* opposite, reverse. "satiguru milie ulti bhai."-*sri m 3*. 2 *n* vomit.

ਉਲਟੀ ਭੰਗਾ ਬਹਿਟੀ [ulti gāga bahiti] a practice contrary to established religious and social norms.

ਉਲਟੀਥੇ ਸਭਤਿ ਸਹਾਰੀ [ultie sakati saharis] *sen* breath forced in the opposite direction or drawn upward.-*ram kabir*.

ਉਲਟੇ ਸੇਵਕ [ulta sevak] See ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [ulathna] *v* to come down; to subside. 2 to descend. "sar hās ulthare ai."-*sri m 1* pahira. "ai ulthe hājh."-*s farid*. 3 to turn over. 4 to translate from one language into another.

ਉਲਥਾ [ultha] *n* translation. 2 See ਉਲਥਨਾ.

ਉਲਥਤ [ulfat] *الف* *n* love. 2 friendship.

ਉਲਮਾ [ulma], ਉਲਮਾਉ [ulmau], ਉਲਮਾਵ [ulmav] *الف* *adj* plural of *ਆਲਿਮ*. scholars, pandits, doctors, philosophers. "cada se ulmavan

rakhe"-*GPS*.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [ulathna] *v* to overflow. 2 to tilt; to lean backwards. 3 (in carts etc.) the state in which front parts are higher and rear parts are lower.

ਉਲਵੀ [ulvi] *الف* *n* one possessing height; a star. 2 an angel. 3 an inhabitant of the upper part of Arabia. 4 one belonging to the prophet Ali's clan, but not to lady Fatima's progeny.

ਉਲਸ [ulas] *Sk* उलस *n* light, wonder. 2 a desire, yearning. "khat pit varte anad ulas."-*sukhmani*. 3 courage, zeal. "rañ dekhi sure citi ulas."-*basit m 5*. "hāsa seti citu ulas-hi kukaḍ di odari."-*gau var 2 m 5*. 4 comfort, happiness. 5 a chapter or section of a book. 6 a figure of literary speech in which merits and demerits of one are attributed to another. "ek-hi ke guṇḍoṣ tē ore ko guṇ doṣ. varṇat yō ulas hē jo pādīt matī koṣ."-*lalit lalam*. It has four forms:

(a) expression of one merit through another.

Example:

guni guni milī laha pavai,
gurmukhi nam vadai."-*bher m 1*.
gāga jamna godavri sarauti,
te kārhi udamu dhuri sadhu ki tēi,
kīrvikh melu bhare pāre hamre vicī,
hamri melu sadhu ki dhuri gavai.
-*mala m 4*.

(b) expression of merit through demerit.

Example:

səphal birch phal det jyō pakhan mare
sir kərvət səhi hot par par he,
sagar se kaḍh mukh phoriyāt sip ko jyō
det muktaḥal əvəgya na vicar he,
jese khanvara khani khānət hənət ghən
manak amol hira pər upkar he,
ukh mē piyukh jyō prəgas hot kolu pāce
əvgun kie gun sadhun ke dvar he.

-*BGK*.

(c) expression of demerit through merit.

Example:

dhenu jobanu dur veri hoe,
jinhi rakhe rāg lai.—asa 3 m 1.
sadan vibhuti apar ke dekhi.
para pavhi ride visekhi.—NP.
chami purekh ke kaj udara,
naṣṭ hot jimi agni para,
tis ko sakal karhi apradha,
dar ko chor det hē badha.—GPS.

(d) expression of demerit through demerit.

Example:

kusāgati bah-hi sode dukhu
pavhi dukhodu kh kamara.
—maru sothe m 3.
par dukh pikkar hot hē
dukhi sāt man māhi.
—alākar sager sudha.

7 See **ਉਲਾਸ**.

ਉਲਾਸਾ [ulasa], **ਉਲਾਸੀ** [ulasi] adj happy, pleased, delighted. "jū mīna jā mahi ulasa."—gau 3 m 1.

ਉਲਾਸੁ [ulasu] See **ਉਲਾਸ**.

ਉਲਾਹ [ulah], **ਉਲਾਹਨ** [ulahān] v to bring down. 2 to stop; to remove; to push back or aside. "hābhe dukkh ulahi."—var jet "aaghi trisān ulahi, sāt-hu."—ram asa m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਨਾ [ulahna], **ਉਲਾਹਨੈ** [ulahno] n a complaint, an expression of grievance. "lakh ulahne mohi."—bīha chāt m 5. "ulahno me kahu na dio."—nāṭ m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਿ [ulahi] adv having brought down, having taken off (garment). 2 zealously.

ਉਲਾਹਿਅਮੁ [ulahiamu] I have shed. "hābhe dukh ulahiamu."—var maru 2 m 5

ਉਲਾਹੀ [ulahi] v put down, took down, shed. See **ਉਲਾਹਨ**.

ਉਲਾਣਾ [ulaṇa] adj without a rug, saddle or saddle blanket, bare back (horse etc.) "jin turāgām pai nīkara. kidhō ulaṇa lin

sidhara?"—GPS.

ਉਲਾਦ [ulad] See **ਔਲਾਦ**.

ਉਲਾਭਾ [ulābha], **ਉਲਾਮਾ** [ulama] n a taunt, gibe. See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** "ulame jā sāhe."—asa 1arid.

ਉਲਾਭਣਾ [ulāṇa] v to raise and make uneven or tilted. 2 to raise or make the front part higher than the rear.

ਉਲੀਚਣਾ [ulicṇa], **ਉਲੀਚਨ** [ulicān] Skt उल्लुचय n to throw (water) out with cupped hands or with some utensil. "sip nā sīdhu ulicīye, rāj kan gīne nā jāhi."—GPS. 2 to sprinkle. "māhā sugādh ulicān kārke."—GPS.

ਉਲੂ [ulu], **ਉਲੂਕ** [uluk] Skt उलूक n an owl. 2 the second name of the author (kanad) of Vaisheshik Shastar.

ਉਲੂਖਲ [ulukhal] See **ਉਲੂਖੀ**.

ਉਲੂਪੀ [ulupi] n daughter of Kaurvy Nag of Eravat clan whom Arjun married in the Nag country.¹ She gave birth to Mahavir Vabhruvahan. The ruler of Tripura considers himself the descendant of Ulupi's son Vabhruvahan.

ਉਲੇਂਦਰਾ [ulēdhara] See **ਉਲੇਧਾ**.

ਉਲੇਹ [ulehān] See **ਅਲਾਹੇਨ**.

ਉਲੇਹਾ [uleha] n a kind of wild grass that grows during the rainy season. Its seeds are covered with tiny prickles which on touching stick firmly to the hands. 2 uleha seed. 3 a person who sticks like uleha.

ਉਲੇਖ [ulekh] See **ਉਲੇਖ**.

ਉਲੰਘਣਾ [ulāghṇa], **ਉਲੰਘਨ** [ulāghān] Skt उल्लङ्घन the act of overtaking; crossing of a river or mountain, passing over. "joti bīna jāgdis kl jāgāt ulāghe jāi."—s kabir. 2 to violate rules or bypass them. 3 to disobey or ignore rules or orders.

ਉਲ [ul] Many Punjabis regard this as pain in the eyebrows, but it is a disease of the eyes.

¹In some documents America has been mentioned as Naglok.

Its name in Arabic Persian medicine is **عصر العين** or Glaucoma in English, also is commonly known as "səbāz motrābīd."

When the production of aqueous humour around the pupil of the eye is more than its absorption, or when due to some shock or blow, the pupil is dislocated from its place, then darkness appears before the eyes, the eye-ball gets hard, and acute pain is felt in the eyes and the temples and the eyeball grows red. The patient sees a circle forming itself around the candle flame, and the eye becomes inert.

In this disease, the patient should be administered a light purgative; leaches should be stuck to the temples, and a little opium or morphine should be taken. The best would be to have the eye operated upon by a competent surgeon. This would end pain and secure the remaining eye sight.

Patients of this disease should avoid pickles, chutneys, condiments and spices, coition and walking in the sun. They should take light food and milk. Effort should be made to push out the foul matter sticking in the intestines.

ਉਲਾਸ [ullas] See ਉਲਾਸ.

ਉਲਾਲ [ullal] a matrik metre of two lines of 28 matras each with pauses at the 15th matra and at the next 13th matra respectively. The last two lines of chappay cād are in the form of ullal.

Example:

man me vasayke guru gira,
ik akal ko nīṭ bhajo,
chal ver irkha kripanta,
mitr ghat hame tajo.

Several poets have erred in considering ullal and ullala as the same when defining their characteristics.

ਉਲਾਲਾ [ullala] *n* a matrik metre, also named cādrāmanī, has four lines of 13 matras each and pauses at the 8th and at the next 5th matra. Some poets have wrongly called it ullal. In Guru Granth Sahib it has appeared under sālōk.

Example:

sīdaku sūburi, sādika,
sābaru tosa mālaikā,
dīdaru pure, paīsa,
thau nahu khaika.—var sri m 1

ਉਲੂ [ullu] See ਉਲੂ. 2 a big fool, brainless person.

ਉਲੇਖ [ullekh] *Skt* उल्लेख *n* a writing, description, script. 2 a figure of speech in which different people frame or imagine the same thing in different forms according to their thinking or feeling.

ke bahute ke ek jōhī ek vāstu ko dekh,
ahu bīdhī kar ullekh hē so ullekh ulekh.
—Shivraj Bhushan.

Example:

śatru vilokat kal sam janhī le prana,
devtrovar ke lakhē jēn kamānvana,
gyani lakh-hī paratma vāchit tēn dhara,
nīṣṇay bhagtan ke ride viṣṇu avtara,
śri nanak ko tēn dāṣam sikkhan mān jāna,
preja lakhē raja mahā pale vidhī nana,
—GPS.

(b) In the second version of ullekh, one person perceives a single object in various forms.

Example:

prāṇve nanak bentī tū sārvaru tū hās,
kaul tū he kavia tū he, ape vakhī vīgas.
—sri 1.1

guru tirāthū guru parījatū
guru mānsa purānharū,
guru data hārīnamu dēi
udhrē sabh sāsaru.—sri m 5.

ਉਲਟ [uvāt] *Skt* उद्घाट *n* a difficult path; an

arduous route.

ਉਕਟ [uvʌn] *n* water added to milk at the time of boiling. 2 See **ਉਕਟਰਨ**. 3 an exchange of money; earning, gain. "kaun hare kinɪ uvʌtɪ."—*var ram* 3. 4 an exchange, act of receiving one object in exchange for another. **ਉਕਟਾ** [uvʌtə] *adj* flustered, flurried, confused. See **ਉਕਟਰਾ**. "phɪrɪ uvʌtɪ."—*var mala m* 1. 2 vagrant, stray, vagabond, loafer.

ਉਕਾ [uva] *pron* he, she, that. See **ਉਆ**. "cɛrən uva kɛ pau."—*dev m* 5.

ਉਕਾਚ [uvac] spoke, said. "kəvɪ uvac benti."—*copai Skt* वक् means 'to speak, explain, state'.

ਉਕਦ [urəd] *n* horsebean, lentils.

ਉਕਦਬੇਗੀ [urɖabegɪ] See **ਉਕਦਬੇਗੀ** and **ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ**.

ਉਕਦੀ [urɖi] a subordinate's report to his senior officer that every thing is 'orderly'. This pronunciation was coined by the Indian military personnel not adept in English.

ਉਕਦੂ [urɖu] See **ਉਰਦੂ**.

ਉਕਮੁੜ ਟਾਂਡਾ [urɖmʊʐ ʈāṇḍa] See **ਟਾਂਡਾ ਉਕਮੁੜ**.

ਉਕਾਢੀ [urau] See **ਉਕਾਢੀ**. 2 "pəɾ kɛ bəl kəɾ hət urau."—*NP*.

ਉਕੀਲਾ [urisa] See **ਉਕੀਲਾ**.

ਉ [u] *part word* expressing fear and grief; ah! oh! ha!. 2 again, also. "sɪv u brəhɪma kachɪ pəɾ nə payo."—33 *saveye*. 3 *Skt* ऊँ *n* Mahadev, Shiv. 4 the moon 5 *P* ॥ *pron* he, she See **ਉਰਾ** 4.

ਉਸਰ [usər] See **ਉਖਰ**.

ਉਸਾ [usa] See **ਉਸਾ**.

ਉਹ [uh] *Skt* ऊह *vr* to imagine; to speculate; to fancy. 2 to gather; to accumulate.

ਉਹਾ [uha] *adv* there, at that place. "uha təu jaɪz jəu iha nə hox."—*basit ramanāṭ*. 2 *Skt* उहा *n* reason, argument, proof. 3 subtle intellect. 4 thought.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhā] *adv* there, at that place. 2 in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suhele."—*gəu m* 5.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *adv* only there. 2 from there. "uhi tɛ həriɔ, uha lɛ dhəriɔ."—*sar m* 5

ਉਕਰ [ukər] respect, regard. See **ਉਕਰ**. "bədɔ ləkh ukər kɪno."—*krzən*.

ਉਖ [ukh] *Skt* इक्षु *n* sugarcane. 2 *Dg* zeal, enthusiasm.

ਉਖਰ [ukhər] *Skt* ऊखर *n* a white crust formed on saline land surface. 2 saline, barren soil "kɪa kasi kɪa ukhər mæg-hər."—*dhana kabir*. See **ਉਖਲ**.

ਉਖਲ [ukhəl] See **ਉਖਲ**.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] *Skt* उखा *n* saline land. 2 a princess who was the daughter of King Van of Shonitpur and grand daughter of Bali. Once in a dream she saw a handsome prince and fell in love with him. On getting up, she enquired from her friend Chitarlekha whether there could be a prince like that. Chitarlekha, who was a clairvoyant, drew portraits of all handsome men and gods for the princess.

Usha recognized Aniruddh, son of Pradyuman as one of them and declared him her husband. To fulfil her desire, Chitarlekha managed to bring Aniruddh to the palace. When the king came to know all this, he got Aniruddh tied with a snake-rope.—*serp-paṣ*.¹ Krishan, Pradyuman and Balram went to rescue him. Although Shiv and Sakand helped Van, they were defeated by Yadavs. Krishan however rescued Aniruddh and brought him to Dvarka alongwith Usha.

"səg ləyɔ ənɪrɪddh kɔ dɪtɪ hərəkh bəḍhər, ukha kɔ pɪr thɔ jəhā tɛhā pəhūci aɪ."—*krɪsən* 3 *Skt* उखा early morning. "ukha kal pəhucyo jai."—*caritr* 142.

ਉਖਿਤ [ukhit] *Skt* उषित *adj* spent, (time) passed.

ਉਗਵਨ [ugvən] to appear, emerge. 2 to sprout, grow. "sɪrətɪ hɔvɛ pət ugve."—*sri m* 1.

¹In the Purans, it is contended that if some string is cast at the enemy after reciting a nag-mantar, it assumes the form of a snake and grips the enemy tightly. Only garuḍ-mantar can undo its spell.

ਉਘ [ūgh] *n* sleep. "cauthe aī ūgh."—*var majh m 1*. "rati ūghe dāria."—*var gāu / m 4. 2* a direction, side.

ਉਘਨ [ūghən] *v* to go to sleep; to doze; to feel sleepy, 2 to bellow. See ਜਟਾਵਲਾ.

ਉਘਰ [ughar] See ਅਉਘਰ.

ਉਘੇ [ughe] *Dg adv* on that side. "ighe nirgun ughe sargun."—*brīla m 5. 2* to the slumbering, the dozing one. See ਸਉੜ.

ਉਚ [uc], ਉਚਉ [ucəu] See ਉੱਚ. "uc athah beāt."—*majh m 5*. "uchau thanu suhāvna."—*sri m 1*.

ਉਚਨ ਉਚਾ [ucən uca] *adj* highest. "ucənuca bic nā khica."—*brīla m 5*.

ਉਚਮੁਚ [uc muc] *adj* high beyond limit, highest of all. "uc muc beāt thakur."—*prabha pātal m 5*.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucraṇ] See ਉਚਰਣ. "jitu mukhī nam nā ucārhi."—*var asa*.

ਉਚਾ [uca] See ਉੱਚ. 2 *adj* best. "ətī uca taka darbara."—*vād m 5*.

ਉਚਾਬਨ [ucathā] a mountain top. 2 an arrogant mind. See ਉਚੇ ਬਲਿ. 3 a holy congregation. See ਉੱਚਾਬਨ.

ਉਚੀ ਹੁੰ ਉਚਾ [uci hū uca] *adj* the highest among the high. "uci hū uca thanu agam apāria."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਉਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [uci bāṇī] *n* the Guru's speech, sublime utterance, divine discourse, "uci bāṇī uca hoi."—*asa m 3*.

ਉਚੁ [ucu] *Skt* ऊचु: first person plural of उच (to speak). "danva ucu."—*saloh*. 'The demons spoke.'

ਉਚੇ ਬਲਿ ਫੁਲੇ ਕਮਲ [uce thāl phule kāmāl] Auspicious lotuses blossomed in the desert. i.e. 'Humility was aroused in the vain heart.'

ਉਚ [ūch] See ਉੱਚ.

ਉਚ ਸਿਲਾ [uch silā] See ਉੱਚਸੀਲ 2 the act of picking up dropped grains during harvesting. "uch silā kar jiv he jo diṅ muni kəhar."—*GPS*

ਉਚਲਨਾ [uchalna] See ਉਚਲਨਾ.

ਉਜ [uj] *n* blame, insinuation, aspersion. "dharmī nū uj lāunī vadda pap he."—*prov*.

ਉਜਰ [ujər], ਉਜਰ [ujəru] *adj* desolate, unpopulated. "ujəru mere bhāṇ."—*s kabir*. "bāsto hoi, hoi so ujər."—*sar kabir* 2 transparent, white. 3 excuse, strength. "kes bhāe ujər nā rāhyo kachu ujər."—*veragsatak*. 'Hair turned white, no strength was left.'

ਉਜਲ [ujəl], ਉਜਲਾ [ujla], ਉਜਲੂ [ujlu] See ਉੱਜਲ. "mān ujəl sādā mukh soh-hī."—*majh a m 3*. "kagau hoi nā ujla."—*var maru / m 3*. "ujalu sacu su sabādī hoi."—*ram a m 1*.

ਉਜਰ [ujhar] See ਉੱਜਰ.

ਉਜਰਿ [ujharī] in a trackless wasteland. "ujharī bharne rah nā pai."—*asa a m 1*. See ਉੱਜਰ.

ਉਟ [uṭ], ਉੱਟ [ūṭ] *Skt* उट् camel. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See ਉਠਨਾ. 2 *Skt* उट् *n* a camel, See ਉਸਟ. 3 See ਉੱਠ.

ਉਠਣ ਬੈਠਣ [uṭhat bēṭhat], ਉਠਿ ਬੈਠਿ [uṭhatī bēṭhatī] *adv* while sitting or standing, during normal work. "uṭhat bēṭhat hārī hārī gāie."—*majh m 5*.

ਉਠਨਾ [uṭhna] See ਉਠਨਾ. "jāl te uṭh-hī anik tarāga."—*suhī m 5*.

ਉਠਾ [uṭhā], ਉੱਠਾ [ūṭhā] multiplication table of three and a half. "dhocē pun uṭhe jorān kothe."—*NP*.

ਉਠਿ [uṭhī] *adv* having stood up. "bure kam kəu uṭhī khālorā."—*suhī m 5*.

ਉਡ [uḍ], ਉਡਨ [uḍən] See ਉਡਣਾ. "uḍī jaigo dhumbadro."—*sor m 5*.

ਉਡਾ [uḍā] *adj* upside down, overturned. 2 contrary, opposite.

ਉਡਿ [uḍī] *adv* having flown, by flying. "uḍī cārhi akasī."—*sava m 3*

ਉਡੀ [uḍī], ਉੱਡੀ [ūḍī] See ਉਡਣਾ. 2 rose. See ਅਖਲੀ ਉੱਡੀ. 3 upside down, on its head. "in bīdhī ḍubī makurī bhāi, uḍī sir kē bhārī."—*sor a m 1*.

ਉੱਡੇਉਡੇ [udē udī] continuously flying. "udē udī ave se kosa."—sodarū.

ਉੱਢ [udh] *Skt* married. 2 was carried away

ਉੱਢਾ [udha] *Skt* ऊढा *n* one brought away from her father's home, i.e. a bride.

ਉੱਠ [un] *Skt* नुन adj less, short. See ਉੱਨ. 2 empty. "un na kai jai."—var gau 2 m 5.

ਉੱਠ ਮਝੁਣਾ [un majhuna] adj empty and sad mind. "un majhuna guru sajan jlu dharara."—var ram 2 m 5.

ਉੱਠਾ [una] See ਉੱਨ. "una nahi kichu jan take."—bher m 5.

ਉੱਠਾ ਝੁਣਾ [una jhuna] disappointed and repentant. "nam vjhune une jhune."—suhī chāt m 1.

ਉੱਠ [ut] adj big fool, idiot. 2 without a son, childless. 3 adv on that side. See ਉੱਠ. 4 the other world. "it ut ke mit."—bavan. 5 *Skt* adj woven, knitted. 6 sewn, stitched. 7 famous, well-known.

ਉੱਠਮ [utam] See ਉੱਤਮ. "utam sāgatī utam hove."—asa a m 1.

ਉੱਠਮੀਸਨਾਨੁ [utamisananu] purity of mind, internal purification, heart's purity. "gianu sreset utam isnanu."—sukhmani

ਉੱਠਮੁ [utamu] See ਉੱਤਮ. "utamu hovā prabhū mīle ik manī eke bhar."—oṣkar.

ਉੱਤਰ [utar] a reply, an answer.

ਉੱਤਰਿ [utarī] See ਉੱਤਰਿ.

ਉੱਤਰੁ [utaru] See ਉੱਤਰ.

ਉੱਡ [ud] *A* , ५ *n* the aloe tree. 2 the aloe wood. 3 a lute-like instrument called barbat; it is like a peacock but usually it looks like a duck.

ਉੱਡਕ [udak] water. See ਉੱਡਕ. "anile kōbh bhraiale udak."—asa namdev.

ਉੱਡ ਬਿਲਾਵ [ud bilav] a sea-cat. See ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ.

ਉੱਡਰ [ūdar] *Skt* उद्गर *n* a rat, mouse "ūdar ke sabadī bīleya bhagi."—ratnamala bāno. 'On account of the precept of the true One that gets into the heart, the cunning ego ran away'; the rat stands for reflecting, the cat denotes

desire.

ਉੱਡਰ ਢੁੱਡਰ [ūdar dūdar] adj silently damaging the interior (mind) by digging holes in it like a rat. 2 *n* rat-like ill-intention, nibbling. 3 nature that causes needless damage to others. "ūdar dūdar paṣī dharīje."—ram a m 1. 'Wrong actions and ideas, be thrown out.'

ਉੱਡਾ [uda] adj reddish brown, brinjal-coloured.

ਉੱਧ [udh], **ਉੱਧ** [ūdh] adj/inverted, upside down. "ūdh kaval jis hor pragasa."—majh m 5. 2 *Skt* ऊध *n* an udder. "udh bhar te calyo na jai."—GPS.

ਉੱਧਵ [udhav], **ਉੱਧਵ** [ūdhav] *n* See ਉੱਧਵ. 2 adj inverted. "udhav kaval manmukh matz hochi."—bher m 1. "ūdhav khaper pāc bhu topi."—sādh gosāṣ. 'Mind disenchanted with the world is like a begging bowl.' See ਝੱਡਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਉੱਧ ਕਮਲ [udh kamal] *n* an inverted lotus; mind turned away from God. "udh kamal bigsara."—sor m 5.

ਉੱਧਾ [udhaj] *n* what is evolved from udder; milk. See ਉੱਧ 2 and ਉੱਧਾ.

ਉੱਧਰ [udhat] See ਉੱਧਰ.

ਉੱਧਮ [udham] *n* a turbulence, riot 2 a noise.

ਉੱਧਵ [udhav] *Skt* उधव *n* a son of Devbhag Yadav and uncle and friend of Krishan. He carried Krishan's messages to the milkmaid-devotees at Vrindavan. "prat bhāe te bulayke udhav pe brījbumhī bhejdayo he."—krīsan.

ਉੱਧਾ [udha], **ਉੱਧਾ** [ūdha] adj inverted. 5 ਉੱਧੇ "ūdhe bhāḍe kachu na samave, sidhe āmrītu pāṛ nīhar."—gujā m 1. 2 high, straight, erect, standing. "kad udha kad mudha hor."—PP. 'sometimes erect and inverted at other times.'

ਉੱਧੇ [udho] See ਉੱਧਵ and ਉੱਧਵ.

ਉੱਧੇ [ūdho] adj inverted. "ūdho kavalu sagal sāṣare."—gau a m 1 See ਉੱਧਾ.

ਉੱਨ [un] *Skt* ऊन् *vr* to reduce. 2 to count.

3 ਨਰੁਨ *adj* less, deficient. "un nē kat hu bata."
-*sor m 5*. 4 ਕਾਨ *n* wool, soft hair on the body.
ਉਨਤ [unat] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* high, tall 2 increased,
raised, advanced. 3 swollen, overflowing.
ਉਨਵਿ [unavi] *adv* overflowing, advancing.
"unavi ghanhar garje."-*sar m 1*
ਉਨਾ [una] *Skt* ਉਨ *adj* incomplete, not full, short.
"une kaj ne hovāt pure."-*ram m 5*. 2 *n* a short
amenable sword which can be kept under a
pillow. "mīsrī una nam, seph sērohi
sastapatr."-*sanama*. 3 a town in Hoshiarpur
district. It was the seat of Baba Sahib Singh
Bedi. In 1848, during the time of Baba
Vikram Singh, the British attached it. The
descendants of the Baba are now landholders
here. See ਢੇਈ ਵੰਸ਼.

Close to Una to the southeast is gurdwara
Damdama Sahib, dedicated to Guru
Hargobind. The gurdwara has only a 6-
ghumans garden which is managed by a
noble of the Bedi dynasty. Jejon Doaba
Railway station is 12 miles away from Una.
4 a mountain in between Indus and Swat rivers
in northwest India which is 1600 feet above
the sea-level. The Greeks called it Aornos in
their history of Alexander. The Afghans called
it "Pir sar." According to the Janamsakhi,
Guru Nanak Dev consecrated it with his visit.

ਉਪ [up] *n* admiration, praise.

ਉਪਸ [upaj] See ਉਪਸ.

ਉਪਸਨ [upjan] See ਉਪਸਨ. "guru milē namo
upjē."-*var sor m 4*.

ਉਪਸਿ [upajr] *adv* having grown, having been
produced.

ਉਪਰ [upar] See ਉਪਰ and ਉਪਰਿ. "upar kau
māgāu khūdhā."-*sor kabir*.

ਉਪਰ ਆਉਣਾ [upar auna] *v* to come up or over,
be victorious, conquer.

ਉਪਰ ਹਾਥ [upar hath] *n* magnanimity, liberality,
protection. See ਉਪਰ.

ਉਪਰਿ [upari] *Skt* उपरि *adv* upon, over. "upari
bhujā karī me guru pāhī pukaria."-*suhi
kabir*. 2 from above "raī mal jābā tēnu jāra
in upari le bare."-*dhana m 5*

ਉਪਰਿ ਹਾਥ ਹਾਥ ਪਰਿ ਆਲਾ, ਅਲੇ ਭੀਰਿ ਥਾਰੀ [upari
hath hath parī ala, alē bhīrī thārī]-*ram beī*.
'On the earth is the bodily shop (humans);
above the shop is alcove (human head); and
in the alcove is a window (brain), containing
the ultimate spiritual treasure.'

ਉਪਰਿ ਕੁਪ [uparī kup] See ਕੁਪਨ 6.

ਉਪਰਿ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਣੀ [upari gāl honī] *v* to be successful
in a debate, have the upper hand. "tīn
kī upari gāl tudh ānī he."-*maru solhe
m 4*.

ਉਪੇ [upe] on, upon. See ਉਪਰਿ. "dū det dōre
daya sīdhū upē."-*GPS*. 'Both the dragons
attacked Vishnu.'

ਉਬ [ub] *n* bewilderment, bafflement.

ਉਬਟ [ubāt] *Dg* arduous path. See ਉਬਟ.

ਉਬਰਨਾ [ubarna] See ਉਬਰਨ. "bed puran
simritī sēbh khojē, kahu na ubarna."-*asa
kabir* "namī lage se ubre."-*sava m 3*.

ਉਬ [ubh] See ਉਬ. 2 *n* the sky, See ਉਬ 5. "ubh
pāral sārāb mahī puran."-*bher m 5*.
3 paradise. "chūṭas nahi ubh pāral."
-*sukhmani*. 'There is no escape from heaven
and hell.' 4 pride. "pāhīra va dekh-hī
ubh jāhī."-*bāsī ravidas*. 5 courage,
enthusiasm.

ਉਬਹਿ [ubhau] See ਉਬ. *adj* standing. "jāman
marān sīr uparī ubhau."-*sor m 3*. 2 See ਉਬਭ.

ਉਬਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] See ਉਬਸੁਕ. "sakar kure ubhsuk
hue"-*bīla a m 4*.

ਉਬਭ [ubhac] short form for ਉਬਭਰ. *n* wanderers
in the sky; birds. 2 A firework filled with gas
that flies high in the sky like a balloon. "ubhac
payodhar es phīrae."-*krisan*. 'Fireworks
float about like clouds.'

ਉਬਭਰ [ubhcar] a wanderer in the sky, See ਉਬਭ.

बुहा [ubha] *adj* standing. "anik idr ubhe darbar."-*sar m 5* 2 inverted, upside down. 3 straight, right side up. "jal metra ubha karra."-*sor kabir*.

बुहि [ubhi] *adv* upwards. "kab-hu jara ubhi carai hr, kab-hu jar parale."-*ram m 1*. See **बुह**.

बुडी [ubhi] *adj* standing. "supne ubhi bhai, gahio kin ācla?"-*phunhe m 5*.

बुडीसेव [ubhisev] service done while standing, i.e. serving without lassitude. "ubhi sev karai."-*var sor m 3*. *Skt* उडिसेवा: सेवा.

बुडे [ubhe] *adj* standing.

बुडेजंत [ubhejāt] people ready and active for taking away others' wealth; thieves, dacoits, thugs. "kare ubhe jāt."-*s kabir*. See **बुह**.

बुडे [ubhe] *adv* on that side, there. 2 in the hereafter. "ibhe biṭhelo ubhe biṭhelo."-*asa namdev*. 3 See **बुडज**. "mathe ubhe jam marai nanak melan nam."-*var maru 1 m 1*. 'Finding himself helpless, even the demon would beat his head with both hands.'

बुड [ubho] *Dg adj* standing, up on one's feet.

बुम [um] *Skt* उम *adj* a companion, comrade. "lāre kop keke hāṭi nahi umā."-*GV 6*. 2 town, city.

बुह [ur] *adj* short, incomplete. See **बुह**. "pur ur ko lekha bhev."-*NP*. 'Distinction between what is complete as against incomplete is obvious enough.'

बुज [uraj] *Skt* ऊर्ज *vr* to acquire life, be strong. 2 *n* strength, power. 3 food. 4 zeal, ardour. 5 life. 6 the month of kattak. See **बुज** 2.

बुजनाभि [urāṇabhī] *Skt* ऊर्णानभि *n* with wool or yarn in its navel, a spider. 2 a silkworm.

बुजा [urja] *Skt* ऊर्जा *n* wool, silk.

बुध [uradh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* standing, upright. 2 high, tall. 3 upper. 4 *adv* upwards i.e. towards heaven. "uradh ge audhes."-*ramav*. 'Dashrath, the king of Oudh,

ascended to heaven.' 5 after this. 6 See **बुध**. 7 This word has also been used for **अधे** (below). "uradh mukh māha gubare."-*maru ājuli m 5*.

बुध कमल [uradh kamal] *n* an inverted lotus assumed by the yogis to denote the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 See **बुध**.

बुध पंख [uradh pūḍr] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वपुण्ड्र a caste-mark donned by the Vaishnavs on the forehead consisting of three upright lines like segments of sugarcane. Vaishnav wearing uradh pūḍr look down upon Shaivs wearing horizontal tilak.' See **आडा टीका**.

बुधबाहु [uradhbahu] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वबाहु *n* an ascetic who always keeps his arms raised. 2 a son of Vashishth. 3 *adj*(one) who has his arm raised.

बुधरेता [uradhreta] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वरेतस् *adj*(one) who does not let his semen fall; (one) who vows to remain celibate. "thirā asnekā māhā uradhreta."-*datt* 'sitting firm in one posture, a great celibate.' 2 Bhisham Pitama. 3 Hanuman. 4 Shiv. 5 ascetics like Sanak etc. 6 Baba Shri Chand.

बुधलोक [uradhlok] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वलोक *n* the paradise. 2 the heaven. 3 the sky.

बुधम [uram] *n* **बुधमिम**, a sea or a wave. See **बुधमि**. "uram dhuram jotr ujala."-*oskar*. 'bright light on sea and land.' God's light shines everywhere.

बुधम धुधम [uram dhuram] See **बुधम**.

बुधमि [uramī], **बुधमी** [uramī] *Skt* ऊर्मि *n* a wave, surge, billow. 2 sorrow. 3 six hazards: cold, heat, hunger, thirst, old age, greed, attachment; or : hunger, thirst, old age, death, grief and attachment. 4 the number six. 5 light, brightness. 6 illusion, delusion. 7 haste.

बुधमीमाली [urmimali] ऊर्मि मालिन् *n* the sea, wearing a rosary of waves.

ऊर्ध्व पुण्ड्र विमिश्रितु यः प्रादे यो यदे हि वयः।

अनन्ति पितरस्तस्य विष्णुं नाम जगत्—*vr̥dh harī sōhita ch 2*.

ਉਰਾ [ura] *Skr* अपूर्ण *adj* incomplete, not complete. 2 less, short. "jən ura, tu pura."—*sar namdev*. "tu pura ham ure hoche."—*sor m 1*. 3 stupid, illiterate. 4 See **ਉ** and **ਰਾ**. *P 1, 2* to him.

ਉਰੀ [uri] incomplete, See **ਉਰਾ** 1. "avar sagal bidhi uri."—*sar m 5*.

ਉਲਖਾ [ulkha] *A* **ਉਲ** *adj* charitable, generous. "lakh tirath lakh ulkha."—*BG*

ਉਲ ਜਲੁਲ [ul jalul] *adj* irrelevant, without head or tail, out of context.

ਉਰਾ [ura] the sound or pronunciation of letter **ਉ**. "ure upma tāki kije."—*asa paṭṭi m 1*.

ਓ [o] *part* vocative for a person of lower rank or status. 2 short form for **ਐਹ**; conjunction. "jhar jhakhar o har."—*sava m 1*. 'web of clouds, storm and flood.' 3 expression of grief and surprise. 4 *pron* short form for **ਓਹ**. 5 *Skr* ओ *n* Brahma. 6 *P 2* *pron* he, she, that.

ਓਊ [ou] *pron* the very same (form of **ਓਹ** by adding the particle **ਊ**)

ਓ [o], **ਓਅੰ** [oā], **ਓਅੰਕਾਰ** [oākar] *Skr* ओस from root (अक) which means to protect, save, get satiated, spread, etc. This word signifies God, the protector of all. "oā sadh satigur namaskarā."—*baven*. "oā priy priti citi."—*sar m 5*. Its synonyms are **ਪੁਣਵ** and **ਵਿਦਗੰਧ**. Literally the word **ਓਅੰਕਾਰ** means the sound of **ਓਅੰ**. "pritham kai jab kara pasara. oākar te arisṭi upara."—*VN*. At places this word is perceived as indicative of the Creator. "oākar eko rāvi rāhā."—*kan m 4*. "oākar ākar karī pavān paṇi besātar saje."—*BG*. Sanskrit scholars, having presumed **ਓਅੰ** comprising **ਓ**, **ਅ** and **ਮ**, have the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv in mind but Sikhism, the prefix **ੴ** to Oankar stresses the unity of the ultimate reality. "eka ekākar lākhī vekhāia, ura oākar paṭi bahāia."—*BG* 2 In Nimar district of Central India, there is a famous Hindu temple named

Oankar. Guru Nanak Dev composed his writing Dakhni Oankar there¹. 3 *part* yes 4 true, real, correct.

ਓਅੰਨਮ: [oānamah], **ਓਅੰਨਮਹ** [oānamah], **ਓਅੰਨਮੇ** [oānamo] *sen* salute to the Creator who is the Protector.

ਓਇ [oi] *pron* he and its plural 'they'. "oi japi japi piara jvde."—*trilāg m 4*. "oi bikhadī dokhā" —*asa m 5*.

ਓਈ [oi] *pron* the very same, he, she, they. "ik man ikk aradhan oi."—*BG*

ਓਸ [os] *pron* See **ਊਸ**. "os bina tū chuṭki rol."—*asa m 5*. 2 to him. "osu silu nā sājamu sādā jhūṭhū bole" —*var suhi m 3*. 3 *Skr* अवस्था *n* dew, See **ਭੁਸ**.

ਓਸਟ [osāṭ] *Skr* ओष्ठ *n* a lip, especially the upper lip; the lower lip is called **adhar**.

ਓਸਧਿ [osadhī] See **ਅਧਿਧ**.

ਓਸਾਨ [osan] See **ਐਸਾਣ**.

ਓਸੁ [osu] See **ਓਸ**.

ਓਹ [oh] *pron* he, she, it, that, they. "oh nehu navela."—*asa m 5*. 2 the other world. "na tise eh nā oh."—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skr* अह *part* word expressing grief or surprise. "he he karke oh karen."—*sava m 1*.

ਓਹੱਡ [ohāḍ] the Oḍar country. See **ਊੜੀਸਾ**. "ohāḍ bāgsatan pāṭhan sāgharke."—*caritr 195*.

ਓਹਦਾ [ohda] *A* **ਓਹ** *n* a rank, post, an authority.

¹There is, at Rawalpindi in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim's dhamshala, a very old hand-written copy of Guru Granth Sahib. In it under Ramkali measure, there is, in addition to dakhāṇī oākar, another composition oākar comprising 87 stanzas which begins thus:

"oākar m 1 (page 1315)

oākar nirmal sabh thani. late hoi sagil kharā.

kharā kharā mahī bahu bishara. ape jagē sārjāhara.

sārjāhara ke kate bhekh. bhekh bhekh mahī rahe alekh. (1)...

bhau bhaga nīrbhau ghorī ara. tōh eh caron pakhalē maza.

mazadhin sevaktī dārī (thāḍhī. jāko caran kaval rūcī badhī.

drisāṭī māx sara jag dekhe. apī alekhī aur sabh lekhe. (87)

ਓਹਰੀ [ohri] *n* a subcaste of khatris linked to sarins. "bhagat ju bhagta ohri."—BG

ਓਹਲਾ [ohla] *n* a cover, screen, refuge.

ਓਹਾ [oha] *pron* a form of ਓਹ with a particle. The very same. "oha prem piri."—asa *m* 5.

ਓਹਰ [ohar] See ਓ.

ਓਹਿ [ohi], ਓਹੀ [ohi], ਓਹੂ [ohu], ਓਹੇ [ohē], ਓਹੋ [oho] *pron* form of ਓਹ combined with particle ਈ and ਓ; that very person. "ohi bādhru baharhu nirmale."—var *majh* *m* 1. "hoa ohī el jag mahi."—var *maru* 2 *m* 5. "dan der prabhu ohe."—guj *m* 4. "oho sukh oha vadīrai."—asa *m* 5. 2 ਓਹੋ particle expresses grief or surprise too.

ਓਹੜ [ohāḍ] See ਓਹੜ.

ਓਕ [ok] *n* a cupped palm or hand. "tab teri ok koi panio nā pave."—sor *kābir*. 2 *Skt* ओक- a home, an abode. "man manhi sēbh ātak ok."—NP. 'Yam's world.'

ਓਕ [okh] *Skt* ओक् *vr* to be strong, set right.

ਓਖਧਿ [okhadhi] See ਅਓਖਧ.

ਓਖਲੀ [okhli] See ਓਖਲੀ.

ਓਗਰਾ [ogra] *adj* butter-free, dry. 2 *n* an edible weed, goosefoot. "ogra alono hi chakat hute ap sēda, ekbār māgyo dīo tāhi te nikas ha. gval kavr kahe tāko ek gras hi ke mahi, ae behu svad bhayo nāmratā ki ras he."—guru *pācāsa*.

ਓਗਲ [ogal] *n* visible moisture on the earth, wetness.

ਓਗਲਾ [ogla] See ਓਗਲਾ.

ਓਗਾਹ [ogah] See ਓਗਾਹ and ਗਾਹ. "āmēl jī kitā duni vici se dērgāhi ogāha."—s *farid*.

ਓਹ [ogh] *Skt* ओघ *n* a crowd, mass, faction. "agh ogh jere inhi ke prāsadi."—kham. 2 flow, flood.

ਓਚਕਾ [ocka] a thug, thief, See ਓਚਕਾ. "na ocka lejai."—var *guj* *j* *m* 3.

¹Those who observe fast do not count ogra as cereal, though they grind it and make chapatis of it.

ਓਚਾ [ocha] *Skt* ओछा *adj* chicken-hearted, non-serious. 2 lowly, inferior. "ochi mēti meri jati julaha."—guj *kābir* 3 ignoble. "ocha jānām hamara."—asa *raidas*.

ਓਚਾਪਨ [ochapān] *n* wickedness, paltriness, meanness.

ਓਜ [oj] *Skt* ओज् *vr* to be strong; to live; to grow. 2 *Skt* ओजस् *n* strength. 3 light, glory. 4 The quality of poetry that overwhelms the listener with desire and passion.

ਓਜਸਵੀ [ojasvi] *Skt* ओजस्विन् *adj* mighty. 2 glorious.

ਓਜ ਵਿਲਾਸ [oj vilas] a book of verse compiled by the bard Lal Singh containing narratives and verses of several poets. It was compiled at Nabha in Sammat 1910. "disa su nidhi sasi sal me asvin sudi dīn car. guru dīn sukhad suhāvno bhayo grāth avtar." See ਲਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਓਜਾੜ [ojar] See ਓਜਾੜ. "phathe ojarī."—maru *a* *m* 1.

ਓਜਾੜਾ [ojara] See ਓਜਾੜਾ destruction. "tine ojarē ka bādhu."—dhana *m* 1.

ਓਜਾਰੀ [ojari] *adv* in the wilderness. See ਓਜਾੜ.

ਓਹਰੀ [ojhri] See ਓਹਲੀ 2. "nēdi dārbe ojhri le sidhāyo."—cārītr 297.

ਓਹਲ [ojhal] *n* screen, cover. 2 a cave, dungeon. "jog juto rāhe ojhal me."—krisen.

ਓਹਲੀ [ojhli] *n* a belly, an abdomen, a stomach. 2 placenta.

ਓਹਾ [ojha] *Skt* उपाध्याय *n* a teacher. 2 one of the subcastes of Maithali and Gujrati Brahmins' who live across the river Sarayu. "cādrur ojha trīh nāve."—cārītr 370.

ਓਹਾਰ [ojhar] See ਓਜਾੜ. "bhrami bhrami ojhar gahe."—prabha *m* 4.

ਓਟ [ot] *n* cover, screen. 2 support. 3 refuge, asylum. "ot gobid gopal rai."—majh *barahmāha*.

ਓਟਾ [otā] *v* to bear; to tolerate. 2 to accept

responsibility 3 to wear.

ਓਟਾ [otā] *n* cover, screen 2 wall, tent-wall.

ਓਟਾਈ [otai] *v* took over, has protection of. See ਓਟ. "gobīd carāṇ otai."—*maru m 5*.

ਓਠ [oṭh], ਓਠ [oṭh] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* lip, especially the upper one.

ਓਠਾ [oṭ] *n* a tribe whose members know inner secrets of the earth. They unearth stones and pebbles, dig wells and from experience tell the type of earth that offers saltish or sweet water. People seek their help in tracing old wells hidden underneath the earth's surface. See ਓਠਾ.

ਓਠਾ [oṭha] *Skt* ओढ़ देना See ਓਠੀਸਾ. 2 Orcha, capital city of in Bundel Khand, Central India. See ਓਠਾ. "abhavati oṭche rani."—*caritr 138*.

ਓਠੇਸ [oṭhes] Lord of Orissa. 2 king of Orcha. See ਓਠਾ.

ਓਡਾ [oḍa] *adj* that big 2 *n* See ਓਡ. "jīu oḍa kup guhāj khin kaḍhe."—*basāt m 4*.

ਓਡਾਰੀ [oḍari] See ਓਡਾਰੀ. "kukar di oḍari."—*gau var 2 m 5*.

ਓਡੀਆ [oḍiā], ਓਡੀਠੀ [oḍiṭhī] See ਓਡੀਠਾ. "sabh dū nivī dharatī he, ap gavai hoi oḍiā."—*BG*

ਓਢ [oḍ] See ਓਡੀਸਾ.

ਓਢਣਾ [oḍhaṇa], ਓਢਨ [oḍhan] *v* to bear, tolerate. 2 to put on, wear. "pisen pisi oḍhi kamri sukh manī sātokhae."—*suhi m 5*. "oḍhe bāstrā kajar māhi pāia."—*sar m 5*. "jīu mirtaku oḍhara."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਓਢਨੀ [oḍhni] *n* a garment worn to cover the body, sari, head-gear

ਓਢਲੀਆ [oḍhliā] wore, put on, donned. "vāstrā oḍhliā."—*asa m 5*. 2 the wearer of a garment.

ਓਢਾਉਣਾ [oḍhauna] *v* to make someone wear. "anik prakari bāstrā oḍhae."—*dhana m 5*. 2 to offer robe of honour in regard and submission

ਓਢਿ [oḍhi] *adv* having put on. "oḍhi nagan nā hoi."—*bīla m 5*

ਓਤ [ot] *Skt* ओत *n* a warp; a yarn spread to weave cloth. 2 See ਓਤੁ. 3 See ਓਤ ਪੋਤ.

ਓਤਸਾਹ [otsah] See ਓਤਸਾਹ. "bhare otsahā bhāe savdhani."—*GPS*

ਓਤਪੋਤ [otpot] *Skt* ओत प्रोत *n* warp and woof. 2 merged. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ.

ਓਤਾ [ota] *adj* that much. 2 childless, without a

ਓਤਾਕ [otak] *P* اوتاک *n* a parlour; a drawing room for male members. 2 residence. See ਅਭਿਤਾਕ. "titu tanī melu nā lagai, sac ghari jīu otak."—*sri a m 1*.

ਓਤਪੋਤਿ [otipot] See ਓਤਪੋਤ. 2 having spread warp and woof. "otī potī mīlīo bhagtan kau."—*kan m 5*. 3 in warp and woof. "otī potī revia rup rāg."—*sukhmani*

ਓਤੁ [otu] *pron* that. "otu matī salahna."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* a male cat.

ਓਠੇ [ote], ਓਠੀ [ote] *adv* at that place, there. 2 that very (person) "tudhu ote kāmī or laia."—*var sri m 4*. "ote sathī manukhu he."—*sri m 5*.

ਓਠੀਸ [oṭhī] See ਓਠੀਸ.

ਓਠੇ [othe] *adv* See ਓਠੇ there, at that place. "othe anhad sabad vajhi dīn rati."—*majh a m 3*.

ਓਢ [oḍ] *Dg n* a fishing hook.

ਓਢਨ [oḍan] *Skt* ओदन *n* cooked rice. "dadhi aro oḍan mat te ardhik khai plai."—*NP*. 2 food, meal.

ਓਢਨਿਕ [oḍnik] a cook.

ਓਢਣਾ [oḍhaṇa] *v* to miss (someone), feel lonesome.

ਓਢਾਸੀ [oḍasi] See ਓਢਾਸੀ. "na ihu girhi nā oḍasi."—*gūḍ kabir*.

ਓਢੀ [oḍi] *adv* from that.

ਓਢ [oḍh] *Skt* उर्ध्व *adj* high, tall, long. "asā oḍh paṇā."—*paras* 'with a long sword in hand.' See ਓਢ.

ਓਢਾ [oḍhā] milk. See ਓਢਾ. "tere hu bhitar

odhəj makhan sel ke ātar pavak pani.”—GPS.
उधर [odhar] adv on that side, there. 2 towards the other world.

उनि [on] *pron* he, she. “on chade lalac duni ke.”—var maru 2 m 5.

उनिम [onam], **उनिमे** [onəmo] See **उनिम**. “onam akhar sunhu bicar. onam akhar tribhavan saru.”—oākar “onam sri satiguru caran.”—BG
उना [ona], **उनाहा** [onaha] adv that much, to that extent. 2 *pron* to them. 3 they. 4 their. “ona ādax namu nidhanu he.”—sri m 1. “piara rab onaha jogai.”—var ram 2 m 5

उना मसी ये [ona masi dh] ओम् नमः सिद्धम् This is how those teaching vowel-free characters, called lāde, pronounce the phrase. It means ‘salute to God, the Protector.’

उनि [oni], **उनी** [oni] *pron* they. “oni halatu palatu sabhu gavaza.”—var gau 1 m 4. 2 they. “oni takre pae hath.”—sri m 5 pahre.

उप [op] *n* praise. 2 water, splendour, magnificence. 3 glory.

उप [opat], **उपति** [opatī] the creation. See **उपति**. “na opat hoi.”—var guj 1 m 3. “ekas te sabh opati hoi.”—gau a m 1 2 *Skt* ओपा *n* the knot of hair. 3 a bag shaped like cow’s head, dipping their hands in it the Brahmans tell their rosary. “mudrit netr uradh kar upat.”—paras.

उपनी [opni] *n* a slab of stone on which weapons are rubbed for sharpening and giving them a shine.

उपमा [opma] See **दुपमा**. “bahut opma thor kahu.”—malī m 5.

उपरा [opra] *Skt* अपर *adj* unacquainted, stranger. “nahī opra praveṣan pave.”—GPS.

उपाय [opau], **उपायि** [opai], **उपाय** [opav] *n* means, endeavour. See **उपाय**. “upava siri upau he.”—var bīla m 3. 2 See **उपायि**. “ek nimakh opai samave.”—sar m 5. ‘In an instant He creates and absorbs.’

उबरा [obra] *Pa* a cow-shed, byre.

उबरी [obri] *Pa* *n* a cow-shed. 2 **मुबरा** a door-frame, threshold “kagad ki obri, masī ke karam kapaṭ.”—s kabir. ‘Treatises composed by ignorant persons come in the way of salvation.’

उबरा [obhar] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

उमा [omah], **उमहा** [omahra], **उमा** [omaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement, exuberance. “guru milre omaha.”—jet m 4.

उमी [omi] *A* **ज** *adj* such as at the time of birth (**उमि**), without any teaching, uneducated. “paria hove gunahgaru ta omi sadhu na marie... paria ate omia vicaru age vicarie.”—var asa.

उर [or] *n* a direction, side. “citvau tumri or.”—jet m 5. 2 a side, an aspect. 3 shore, coast, bank. 4 short form for **उरख** (**उरख**), the end, limit. “gintyō jin ke pai na or.”—GPS.

उरख [orak] *n* **उरख** the end. “orak narak gaman tin hoi.”—NP. 2 a boundary, limit. “bhit upre ketaku dhale st orko aha.”—asa m 5.

उरहा [orcha] a town in Bundhel Khand (Central India) founded by a Rajput named Bharati Chand in 1531 AD on the bank of Verwa river. It is approached by Manakpur-Jhansi railway line (G.I.P.). Raja Bikramjit Bundela transferred his capital from here to Tikamgarh in 1783. Now the state itself is called Tikamgarh. Orcha is now the headquarter of a tehsil (sub division). See **उरहा**.

उरखोस [orches] the king of **उरहा**.

उरखना [orəna] *v* to rise, overflow, swell. “orax phojā aiā.”—cādi 3. 2 to leap, spring, pounce upon the enemy for fighting.

उरा [ora] *n* a furrow. 2 hail, hailstone. “ora garī pani bhara.”—s kabir. “ore sam gat hr.”—jeja m 9. 3 See **उरा** 2. 4 this side, near side, near bank.

उरु [oru] after all. See **उर** 4. “kathni kathau na ave oru.” gau a m 1.

उरेबर मीठ [orebhar mīh] *n* rain sufficient to

flood the furrows, regarded enough for the sowing operation.

ओरि [ore] *adv* on this side, hither, here. "sac-hu ore sabhuko."—*sri a m* 1. 2 the other person. "ore kachu na kinhu kia."—*bavan*.

ओल [ol] *Skt ओल* *n* an edible tuber. 2 *Pu* part of a scarf spread as a beggar's bag to receive alms. "par ol me dhan ki thati."—*NP*. 3 a lap. 4 a cover, safe position. 5 a refuge, asylum. 6 mortgaged or pawned thing. 7 estimated yield of a field.

ओलग [olag] *M* **ओलग** *n* left over stuff after eating, leavings.

ओलग ओलगटी [olag olagṭi] to clean utensils after eating. "sāt acaraṇ sāt co marag sātac olag olagṭi."—*asa ravides*. See **ओलगटी** and **ओलग**.

ओलगी [olgi] *Th* *n* village menial, living on donations. "mā olgi olgi ham choru thare."—*asa a m* 1.

ओलगीओलगी [olgia olgi] a menial of the lowest level; servant of servants. See **ओलगी**.

ओला [ola] *n* a hailstone, See **ओला**. 2 sugar ball used for making a sweet drink. 3 **ओला** refuge, support. "jiare ola nam ka."—*gau m* 5. 4 a cover, support, refuge.

ओलामा [olama] See **ओपलामा** and **ओलामा**. "sau olame dāne ke rati mīānāz saḥās"—*var suhi m* 1.

ओली [oli] *n* one who measures produce of a field

by making an estimate of the standing crop. "musraph dar daroge oli."—*BG*. 2 This word may also be derived from Arabic **اللي**. See **वली**. 3 the front part of a shirt or a part of a dupatta spread to receive/collect whatever is offered. 4 a brown coloured sparrow-like bird called **दुम्प**. 5 *S* an oar.

ओलु [olu] *n* a pit or masonry trough for collecting water drawn from the well. 2 *Dg* the act of remembering or learning by heart.

ओलुग [olhag] See **ओलग**.

ओला [olha] *n* a curtain, support. 2 help, shelter.

ओर [or] *n* end, boundary, limit. "or pahucavhu date."—*gau m* 5. "tesī nib-he or."—*a kabir*. 2 **ओर**. refuge. "nānak or tuhari pario."—*gau m* 5. "mā ahi or tuhar."—*gau a m* 5. 3 in that direction, towards that side. 4 death. 5 the last moment.

ओरक [orak] *n* the end, limit. "orak orak bhaḷi thake."—*japu*.

ओरकि [oraki] *adv* at the end, lastly. "kur nikhuṭe nanka, oraki sacu rahi."—*var ram m* 1.

ओरकु [oraku] See **ओरक**. "oraku aia tin sahia."—*sri pahire m* 1.

ओरचा [orcha] See **ओरचा**.

ओरव [orav] *Skt और्व* *n* a musical measure comprising five rags such as **hindol** and **malās**. See **राजमल**.



ਅ [aʔa] the second character of the Punjabi script pronounced from the throat. 2 *Skt* part prefixed to words for expressing meanings of negative and opposite stance and of difference. i.e. ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਗਿਆਨ, ਅਧਰਮ, ਅਨੀਤਿ, ਅਨੇਕ, etc. 3 *Skt* *n* the world. 4 absence. 5 fire. 6 Brahma. 7 Vishnu. 8 Indar. 9 wind. 10 ambrosia. 11 glory. 12 the forehead. 13 *adj* (one) who defends or protects. 14 helper.

ਅਉ [əu] part and; a conjunction, "dipak əu nəṭ naik rag."—*krīṣṇ*. 2 *Skt* in Punjabi it also appears in place of *Skt* ਅਪ and ਅਥ, as in ਅਉਹਠ instead of ਅਪਹਠ, ਅਉਗੁਣ instead of ਅਥਗੁਣ, ਅਉਤਾਵ instead of ਅਥਤਾਵ, ਅਉਧੂਤ instead of ਅਥਧੂਤ, etc. 3 See ਅਉਹਠ.

ਅਉਅਲ [əual] See ਅਥਲ.

ਅਉਸਧ [əusədh], ਅਉਸਧੀ [əusədhī] See ਅਉਥਧ.

ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਸਰੂ [əusəru] *Skt* ਅਵਸਰ *n* time, occasion, opportunity. "əusər bitroṭəṭ hē."—*trīṣṭ* *m* 9 "phiri iā əusər carē na hatha."—*bavan*. 2 a sentence uttered for the satisfaction of an inquisitive inquirer. 3 a suggestion, context. 4 the time of birth and the moment of liberation. "əusər kərhu hamara pura jū."—*majh* *m* 5.

ਅਉਸਥ [əusəph] *A* اوسث plural of اوسث merits, good points, compliments, qualities.

ਅਉਸੀ [əusi], ਅਉਸੀ [əūsi] See ਔਸੀ.

ਅਉਹਟ ਪਟਣ [əuhəṭ pəṭəṇ] an arduous destination i.e. a spiritual opening. "əuhəṭ pəṭəṇ ki cūc baṭ."—*ratanmala*.

ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəṭh] *Skt* ਅਪਹਠ *n* wrong insistence, improper persistence. "gəṭh əuhəṭh əbla rəhu, manyo bacān na ek."—*ramav*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਹਿਤ. *adj*

engrossed, absorbed in contemplation 3 alert. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਹਤ destroyed, killed 5 discharged, removed. 6 See ਅਉਹਠਿ.

ਅਉਹਠਿ [əuhəṭhi] having renounced wrong insistence. "əuhəṭhi hasat māṇ gharu chara dhəranṭ gəgan kəldhari."—*ram* *ə* *m* 1. 'Renouncing the ego, the Creator who has control over earth and heaven, is in the heart imbibed.' 2 *Skt* ਅਪਹਤਿ *n* refutation, rejection. "əuhəṭhi hasat māṇ bhukhīa jaci."—*prabha* *m* 1. 'For false belief's rejection, I have begged alms.'

ਅਉਹਰਣ [əuhəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਪਹਰਣ *v* to steal. 2 to loot. See ਅਉਹੇਰੀ. 3 to hide, conceal.

ਅਉਹਾਣੀ [əuhəṇī] *adj* liable to harm. 2 fit for stealing. 3 fit for hiding. 4 whose life has ended; perishable. "oh əuhəṇī kade nahī, na ave na jai."—*var guj* *l* *m* 3.

ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhər] *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ *n* theft, plunder. 2 hiding, concealing. 3 damage, loss. "bṛnu mukād tənū hui əuhar."—*gṛd* *raṇḍas*. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ a thief. 5 an alligator, a crocodile. 6 a call, an invitation.

ਅਉਹੇਰਣ [əuhəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਹੇਲਨ *n* disobedience. 2 insult. 3 See ਅਉਹਰਣ. 4 See ਅਥਹੇਰਣ.

ਅਉਹੇਰੀ [əuhəri] disobeyed, insulted. "khasamī duhaganī tājī əuhəri."—*gṛd* *kābīr*. 'Unfortunate is the woman whom her husband has deserted and insulted.' 2 a female dacoit. "səgəl māṇ nəkṭī ka vasa, səgəl māṇ əuhəri."—*asa* *kābīr*.

ਅਉਹੇਲਨ [əuhelan] See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ and ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਉਖ [əukh] *n* ਅ-ਸੁਖ difficulty, hardship. 2 pain, suffering. 3 calamity, distress. 4 *P* غم grief,

sadness, distress.

ਅਰਿਖਦ [əukhad], ਅਰਿਖਦਿ [əukhadɪ], ਅਰਿਖਦੀ [əukhadɪ], ਅਰਿਖਦੁ [əukhadu], ਅਰਿਖਧ [əukhadh], ਅਰਿਖਧਿ [əukhadhi], ਅਰਿਖਧੀ [əukhadhi], ਅਰਿਖਧੁ [əukhadhu] *Skt* ਔਖਧਿ *n* that which assumes brightness; a medicinal herb, medicinal plant. 2 ਔਖਧ *n* something prepared from a herb 3 a medicine. "əvar nə əukhadhu tāt nə mātā." -asa *a m* 1. "səbh əukhadh daru laɪ ju." -asa cāt *m* 4. 'all medicines prepared either from herbs or metals.'

ਅਰਿਖਾ [əukha] *adj* See ਅਰਿਖ difficult, hard. 2 perplexed, bewildered. 3 miserable. "əukha jəg məhi hoɪa." -var gau / *m* 4

ਅਰਿਖੀ ਘਰੀ [əukhi ghəri] hard time, a moment of adversity. "əukhi ghəri nə dekhaṇ dei." -dhana *m* 5.

ਅਰਿਖੀਵਨ [əukhivən], ਅਰਿਖੀਵਨਾ [əukhivna] *v* to suffer; to undergo hardship. 2 ਅਪ-ਕੀਵਨ a hangover, a condition of decline in intoxication. "matia hari ras məhi rate, tis bəhuɪ nə kəb-hu əukhivna." -maru *a m* 5.

ਅਰਿਗਣ [əugən], ਅਰਿਗਨ [əugən] *Skt* ਅਵਗੁਣ *n* a demerit, defect. "əugən kəɪɪ mukhu uɪa." -var ram 2 *m* 5. 2 a crime, sin.

ਅਰਿਗਨ [əugən] *adj* (one) who leads. "kudrat ke əugən." -m / *bāna*

ਅਰਿਗੁਣ [əugun] ਅਵਗੁਣ, See ਅਰਿਗਣ. "əugun sabədi jəlae." -vaṇ *m* 3.

ਅਰਿਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əugunɪara], ਅਰਿਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ [əugunɪari] *adj* without merit. "əugunɪare kəu guɪ." -asa *a m* 1. "əugunɪari kāt nə bhavɪ." -maru solhe *m* 1.

ਅਰਿਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਰਿਗੁਨ [əugun] See ਅਰਿਗਣ and ਅਰਿਗੁਣ.

ਅਰਿਗੁਨਿ [əugunɪ], ਅਰਿਗੁਨੀ [əuguni] *adj* worthless, vicious. 2 *adv* because of demerits, with demerits.

ਅਰਿਖ [əugh] See ਓਖ and ਔਖ.

ਅਰਿਖਟ [əughəɪ] *Skt* ਅਰਖਟ rugged, uneven.

arduous "əughəɪ rudhe rah." -var mala *m* 1. 2 *n* a difficulty, hardship, distress. "jɪthe əughəɪ aɪ bənət he prəɪ." -maru solhe *m* 5. 3 a hard time, painful period. 4 See ਘਟ

ਅਰਿਖਟ ਘਟ [əughəɪ ghəɪ] *adj* a difficult path, an impassable passage, a way on which travelling cannot be done "əghəɪ ghəɪ." -s kabir See ਅਰਿਖਟ.

ਅਰਿਖਰ [əughər] *n* ਅਪ-ਘਰ an ascetic who has renounced the world; a mendicant. "əughər əpno nam kahayo." -NP. 2 a worshipper of Shiv; a Shaivait, an ascetic. 3 a sect of mendicants who hang a horn around the neck, wear a cord around the head, append 'Nath' to their name, and mark a sign of a trident with ash on their foreheads. Brahmigiri was the chief advocate of this cult. Gorakhpur is its centre.

ਅਰਿਚਰ [əucər] *adj* inedible. "pɪd əpəce əucər cara." -BG 'I have taken inedible food from those who are not acquainted with Gurmat.' 2 what cannot be grazed; that which is not eaten or drunk quite often. See ਔਚਰ ਚਰਟਾ.

ਅਰਿਚਕ [əuchək] *Skt* ਔਚਕ *n* a bull as part of a herd. 2 a drove of oxen. "ubhe brikhəbh ni; əuchək māhi." -NP.

ਅਰਿਜ [əuj] *Skt* ਔਜ *n* strength, might. "tən same aɪ əuj jənaɪo." -krisən. 2 See ਔਜ.

ਅਰਿਜਾਤਿ [əujatɪ] ਅਪ-ਜਾਤਿ *n* a low caste. 2 *adj* belonging to a low caste. "əujatɪ rəvdas cəmiar cəmaia." -bɪla *a m* 4.

ਅਰਿਝੜ [əujhəɪ] *S* ਅਝੜ *n* a thick forest; a deep jungle that is impassable. 2 *adj* (one) who is misled.

ਅਰਿਝੜਿ [əujhəɪɪ] in a thick forest, in a dreadful jungle.

ਅਰਿਝੜ [əujhəɪ] See ਅਰਿਝੜ.

ਅਰਿਟਾਨਾ [əutana] See ਔਟਰਿਣਾ.

ਅਰਿਭ [əut] *Skt* ਅਪੁਤੁ *adj* childless, sans offspring. "əut jəpəda jəɪ" -var ram / *m* 1.

ਅਉਤਰ [autar] *Skt* अवतर *n* birth; assumption of bodily form. See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**. 2 without a son; childless.

ਅਉਤਰਣ [autaran] *Skt* अवतरण *n* a copy, facsimile. 2 the act of coming down from above or descending. 3 taking birth, getting bodily form. "autaria autar le."—*var ram* 3. "sarpani hoike autre."—*s kabir*.

ਅਉਤਰਾ [autra] without offspring; childless. See **ਅਉਤਰ**.

ਅਉਤਰਾਸੀ [autrasi] will be born, will take birth. 2 gets begotten, is born. "machu kachu kuramu agia autrasi."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਅਉਤਰਿਆ [autaria] See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**.

ਅਉਤਰੈ [autre] See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**.

ਅਉਤਰਾਊ [autaku] *P* اوتار *n* a home, an abode. 2 a tent. 3 *S* a parlour for men. "kithi gharu autaku."—*suh* *a m* 1. 'residences for women and men respectively.' 4 residence. "dukh bhukh dalaḡ ghana dojak autak."—*BG* See **ਉਤਰਕ**. 5 *pl* plural of ਉਤਰਕ or ਅਤੀਫ਼. gentlemen, gentry. 6 the nobility, rich people. 7 high-bred horses, hawks, etc.

ਅਉਤਾਰ [autar] *Skt* अवतार *n* taking birth. 2 coming down from above. 3 per Hindu belief, incarnation of some god in human form. "hukam upae das autara."—*maru solhe m* 1. See **ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ** and **ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ**.

ਅਉਤਾਰੋ [autharo] See **ਉਤਾਰਾ**.

ਅਉਦਾਸ [audas] *Skt* उदासीन *adj* disenchanted, apathetic, uninterested. "dhar ek as audas chit."—*dett*.

ਅਉਧ [audh] *Skt* अयोध्या *n* the principal town of the Koshal kingdom, the capital of Ram Chandar. "audh te nisar cale line sṛṅg sur bhale"—*ramav* See **ਅਯੋਧਯਾ**. 2 area around Ayodhya; the Koshal country. See **ਕੋਸਲ**. 3 *Skt* a boundary, border, limit. 4 life's duration, life-span, age. "audh ghaṭe dinasu rṇa re."—*sohria*.

ਅਉਧਘਨੇਰੀ [audhghaneri] long life. 2 (ironical) end, finis as 'enlarging the lamp' means 'putting it out. "dusṛ sabha milr mātṛ upara karas-hi audh ghaneri."—*bher namdev*. 'It was jointly resolved to end Prahlad's life'

ਅਉਧਰੀ [audhri] *n* a tanned hide of cow or buffalo. 2 a time-span, age.

ਅਉਧਿ [audhi] See **ਅਉਧ** 3

ਅਉਧੂ [audhu] *Skt* अवधूत one who dusts cloth. In Sanskrit it means 'to cause shivering, dusting, exorcising the evil spirit.' So an avdhut is one who casts off evil from his mind. A recluse who at night rolls ash and dust on his body and leaves after dusting his body in the morning is also an avdhut. 2 a sanyasi. "bin sabde ras na ave audhu."—*sridhgosar*.

ਅਉਧੁਤ [audhut] See **ਅਉਧੂ**. "so audhut esi matz pave."—*ram m* 1.

ਅਉਧੁਤੀ [audhuti] *adj* of the avdhut sect; free from worldly attachment. "na audhuti na sāsari."—*ram a m* 1. 2 naked and penniless like an avdhut, extremely poor. "jete jia phirhi audhuti ape bhikhia pave."—*var sar m* 1.

ਅਉਧੁਤੁ [audhutu] See **ਅਉਧੂ**.

ਅਉਧੇਸ [audhes] अयोध्या-दश, अवध-दश *n* Dashrath. "uradh ge audhes."—*ramav* 'Heavenward went Dashrath.' 2 *adj* King of Ayodhya.

ਅਉਰ [aur] part and; that which joins two words. "danav aur dev mil sabehin."—*saloh* 2 *Skt* अपर *adj* first. 3 last. 4 another. "aur sagal jagu mata mohia."—*gaur m* 9. "aur dheram take sam nahān."—*sor m* 9.

ਅਉਰਤ [aurat] *P* اورات *n* something deserving to be concealed. 2 a female, woman, wife. "ete aurat marda saje e sabh rup tumare."—*prabha kabir* 3 wife "sonat kue turaku je hoega, aurat ka kia karie?"—*asa kabir*. 4 vagina; woman's genital organ.

ਅਉਰਤਾ [aurat] plural of **ਅਉਰਤ**. "das aurat rakhu badrahi."—*maru solhe m* 5. Here, the word

denotes the ten senses.

ਅਹਿਤੁ [əuru] See ਅਹਿਰ. "həri binu əuru nā dekha."—*sor kabir*

ਅਹਿਰੰਗ [əurəṅg], ਅਹਿਰੰਗਾ [əurəṅga] Aurangzeb, the emperor, generally mentioned in Sikh history, as Aurang and Aurangzeb. "təb əurəṅg mən mahi risava."—*VN*

ਅਹਿਲ [əul] See ਅੱਲ. 2 See ਅਵਲ. 3 See ਅਹਿਲਿ. 4 a sub-caste of Jats.

ਅਹਿਲਿ [əulɪ], ਅਹਿਲੀਆ [əulia] *A* pl plural of ਵਲੀ. In Arabic it means a master, an owner, a husband, helper, friend, holy man, religious leader. "əvalɪ əulɪ dīnu kəri mɪṭha."—*var majh m 1*. "sekh məsarik əulie."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਅਹਿਲੰਗ [əuləṅg] *n* a blemish, stigma. "əuləṅg vickara."—*BG*. 'There is blemish in the moon.'

ਅਹਿਰ [əur] *n* lack of rain. 2 drought. "əurɪ akk əuphulɪ bharɪa."—*BG*. 'In dry season akk plant (calotropis procera) blossoms, but withers away with rains.'

ਅਹਿਰਾ [əura] *adj* incomplete. 2 not ਚੁਰਾ; full, not incomplete, complete.

ਅਹਿਰਿਆ [əuria] without deficiency, not incomplete. 2 deficient, lacking. "terəh təl əuria."—*BG*. 'Incomplete are the thirteen beats of music.'

ਅਇਆਣਾ [əiaṇa] See ਅਇਆਨਾ.

ਅਇਆਨ [əian] *Skt* ਅज्ञਾਨ lack of knowledge; ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਇਆਨਥ [əianəθ], ਅਇਆਨਥ [əianəθ] *Skt* ਅਯਾਨਥੁ ignorance, lack of knowledge.

ਅਇਆਨਾ [əiana] *adj* ignorant, unintelligent. 2 *n* a child; one who is innocent and innocuous.

ਅਇਆਲਿ [əiali], ਅਇਆਲੀ [əiali] *n* a goat-herd, shepherd. "dōbe təhɪ əiali cəari."—*NP*.

ਅਈ [ai] *Skt* ਅਯੰ *pron* this. 2 *adv* here, at this place. 3 short form for ਅਈ.

ਅਈਅਤ [aiəʔ] See ਅੱਜਤ.

ਅਈਆ [aia] *adv* having come, on coming. "bhāḍe bhaupəve titu aia."—*bīla a m 4*

ਅਈਏ [aie] *Skt* ਅਯੰ *pron* this. 2 to this, i.e. to this world. "əie məie ek an jlu."—*dhana namdev*. 'Bring this world and myself in mind as one.'

ਅਏ [ae] short form for ਆਏ. "mɪlke bahu sətru ae."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਆਏ a polite form of address.

ਅਜ [əs] *Skt* ਵੱਢਾ *adj* like this, similar to this, as this. "əs sūdər nəhɪ kou."—*səloh 2 v* ਅਜਿ is.

"bāh gəhe ki laj əs."—*ramav*. 3 *n* a sword. See ਅਜਿ. "sāg sarohi səph əs."—*sanama*. 4 a horse.

See ਅਜੁ. "əspəɪr gəpəɪr."—*trilāg namdev*. 5 the name of a king, See ਧੁਨੀ (ਏ). 6 *P* ਜੀ *pron* his.

"xake rəhəṣ tutyəe cəṣme mast."—*zfdgi*. 'Dust underneath His feet is collyrium for my eyes.'

7 *Skt* ਆਯ *vr* to spread, reach, get, collect, undergo, eat; from the same root

are formed words like ਚਾਈ, ਅਜਨ, and ਅਜੁ etc. 8 *Skt* ਆਯ *vr* to go, shine, take, be, throw, let

go, halt, bring out, put or keep, cut, divide into parts, join. From the same root are words

as ਅਜਿ, ਅਜੁ, ਅਜੁਰ etc. derived.

ਅਸਹ [əsah] *Skt* ਅਸਹਯ *adj* unbearable. "əsəh dukkh bhogət bɪl-ləvə."—*GPS*.

ਅਸਹਯ [əṣ-həḍ] *A* ਜੀ pertaining to martyrdom. "kəlmə əṣ-həḍ akhke."—*məgo*. 'having termed

it as the sacred exhortation for martyrdom.'

ਅਸਹਾਬ [əṣ-hab] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 in Islamic literature, this term is used for prophet Muhammad's close friends.

ਅਸਕ [əṣək] *P* ਜੀ *n* a tear. "əṣək jəri surpəɪr nəzɪk burdəṣ."—*səloh*. 'With flowing tears,

they took him to Indar.'

ਅਸਕਤ [əṣəkət] *Skt* ਅਸਕਯ *adj* without strength, weak, unable. "tɪh əṣəkət ləkh vak əlāvə."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਅਸਕਯ *adj* without bondage; free.

3 *Skt* ਅਸਕਯ *adj* in love, infatuated. "su səpət

¹ərak jəvas pət bɪn bhaɪu.—*halsi*

²See, Gita Ch 7, s 7

kādno kathyo asakat lok hve rahyo."—brahm.
'Valmiki uttered, that is, composed Ramayan
comprising seven chapters and on reading
people got enamoured of it.'

ਅਸਕੁਨ [asakun] *Skt* *n* an inauspicious symptom,
ill-omen. See ਅਸਕਨ

ਅਸਕਰ [asaky] *Skt* *adj* beyond one's power or
reach, irremediable.

ਅਸਗਨ [asagan] See ਅਸਕੁਨ.

ਅਸਗਾ [asga] *M* ਅਸਕਾ *n* a crowd, an assembly, a
multitude. 2 *adj* all, entire. "asga as usga."
—dhana namdev. 'All this is His.' 3 See ਅਸ.

ਅਸਗਹ [asgah], ਅਸਗਹੁ [asgahu] *adj* fathomless,
unfathomable. "sunṛe hath hove asgahu."
—japu. 'Measuring the fathomless leads to the
knowledge of the Divine.'

ਅਸਗੰਧ [asgādh] *Skt* ਅਸਗੰਧਾ a medicinal plant,
physalis flexuosa, hot and damp in effect, used
for curing ills like cough, asthma, worms in
the abdomen, etc. It strengthens and
invigorates male potency.

ਅਸਚਰਜ [asceraj] *Skt* ਅਸਚਰ੍ਯ *n* surprise, wonder,
amazement.

ਅਸਜਰ [asjar] *adj* unbearable, intolerable.

ਅਸ ਜਰਿ [as jarī] *n* burning sensation, mental
torment, agony. See ਅਸੁ. "as jarī par jarī jarī
jab rahe, tab jarī jorī ujareu lahe."—gau bavan
kabit. 'When a man burns in envy and pain
got from others and also burns within his own
self, then descends the bright light (of spiritual
knowledge).'

ਅਸੰਜਨ [asajjan] *Skt* ਅਸੰਜਨ not a good person;
a wicked man.

ਅਸਟ [asat] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟ *adj* eight.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ [asat sakhi] ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਸਾਕਿਨ੍ *n* eight gods
providing evidence of fate awaiting human
beings for their actions in this life. Per Hindu
scriptures they are: 1 the earth. 2 the sky.
3 the moon. 4 the sun. 5 the fire. 6 the air.
7 the dawn. 8 the radiance. "tab sakhi prabhū

asat banae, sakhi namrit debe thahira te kahī
karo hamari puja, ham bin apār nā thakur
duja."—VN.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੋਧਹਿ ਬਰਹਿ ਬੇਦ ਅਭਿਯਾਸ
[asat sa sajī purāṇ sodh-hī kar-hī bed
abhīyas]—dhana *m f. sen* In grammar eight
points of articulation are. throat, heart, head,
tongue, teeth, nose, lips and palate. 2 Eight
deformations marking the recitation of the
Veds are: jaṭa, mala, śikha, rekha, dhvaja,
dād, rath and ghṇa. 3 eight grammars¹
authored by Indar, Chandar, Kashkritsan,
Apishali, Shaktayan, Panini, Amar and
Jainendar respectively. Grammarians listed in
Bhavishy Puran are Aindar, Yagy, Raudar,
Vasavy, Brahm, Varun, Savitray and Vaishnav.
4 Eight aids or parts to help reading and
interpretation are hrāsv, diragh, plut, uddat,
anuddat, svarit, anunasik and an-nunasik.
5 Eight forms of Vedic metres are, arṣi, devi,
asuri, prajāpatya, yajusi, samni, arcī and
brahmi.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [asat siddhāt] principle of aṣṭāg yog.
2 eight summarised parts of Yog Shastar.
3 aṣṭāg maraḡ of Buddhism. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ [asat siddhi] Eight miraculous
powers attained through yog are.

- (1) anīma— to become very small.
- (2) mahīma— to become very large.
- (3) garīma— to become heavy.
- (4) laghīma— to become light.
- (5) prapti— to obtain anything desired.
- (6) prakamy— to know others' thoughts.
- (7) iṣṭa— to command everyone according to
one's desire.
- (8) vaṣṭa— to bring everyone under own
control.

"asat siddhi nāv nidhi eh, karami

ਭਨ੍ਦ ਚਨ੍ਦ ਕਲਮਕੂਟਨਾਧਿਸਿਤਿ ਸਾਕਟਮਨਾ: । ਅਧਿਨਾਮਰ ਤੇਨੇਨ੍ਦਾ ਜਕਨ੍ਦਮਯਾਦਿ
ਸਾਕਿਨਾ—Post Kalpdram.

parapatī jis nam deh."—*basāt m 5*.

ਅਸਟਕ [asṭak] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕ.

ਅਸਟ ਕਰਨ [asṭ karan] ਅਸ੍ਟਕਰੰ one who has eight ears; Brahma; Chaturanan.

ਅਸਟ ਕੁਲ [asṭ kul] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕੁਲ.

ਅਸਟਦਸ [asṭdas] eighteen, ਅਸ੍ਟਦਸ਼. 2 eighteen Purans. "asṭdasi cāhu bhed nā paia."—*asa m 1*. 3 eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. "car padarath asṭ dāsa siddhi."—*sor ravdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾਸਿੱਧਿ [asṭdasaśiddhi] eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. "asṭdasa siddhi kartale sabh kripa tumari."—*bila ravdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾ ਖਟ ਭੀਨ ਚੁਪਾਏ [asṭdasa khaṭ tīn upae]—*bila thiti m 1*. Eighteen Purans, six shastras result from three gunas or qualities. See ਗੀਤਾ ch 2 § 45. 2 eight direction providers, ten incarnations and three gods.

ਅਸਟ ਦੂ [asṭ du] eight and two, ten. "kahū asṭ du avtar kēthe kathanā."—*gyan*. 'They narrate the stories of ten incarnations.' See ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੂ [asṭ dhatu] eight metals, which as ancient scholars mention are: gold, silver, copper, aluminium, mercury, tin, iron and lead. 2 The following primary substances constitute the body: skin, hair, blood, veins, bones, limbs, fat, semen. "asṭaml, asṭ dhatu ki kara."—*gau thiti kabir*. 3 For some scholars, these are the eight constituents of the body: bodily secretion, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen and vigour. 4 In Gurbani asṭdhat comprises four castes and four religions. "asṭ dhatu patsah ki gharie sabadī vīgas."—*sri a m 1*. "asṭ dhatu ik dhatu karaya."—*BG*. In Sikhism all these eight merge into one.

ਅਸਟਨਦੀ [asṭnadi] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ [asṭ nen], ਅਸਟ ਨੈਨ [asṭ nen] eight-eyed; Brahma. In the Purans he is shown with

four faces, thus eight eyes. "trāsyō asṭ nēṇā."—*cobis*.

ਅਸਟਪਦੀ [asṭpadi] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਪਦੀ. *n* a hymn of eight stanzas. 2 eight stanzas written in a singular order. In Guru Granth Sahib many stanzas figure under the heading asṭpadi. Guru Nanak Dev's following asṭpadi is in Maru Rag, Nishani metre.

ih manū avgunī bādhia sāhu deh sarin. ...

The following asṭpadi is in Malar Rag sar metre:

cakvi nen nīd nāhī cāh,
binu pīru nīd nā paī.
sur cār pīru dekhe nēnī
nīvī nīvī lage paī. ...

The same Guru's next asṭpadi in Gaurī Rag is in copai metre:

nā mān mān nā karāi hoi,
mān vāi dūtā dūrmātī dōi. ...

Likewise asṭpadi of Sukhmani are in the form of copai metre.

ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ [asṭbhujī] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਭੁਜਾ *n* Durga, who has eight arms. See ਅਸਟਾਇਧ.

ਅਸਟਮ [asṭam] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਮ *adj* eighth.

ਅਸਟਮੀ [asṭamī] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਮੀ *n* eighth of the light or dark phase of the moon. "asṭamī asṭ siddhi nāv nīdhi."—*gau thiti m 5*.

ਅਸਟ ਮੰਗਲ [asṭ māṅgal] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਮੰਗਲ.

ਅਸਟਾਇਧ [asṭaīdh] ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਆਧੁਧ. eight weapons of war. "asṭaīdh camkr."—*akāl*. eight weapons in Durga's eight hands, one held in each.

"ghāṭa gāḍa trisul aśī sākha jarasān bān, cākṛ bākṛ kār me liye jānu grikham rītū bhan."—*cāḍī 1*. 'Bell and conch are also taken as weapons because they help in warfare.' See ਆਧੁਧ.

ਅਸਟਾੰਗ [asṭāṅg] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਾੰਗ *n* eight limbs or parts; eight parts of yoga are yam (control), niyam (rule), āsana (posture), prāṇayāma (restraining breath), pratyahara (restraining sense organs),

dharma (determination), dhyān (meditation), and samādhi (suspension of body and soul connection). 2 Eightfold path in Buddhism is realised through resolve, thought, action, vocation, exertion, vision, recollection and contemplation. See ਚੁੱਧ 3

ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [əstāṅg prāṇam] *Skt* साष्टाङ्ग प्रणाम *n* a salutation done with eight body-parts: knees, feet, hands, chest, head, speech, eyesight and conscience. This is also called. "danḍavat pranam."

ਅਸਟਾਂਗਯੋਗ [əstāṅgyog] eightfold yog. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟਾਥ [əstath] eight hands. "astath hathayāś śābhare."—cāḍi 2.

ਅਸਟਾਪਦ [əstapad] *Skt* अष्टापद *n* gold, which has the highest rank among the eight metals. 2 a grasshopper, an insect with eight feet. 3 a locust. 4 a thorn apple, datura stramonium. 5 Kailash mountain. 6 chess, a game with eight columns, each of eight places. 7 chaupar, a game played with dice. "kṛtak kal astapad khela."—GPS. 8 an eight-footed animal having four feet on the side of the chest and four on the back. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstām] *E* stamp; a stamped paper. 2 a postage stamp. 3 a ticket.

ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ [əstavakr] *Skt* अष्टावक्र *n* a rishi whose body had eight twists. He was the son of Kahod, a Brahman, born to Sumati (Sujata), daughter of Uddalak. Thus goes his story in the Mahabharat.

Once while Ashtavakar was in his mother's womb, Kahod was teaching Vedic texts to his disciples. The foetus of Ashtavakar told his father that he was reciting the Ved incorrectly. Kahod got angry and cursed the child to have crooked limbs. So eight parts of the newborn got crooked. According to Vishnu Puran, once, standing in water, while Ashtavakar was praying, four fairies paid obeisance to him. He

was pleased and he told the fairies to ask for any boon and he would grant it. They said that they wanted to marry the most handsome man. At this Ashtavakar came out of water and presented himself as a prospective groom. They laughed at his crooked body. Ashtavakar got angry but remembering his promise, he resumed his cool and said, "Your wish will be fulfilled but you will fall in the hands of thieves."

These fairies later became consorts of Krishan and after the destruction of the Yadavs, while Arjun was carrying them from Dvarka to Astinapur, they were captured by dacoits.

It is written in Brahm Vaivart Puran, that Deval, son of rishi Asit was observing austerities on the Gandhmadan mountain. When the fairy Rambha came there she got infatuated on seeing him. When she found that her desire would not be fulfilled, she cursed the rishi and his handsome body became crooked. Thus it was that Deval became known as Ashtavakar.

ਅਸਟੈਟ [əstēt] *E* assistant, helper, deputy.

ਅਸਥ [əstath] ਅ-ਸਥ. *adj* without deceit or wickedness; simple. "or khare astathe."—BG 2 See ਅਸਟ.

ਅਸਣ [asən] *Dg* *n* hail, a hailstone, sleet. 2 See ਅਸਨ.

ਅਸਤ [aset] *Skt* अस्त. *adj* destroyed 2 hidden, invisible, missing. 3 *n* an act of disappearing. 4 the setting of the sun. "aset udot bhra uthi cale."—maru śjuli *m* 5. 5 *Skt* अस्तਿ existence, power 6 *Skt* असत्. *adj* falsehood, untruth. 7 *Skt* अस्थि *n* bone. See ਅਸ੍ਥੁ 6. 8 *Skt* असत्. *adj* untrue, bad, wicked 9 See ਅਸ੍ਥੁ.

ਅਸਤਨ [astan] *Skt* अस्त *n* a seat. 2 *Skt* अस्तम *n* the setting of the sun, moon, etc. vanishing, disappearing.

ਅਸਤਬਲ [astbal] *A* اسبل *n* a stable, horse-stable

ਅਸਤਬਾਜ [astbaj] See ਅਤਬਾਜ.

ਅਸਤਬਾਜੀ [astbaji] See ਅਤਬਾਜੀ.

ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ [ast bīasat] topsy turvy, upside down. See ਅਸੁ ਵਨਸੁ. "asat bīasat su hui anmūla"—NP

ਅਸਤਮਨ [astman] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਨ *n* a palanquin. "jyō hve sramīti astman dhar hī."—*cārītr* 117
2 setting, disappearing. See ਅਸਤਨ 2.

ਅਸਤਰ [astar] *n* a poetic metre also known as bhujāṅg prayat. It has four lines and each line is organised as: 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS.

Example:

maha ghor keke ghanā ki ghata jyō,
su dhaya rāṇā bījyū ki chaṭa jyō,
sune sārḥ dano sāmchē sīdhae,
maha krodh keke su baṭi nācae—mādhata.

2 P 71 a mule. *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੁਤਰ. 3 the inner lining of a quilt or jacket. 4 See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸਤਵਨ [astvan] *Skt* ਸੁਚਨ *n* praise, appreciation. "asatvan puj kar."—*saloh*. 2 the act of praising.

ਅਸਤਾ [asta] a poetic metre variously known as āstra, kīlka, tarak and toṭak. It has four lines, each organised as: 4S, 1S, 4S, 1S.

Example:

asī le kākū kar kop bhīryo,
rāṇ rōḡ surāḡ bīkhe bīcīryo,
gahī paṇī kripaṇ bīkhe na dāryo,
rīe sō rāṇ cītr vīcītr kāryo.—*kalki*

ਅਸਤਾਉਣਾ [astauṇa] *v* ਅ-ਸੁਅਮਨ to stay; to stop; to relax. "gharī doī astarīke unhā bēcān kīta."—*JSBB*.

ਅਸਤਾਰਲ [astacal] *Skt* ਅਸੁਤਾਲ *n* the mountain behind which the sun sets according to the Purans

ਅਸਤਾਮਾ [astama] See ਅਸੁੰਬਾਮਾ. "jūjhāt sāl bhāyo astama."—*janmejay*

ਅਸਤਾਰਾ [astava] P 407 (the actual word is ਅਭ ਤਾਰਾ, 'ਭ' replacing 'ਤ'). a narrow mouthed jug with a curved spout used by Muslims for ablution.

ਅਸਤਿ [asati], ਅਸਤੀ [asti] *n* ਅਸਿ being, existence. "asati ek dīgar kūr."—*var majh m*

1 2 ਅਸਿਥ bone. "asati caram bīṣṭa ke mūde."—*keda kabir*.

ਅਸਤੀਨ [astin] See ਅਸਤੀਨ. "nī astin hāḷavān kārke."—*GPS*

ਅਸਤੁਰਾ [astura] See ਉਸਤਰਾ. "tejastura ek māḡa-yo."—*cārītr* 190.

ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [astotr] *Skt* ਸੁੰਤ੍ਰ *n* praise. 2 a hymn of praise. See ਸੁ

ਅਸਤੰਜਾ [astāja] See ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ.

ਅਸਤੰਭ [astābh] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭ *n* a pillar, column. 2 a base, basis, support. 3 halting, obstruction. 4 being like root; stationary.

ਅਸੱਤ [asatt], ਅਸਤਤ [asaty] *adj* not true; false. 2 opposite of the truth; a lie.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [astra] *Skt* ਅਸਤ੍ਰ *n* a weapon meant for throwing such as a quoit, arrow, ball, etc. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 In the Purans, weapons, working by spells or by recitation of mantars are also termed āstra, such as mohanastra (one of the five arrows of cupid), pavakastra (fire), varunastra (water), parvastra (mountain), vajrastra (thunderbolt), etc. People at that time believed that such weapons hurled after reciting mantars proved very destructive. Defence was possible if an opposing weapon after reciting the mantars was likewise hurled. For example a fire-weapon could be undone by a water-weapon etc. Detail of these missiles is given in Sarabloh and charitr 405.

"āganī āstra chadā tēb danav, jāte bhāe bhāsām bāhu manav. varuṇ āstra tēb kāl cālayo, sāḡal āganī ko tej mīṭāyo. rachās pavān āstra sādhanā, jāte udāt bhāe gāṇ nana. bhudarāstra tēb kāl prāhara, sēbh sīvkaṇ ko prāṇ ubara. meḡh āstra chora tēb danav, bhuj gāe jīh te sēbh manav, vayu āstra le kāl cālayo, sēbh meḡhan tēkal udāyo."—*cārītr* 405.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ ਮਨ [astra man] equipped with missiles, See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ 2 *Skt* ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਯਾਮਣ who himself is like an āstra. "nāmo āstramāne."—*japu*

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾ [astra] See ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਪਾਦਕ [astvapadak] *Skt* *n* something which is real but does not appear to be so due to ignorance.

ਅਸਥ [asath] *n* ਅਥਿਥ a bone. 2 *adj* not firm, unsteady, fickle.

ਅਸਥਕਿਤ [asthakit] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਗਿਤ *adj* tired, weary. 2 covered.

ਅਸਥਨ [asthan] *Skt* ਸੁਨ *n* a seat. "binu asthan gau laveri."—*basāt kabir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਾਮ.

ਅਸਥਲ [asthal] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਲ *n* a place. 2 dry land. 3 earth. 4 See ਅਥਲ. 5 not a nice place; unpopulated waste land. "se asthal soin caubare."—*majh m 5*

ਅਸਥਲੀ [asthali] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਲੀ. *n* a place, spot. 2 a boundary line. 3 earth.

ਅਸਥਾਈ [asthai] *Skt* *ਥ*ਥਾਯਿਨ੍ *adj* stable, lasting, enduring. 2 resident, inhabitant. 3 See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ. 4 ਅਥਾਈ in music the earlier part of recitation in Dhrupad. 5 a refrain.

ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [asthai bhav] *n* In poetics, the nine bases of emotion, i.e. ਰਾਗ (passion), ਹਸਿ (joy), ਝੋਕ (distress), ਕਰੋਧ (anger), ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹ (enthusiasm), ਭਯ (fear), ਨਿੰਦਾ (scorn), ਵਿਸਮਯ (wonder) and ਨਿਰਵੇਦ (non-chalance). They result in aesthetic pleasures named after these sites. See ਚਸ.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [asthan] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਾਨ *n* a residence, place to stay. "asthan hari nih kevlā."—*guy a m 1*.

ਅਸਥਾਪਨ [asthapen] *n* the act of establishing.

ਅਸਥਾਮਾ [asthama] See ਅਸ੍ਥਾਮਾ.

ਅਸਥਾਲਯ [asthalay] ਅਥਿਥ-ਆਲਯ. a house of bones, grave. "pahanko asthalay ko sir nat phiryo kachu hath na ayo."—*saveye 33*.

ਅਸਥਾਵਰ [asthavar] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਾਵਰ *adj* stable, static, immovable. "asthavar jēgam kit patāga."—*gau kabir*. 2 *n* immovable objects of nature like trees, mountains, etc.

ਅਸਥਿ [asthi] *n* ਅਥਿਥ a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [asthit] *Skt* *ਫਿ*ਥਿਤ *adj* situated,

established, firm. "asthit bhāe binsi sēbh cīd."—*bher m 5*. "cārānkamāl asthit rid śārī."—*sar m 5*. 2 ਅ-ਥਿਤ unstable.

ਅਸਥਿਤਿ [asthiti] *Skt* *ਫਿ*ਥਿਤਿ *n* stability, steadiness. "kāhā asthiti pair."—*biha, chāt m 5*. 2 ਅ-ਥਿਤਿ instability.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [asthir], ਅਸਥਿਰੁ [asthiru] *Skt* *ਥਿ*ਥਿਰ *adj* stable, eternal. "asthir jo manio deh so tau terau hor hē kheh."—*jeja m 9*. 2 fixed, stable, firm. "asthir rah-hu dōlhu mēt kēb-hū."—*dhana m 5*. 3 ਅਥਿਰ *adj* not firm, transitory, volatile, unstable. "asthiru kare nihcalu ih manua."—*dhana m 5* 'Stabilise this infirm mind.'

ਅਸਥਿਰੁਮਤਿ [asthirumati] a firm resolve or belief, firm faith. 2 capricious thinking.

ਅਸਥੁਰ [asthur], ਅਸਥੁਲ [asthul] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥੁਰ and *ਫ*ਥੁਲ *adj* fat. 2 dense. 3 broad, extensive. 4 huge, massive. "nanak so sukhm soi asthul."—*sukhmanī*.

ਅਸਥੰਭ [asthābh] See ਅਸਥੰਭ. "asthābhā sabad sadhu svajānah."—*sahas m 5*. "nabhi kamāl asthābh na hoto, tā pavanu kavanu ghari sahita?"—*siddh gosāī*.

ਅਸਥੰਭਨ [asthābhan], ਅਸਥੰਮਨ [asthāman] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭਨ *n* the act of stopping, hindering. 2 support, basis. "bax rup asthābhanah."—*sahas m 5*. "guru ka sabad manh asthāman."—*sukhmanī*. 3 petrify.

ਅਸਥ [asad] *Skt* *adj* not ਸਥ (the best) 2 *n* a lion, tiger. 3 Leo, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [asadkhan] Nawab Asad Khan, whose title was Asafuddaula. Ibrahim was his original name. During the reign of Shahjahan, he held the rank of a commander of four thousand and of seven thousand troops respectively. During the initial campaign of Banda Bahadur, he was subedar of Delhi. Bahadur Shah appointed him as chief attorney, a rank above that of a minister. He died in 1717 AD.

ਅਥੋਂਦ [əṣadd] *A* اشد *adj* very much, beyond
 ਅਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [əsdriṣ] *Skt* असदृश *adj* who has no equal;
 unique, unparalleled, unequalled.
 ਅਸਨ [əsan] *Skt* अशन *n* a meal; food, things
 worth-eating. "āsan bāsan dhan dham kahu
 me na dekhyo."—BGK. 2 *Skt* असन blood. 3 *Skt*
 असन the act of throwing. See ਅਸ *vr*.
 ਅਸਨਾ [asna], ਅਸਨਾਇ [asnai] *P* اسنا *n* a friend.
 2 an acquaintance. 3 a swimmer
 ਅਸਨਾਈ [asnai] *P* اسناई *n* friendship, intimacy.
 2 acquaintance. "jo kichu hoā sabh kichu kujh
 te teri sabh asnai."—Bzla *m* 1. 3 the art and
 skill of swimming.
 ਅਸਨਾਹ [asnah], ਅਸਨਾਹਾ [asnaha] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love,
 affection, intimacy. 2 a paramour, chum,
 friend. See ਅਸਨਾ. "sabh mithra āsnaha."—asa
m 5. "guru kirpa te mohi āsnaha."—gau *m* 5.
 ਅਸਨਾਨ [asnān] See ਇਸਨਾਨ and ਸਨਾਨ. *A* اسنان *a*
 tooth.
 ਅਸਨੇਹ [asneh] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, at-
 tachment. "nam na pavhi binu asneh."—gau
m 3. 2 ਅਸ (such) ਨੇਹ; such love.
 ਅਸਨੇਹਿ [asnehi], ਅਸਨੇਹੀ [asnehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj*
 dear friend, relative, well wisher. "sabh
 mithra asnehi."—sor *m* 5.
 ਅਸਨੇਹੁ [asnehu] See ਅਸਨੇਹ.
 ਅਸਪ [əsap] اسپ *n* a horse, stallion. 2 knight (in
 the chess game)
 ਅਸਪਤ [əspat], ਅਸਪਤਿ [əspati] *adj* lord of
 horses. 2 *n* the sun. "āspati gajpati nāhi
 nārid."—tūlāg namdev. 'There are lords of
 horses, elephants and men, but that of Namdev
 is the lord of all the chiefs.'
 ਅਸਪਦ [əspad] See ਅਸਪਦ.
 ਅਸਪਰਸ [əsparas] *Skt* अस्पर्श *adj* untouched; not
 touching. 2 a sect that avoids touching metals
 etc. 3 In Sikhism, a person who restrains his
 senses from indulging in evil See ਅਪਰਸ
 4 ਅਪ੍ਰਥਾਯ *adj* unworthy of touch; untouchable.

ਅਸਪਾ [aspā] plural of ਅਸਪ.
 ਅਸਪਾਣ [əspan] See ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ
 ਅਸਪਾਤ [aspat] *Skt* अस्पात *n* a sheet of steel,
 from which swords are made. See ਅਸਿਪਤ੍ਰ.
 ਅਸਪੀ [əspi] *adj* a keeper of horses 2 *n* a
 cavalier.
 ਅਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [əsprih] *Skt* असृह *adj* without greed;
 uncovetous. 2 desireless.
 ਅਸਫਲ [əspḥal] *adj* fruitless; in vain.
 2 worthless. 3 abortive.
 ਅਸਫੁਰਤ [əspḥurat], ਅਸਫੁਰਿਤ [əspḥurit] *Skt*
 स्फुरित *adj* suddenly struck (idea), intuitive.
 2 capricious, transient. 3 revealed 4 ਅ-ਸਫੁਰਿਤ.
 which is not within the grasp of knowledge.
 ਅਸਫੋਟ [əspḥot], ਅਸਫੋਟਕ [əspḥotak] *Skt* अस्पष्ट
adj not clear, not well known. 2 sundry,
 perfunctory. See əspḥotak kabbī in Dasam
 Granth.
 ਅਸਫੰਦ ਯਾਰ [əspḥād yar] اسفند یار son of Gustasap,
 king of Iran. He was a valiant person who on
 the orders of his father went to capture
 Rustam, but was killed by the latter. Asfand
 Yar greatly promoted the fire worshipping
 Parsi cult. His name appears in the eighth
 Hikayat.
 ਅਸਬ [asab] اسب *n* horse.
 ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsbab] اسباب *n* plural of ਸਬਬ reasons.
 2 goods, provisions.
 ਅਸਬਯ [əsabhy]. *Skt* *adj* lacking in etiquette,
 uncultured, vulgar, uncouth, ill-mannered.
 ਅਸਮ [asam] *Skt* unequal, uneven. 2 an odd
 number 3 *Skt* *n* a stone. 4 a mountain. 5 a
 cloud.
 ਅਸਮਯ [asamajh] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid
 2 devoid of knowledge. "manu āsamajh sadhu
 sēgi petuana."—ram *m* 5.
 ਅਸਮਦ [asmad] *Skt* असम् *pron* we, the like of
 us. 2 our, ours.
 ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmarəth] *Skt* असमर्थ *adj* unable,
 incapable, weak. 2 unintelligent, dull, lacking

the ability for work.

ਅਸਮਾਣ [asman] See **ਅਸਮਾਨ**.

ਅਸਮਾਨ [asman] *P* آسمان *n* the sky, that revolves like a grindstone. "asman jīmī darakhat." —*blēg m 5* 2 *Skt* ਅ-ਸਮਾਨ. unequal, not plain 3 unparalleled, superb, unique, infatuation, violence, greed, vanity. "kaḥī kabir khojau asman." —*gāu 4 n* one who does not regard any one as an equal; vanity, arrogance "hēs het asa asman." —*gāu m 1*. 'violence, infatuation, greed and vanity.'

ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ [asman xān] See **ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ**.

ਅਸਮਿਤਾ [asmita] *Skt* ਅਸਿਮਤਾ *n* considering the visible and the invisible as one; according to Yog Shastar this is one of the five torments, and is named hridaygrāth in Vedant.

ਅਸਮੇਧ [asmedh] See **ਅਸੁਮੇਧ**.

ਅਸਮਾਜਸ [asmajas] *Skt* ਅਸਮਾਜਸ *adj* inappropriate, improbable, unsuitable. "sun masi, asmanjas gatha." —*NP*. 2 incoherent, impertinent. 3 tactless. 4 *n* improper time. 5 son of Sagar born to Keshini; he was an evil person, so his father drove him out of his house. After his father's death, he ascended the throne. According to Harivansh, he became a valiant fighter. His son's name was Anshuman. See **ਸਗਰ**.

ਅਸਯੁਪਾਸਕ [asyupasak] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਿਯੁ-ਪਾਸਕ *adj* training, cavalry. 2 ਅਸਿ-ਯੁਪਾਸਕ a worshipper of the sword; a practitioner of weaponry.

ਅਸਰ [asar] *A* اثر *n* an effect. 2 pressure. 3 a mark, spot. 4 a connection, relation 5 history 6 *A* عسر to squeeze. 7 to stop. 8 to give.

ਅਸਰਗ [asarag] *Skt* ਅਸਰਗ *adj* sans ਸਰਗ (creation), uncreated. "namastēv asarge." —*japu*. See **ਸਰਗ**.

ਅਸਰਣ [asarən] *Skt* ਅਸਰਣ *adj* who does not find refuge anywhere; helpless. See **ਅਸਰਣ ਸਰਣ**.

ਅਸਰਣਸਰਣ [asarən sərən], **ਅਸਰਨਸਰਨ** [asarən sərən] *adj* the protector of those whom no one gives shelter; a shelterer of the shelterless.

"asarən sərən ek dāi." —*gyan*.

ਅਸਰਫ [asaraf] *A* اثر *adj* (one) who is profoundly noble; unique; who has no parallel.

ਅਸਰਫੀ [asarfī] *P* اثر *n* a gold coin; This coin was first introduced in Spain. It was equal to three rupees at current rates. In India, several emperors issued it in their name, but its value has never been constant like that of silver coins. It has fluctuated with the rise/fall in the price of gold. "kaḥ asarphi dhāni kahayo." —*caritr 38*.

ਅਸਰਫੁਲਮਖ਼ਲੁਕਾਤ [asrafulmaxlukat] *A* اثر *adj* the best of the created beings; man, human being.

ਅਸਰਾਊ [asrau] *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਰਯ *n* support, succour, basis. "vici sāca asrau." —*var ram 1 m 3*. 2 refuge. "cuke sabb asrau." —*sri a m 5*. "jakaṇ koī nē rakhe praṇi tisu tu dehi asrau." —*sar m 5*.

ਅਸਰਨਦੀ [aseranadi] according to Ratan Mala, the wind discharged from the anus. See **ਅਸੁਰਨਦੀ**.

ਅਸਰਾਫ [asraf] *A* اثر *adj* plural of **ਸਰੀਫ**; gentle and noble persons.

ਅਸਰਾਰ [asrar] *adv* continuously, without break. 2 *A* اسرار *n* plural of **ਸਿੱਰ**, secrets, hidden hopes. 3 *A* اسرار persistence, insistence. 4 *A* اسرار plural of **ਸਰੀਰ**.

ਅਸਰਾਲ [asral] *adj* terrible, dreadful. 2 *P* اسر *n* a python. 3 **ਅਸੁਰਾਲ** the place of the demons. 4 hell, the Hades. "bhe sagar asral parā." —*ram a m 1*. See **ਸਲਾਹਿੰਬ**.

ਅਸਰੀਤ [asrit] such a custom, such usage. 2 *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਿਤੁ *adj* gluttonous. 3 a village menial, dependent on others. 4 a special menial Brahmin by caste, incharge of kitchen on the occasion of a marriage or mourning. "hoī asrit purohita." —*BG*

ਅਸਰੂਪ [asrup] *Skt* ਸ਼ਰੂਪ *n* a form, figure. "pauṇ paṇi agni asrup." —*oṅkar* "varan bhekh asrup

na japi."—*śiḍhgosāṭi*. 2 one's own image. 3 *adj* ਅਰੂਪ without form, shapeless. 4 ਅਸੁ (breath) ਰੂਪ, the embodiment of life

ਅਸਲ [asl] *A* اصل *adj* pure, true, real. See ਅਸਲਿ. 2 *n* a root, See ਅਸੁਲੁ. 3 principal amount. 4 a race, tribe, lineage. 5 respect, reputation. 6 *A* عسل *honey*. 7 *adj* good, gentle. 8 *Skt n* iron. 9 a weapon

ਅਸਲਮ [aslam] *A* سلم *adj* very simple. 2 highly virtuous. 3 very secure.

ਅਸਲਮ ਖਾਂ [aslam xā] See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਸਲਿ [asali] *adv* in fact, really. "nanak te nār asali khar jx binu gun garābu karāt."—*sava m* *I*. See ਅਸਲ *I*.

ਅਸਵ [asav] *Skt* अश्व. wine, liquor. "pīpāt asvā bhāṣ."—*datt*. See ਅਸਵ.

ਅਸਵਦ [asvad] *A* اسود *adj* thick black (ਸਵਦ means black) 2 *n* a black stone, about six or seven inches in length, fixed in the wall of Kaba. According to Abbas Muhammad, it was white when it fell from the heaven but gradually turned black because of touching by human beings. After the dissolution of the world, while God will be administering justice to people, this stone will acquire two eyes and a tongue. With its eyes, it will identify persons who kissed it and with the tongue it will give evidence in favour of such devotees.

ਅਸਵਾਰ [asvar] *P* اسوار *a* horse rider. *adj*(one) who is riding a horse. 2 riding some conveyance. 3 *n* cavalry soldier. *Skt* अश्वार one who bridles a horse.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [asvara] *n* an attack, a march, procession. "xalse ne əj asvara karna he."—*prov* 2 death, breathing one's last. "navi patṣahi dā asvara kis prēkar hoia?"—*bhāgtavī*. 3 a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. "bahuro le javhu asvara"—*GPS*. 4. Guru Granth Sahib being taken in a procession.

ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [asvari] *P* اسواری *n* the act of mounting a

horse 2 knowledge of horse riding. 3 a conveyance, fit for riding.

ਅਸਾ [asa] short form for ਅਸਾ. "mān māhī rakhāu ek āsa re."—*dev m* 5 2 See ਅਸਾਂ. amongst us. "āsa jorū nahī je kichu karī sakhī."—*suhi m* 4

ਅਸਾਂ [asā] *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ we. "asā bhī othe jānā."—*vad m* *I* alahnia

ਅਸਾਸਹ [asasah] See ਅਸਾਸੈ.

ਅਸਾਸਾ [asasa] *A* اسا *n* property 2 assets, eminence.

ਅਸਾਸ਼ਰੀ [asastri] *Skt* असाक्षिन् *adj*(one) who does not know the Shastars (religious texts); uneducated, illiterate. 2 (one) who goes against the Shastars. 3 believing in fake Shastars.

ਅਸਾਹ [asah], ਅਸਾਂਹ [asāh] *Skt* असाह in us, among us. "augun sabb asah."—*sri m* *I*.

ਅਸਾਜਨ [asajj] *adj* impossible to create; irreparable, impossible. "asajjā sājī sāmjīa."—*sahas m* 5. See ਸਮਜਿਆ.

ਅਸਾਡਾ [asadra] *adj* ours. "je tu mitr asadra."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਸਾਡੇ [asadre] *adj* ours. "mitr asadre sel."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਸਾਡਾ [asada] *adj* See ਅਸਾਡਾ.

ਅਸਾਤਿ [asāti] *Skt* असाति *n* lack of peace, restlessness, commotion.

ਅਸਾਧ [asadh] *Skt* असाध *adj* which cannot be proved, intractable. 2 that cannot be cured. "asadh rog upjio tēn bhitarī tarēt nā kahu tarīo."—*maru m* 5. See ਅਸਾਧੁ.

ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ [asadharan] *adj* uncommon, exceptional. 2 special, extraordinary.

ਅਸਾਧਿ [asadhi] ਅਸਾਧਨ. See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਧੁ [asadhu] *Skt adj* unholy, bad, wicked, villainous.

ਅਸਾਧਨ [asadhy] See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਨ [asan] *A* اسان *Skt* a benefaction, a virtuous act. 2 kindness. 3 *P* آسان *adj* easy, convenient,

facile.

ਅਸਾਨਮੰਦ [əsanmād], ਅਸਾਨਵੰਦ [əsanvād] *P* اساندر
adj indebted, obliged, grateful.

ਅਸਾਮੀ [əsami] *A* آسامی *n* plural of ਇਸਮ; plural of ਅਸਮਾ. 2 a rank, post, an appointment. 3 a person paying hiring charges, revenue etc. 4 a party taking side in a legal case.

ਅਸਾਰ [əsar] *S* adj unconscious, oblivious, inattentive. "na soie əsar."—*s* kabir. 2 *Skt* without ਸਾਰ (essence); inessential. 3 shoddy, cheap. 4 *n* a castor oil plant. 5 sandalwood. 6 an incense stick. 7 *Skt* ਅਸਾਰ rain shower. "nənəhu nir əsar bəhe."—*asa* kabir. 8 *A* , ٩٨٩ plural of ਅਸਾਰ, mark, sign, symptom.

ਅਸਾਰਤ [əsaret] *A* اشارت *n* a sign, signal. "karhī ucaɪ, əsaret dəl dəi."—*caritr* 151. 'By raising his hand, (he) gave a signal to the troops.'

ਅਸਾਰਥ [əsareth] *Skt* ਅਸਾਰਥ *n* worthless things, vain possessions. 2 a worthless action. "suarəth ttagz əsarəthi rəcio. nəhi simr prəbhu."—*sar* m 5.

ਅਸਾਰਥਿ [əsarethi] in vain, See ਅਸਾਰਥ.

ਅਸਾੜ [əsar] *Skt* ਅਸਾੜ *n* the month of Harh, the fourth month of Bikrami year. Full moon marks its utraṣadha.

ਅਸਾਰਾ [əsara], ਅਸਾਰੀ [əsari] adj our, ours. "nāhi kichu əsara jiu."—*majh* m 5. "rakh-hu sərəm əsari."—*majh* m 5.

ਅਸਿ [əsi] See *vr* ਅਸ੍ਰ *n* a cutting weapon, sword. "əsɪ kɪpan khəḍo khəṛəg tupək təbər əru tɪr."—*sənama*. 2 a stream that flows near Kashi. "bənarəsi əsɪ bəsta."—*g5d* namdev. 3 in the phrase. "tətvmasɪ." (ਤੱਤ੍ਵ-ਤੂੰ-ਅਸਿ) which means 'that is you', it is second person singular 'thou'. "səmjubed tətvmasɪ mane."—*GPS*.

ਅਸਿਕਨੀ [əsɪkni] *Skt* ਅਸਿਕਨੀ See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਾਗਾ Chenab river. 2 night. 3 a female servant or slave of ladies of the harem.

ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ [əsɪketu] *n* one who has ਅਸਿ (sword)

in his ਕੇਤੁ (flag); the deathless one, God. "sɪ əsɪketu jəgət ke ɪsa"—*copai*. 2 Guru Gobind Singh

ਅਸਿੱਖ [əsɪkkh] adj who is not a Sikh; who has not imbibed the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 See ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ.

ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ [əsɪkkhit] *Skt* ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ adj who has not received training. 2 uneducated, illiterate. 3 uncouth, uncivilised, vulgar

ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt] adj not white. 2 black. "əsɪt bəstra tɪh ɪg"—*parəs*. 3 unlimited, endless. 4 *Skt* ਅਸਿਤ blunt, not sharp. 5 eaten, contaminated. 6 *n* the name of a king of the Surya dynasty who was a son of Dhruvsandhi. After his defeat by the Haihay clan, he retreated to the Himalayas.

ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿ [əsɪtbarɪ] *n* a river carrying black water; Jamna (Yamuna) river—*sənama*.

ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿਪਤਿ [əsɪtbaripəti] master of Jamna river, Krishandev—*sənama*.

ਅਸਿਤਾ [əsɪta] adj not white, black. "əsɪta nɪsɪ mo əsɪ se bɪgse."—*səmuḍr mēthan*. 2 *n* Jamna river. 3 *Skt* ਅਸਿਤੁ adj an eater, a devourer. 4 *Skt* ਅਸਿਤੁ a thrower.

ਅਸਿਧਰ [əsɪdhar], ਅਸਿਧਾਰੀ [əsɪdhari] adj who wields a sword, swordsman. "ənbɪkar əsɪdhari."—*hezare*. 2 *n* Mahakal; Shiv, the destroyer. 3 sword wielding, Khalsa

ਅਸਿਧਾਵ [əsɪdhav] a nomad who polishes weapons. See ਅਸਿ and ਧਾਵ.

ਅਸਿਧੁਜ [əsɪdhu] See ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ. "sɪ əsɪdhu j kəriəhu rəccha."—*copai*.

ਅਸਿਨੀ [əsɪni] *n* an army of swordmen—*sənama*. 2 an army of ਅਸ੍ਰ (horses), cavalry—*sənama*

ਅਸਿ ਪੜ੍ਹ [əsɪ pəɾ] *Skt* *n* the blade of sword. 2 according to the Purana, hell spread over four thousand miles on the earth, having a dense forest of trees bearing swordlike leaves which, while falling upon the sinners, clip their limbs.

ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ [asipani], ਅਸਿਪਾਣੀ [asipani], ਅਸਿਪਾਨਿ [asipani] *n* Mahakal, the great destroyer holding a sword in hand. "ਸ੍ਰੀ ਐਸਿਪਾਨਿ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਤੁਮ੍ਹਰਿ ਕਰ."—*ramav*. 2 Guru Gobind Singh. 3 a baptized Sikh.

ਅਸ਼ਿਵਾ [asiva] *adj* inauspicious. "ਸ਼ਿਵਾ (ਗਿਦਰੀ) ਐਸ਼ਿਵਾ (ਅਮੰਗਲ) ਪੁਕਾਰੈਤ ਬਿਧੀ."—*GPS*. 'a female jackal giving out ill-omened sounds.' See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ. ਅਸੀ [asi] See ਅਸਿ 2 See ਅੱਸੀ. 3 *pron* plural of ਸਿ, we. "ਅਸਿ ਕਹੈ ਬਹੁਤ ਕਮਾਵਦੇ."—*sava m* 5. 4 *adj* who holds ਅਸਿ (sword). "ਅਸਿ ਗਦੀ ਕੋਚੀ ਬੈ ਗਾਧੇ."—*caritr* 405. 'wielder of the sword, wearer of the armour.'

ਅਸੀਸ [asis], ਅਸੀਸਤੀ [asirisi] *Skt* आशीष् *n* a blessing, prayer. "dehu sajan asisria."—*sohila*. ਅਸੀਨ [asin] *sat*. See ਅਸੀਨ. 2 "asen das asin."—*NP*.

ਅਸੀਬਹਾਦੁਰ [asibahadur] Poets like Bhai Sukha Singh having translated 'teg' into 'asi', have attributed this name to the ninth Sikh Guru. ਅਸੀਮ [asim] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. "payo anad asim he."—*saloh*.

ਅਸੀਰ [asir] *A* اسير *adj* great, high. 2 chosen, choicest, best. 3 *A* اسير arrested, prisoner. "giryō adh jyō hve arripatī drig yut bhayo asir."—*caritr* 30. 4 *A* اسير near, close by. 5 tangled hair.

ਅਸੀਰਬਚਨ [asirbacan], ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ [asirbad] *n* a blessing, benediction, an initiatory sermon.

ਅਸੀਲ [asil] *Skt* असील *n* lack of ਸੀਲ (good conduct), without virtue. 2 *adj* of bad character; depraved. 3 *A* اسيل *adj* virtuous, nice, gentle. 4 a legitimate issue of wedded parents; gentle, descent.

ਅਸੁ [asu] See *vr* ਅਸੁ *n* mind, heart. 2 vital breath. "basu de asu de jag me jas lije."—*krisan*. 3 *Skt* असु a tear. "utsav same janī asu roki."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* असु a horse. "asu hasti rath asvari."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਸੁਅਰਿ [asuarī] *n* the enemy of vital breath;

Yam, the God of death. 2 the destroyer of life, a weapon—*sanama*. 3 a killer, thug—*sanama*. 4 the enemy of ਅਸੁ (horse), a tiger.—*sanama*. ਅਸੁਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ [asuarī āntak]—*sanama*. enemy of ਅਸੁ (breath), the noose.

ਅਸੁਆਸਨ [asuasān] an assurance. See ਆਸਾਸਨ 2 ਅਸੁ-ਆਸਨ a blanket to cover the saddle. 3 a saddle; padded seat on the horse back.

ਅਸੁਅੰ [asuañ] *adj* without ਸੁਭਨ (son), childless. 2 without ego, unselfconscious, free from pride. "ākal apal dīal asuañ."—*ākal*.

ਅਸੁਹਰ [asuhar] one who takes ਅਸੁ (breath), a killer, an enemy. 2 Yam, the god of death. 3 poison.

ਅਸੁਚਿ [asuci] *Skt* *adj* impure, profane.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [asuda] *n* the provider of ਅਸੁ (vital air); amrit, nectar—*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਦਾਨ [asudan] *n* ਅਸੁਦਾਨ horse giving in charity. "asudan gajdan."—*ram namdev*.

ਅਸੁਧ [asudh] *adj* unconscious, unaware, senseless. 2 *Skt* असुद्ध *adj* impure, filthy. 3 incorrect, erroneous.

ਅਸੁਧਿ [asuddhi] *n* an impurity. 2 a lapse.

ਅਸੁਨ [asun] *n* *Skt* आश्विन *n* the month of Assu, seventh month of the Indian calendar, its full moon is in Asvini lunar mansion.

ਅਸੁਨਿ [asuni] *n* during the month of Assu. "asuni au pira! sa dhən jhūrī mūl."—*baramah tokhari*.

ਅਸੁਨੀ [asuni] *n* cavalry.—*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਨੀਕੁਮਾਰ [asunikumar] See ਅਸ਼ਿਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ "asuni kumar kete āsa avtar kete."—*ākal*.

ਅਸੁਪਤਿ [asupati] *n* master of the horse, the sun. 2 master of life, the human soul. 3 transcendent God.

ਅਸੁਪਵਨ [asupavan] *adj* (horse) having the speed of wind; a very fast running horse. "asupavan hasatī asvari."—*gaur m* 5.

ਅਸੁਭ [asubh] *Skt* *adj* inauspicious, unpropitious. 2 *n* an unlucky happening, a calamity.

ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਕ [asubh chitak] *adj* hostile, (one) who wishes ill of others.

ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਨ [asubh chitan] *n* illwill, hostile thinking.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧ [asumedh] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ. "asumedh jagne." -*g3d namdev* 2 son of king Janmejaya born to a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਰਾਜ, ਅੰਗ 195

ਅਸੁਮੇਧਾਨ [asumedhan] Janmejaya's second son born of a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਅਸੁਰ [asur] *Skt n* one who over throws gods, a demon. See ਅਸ੍ਰ *vr* "angan kal asur tab mare." -*caritr* 405. 2 a fiend, ghost. 3 the sun that shines, See ਅਸ੍ਰ *vr* 4 a wrong act, sin. "asur sēghare sukhi vase." -*sri m* 3. "satiguru asur sēgharu." -*sri a m* 1. 5 an evil doer. "kukrit karam je jag mahi karhi, nam asur tin ko jag dharhi." -*VN*. 6 in Nighunt¹ it means a cloud. 7 *adj*/life-bearing, alive. 8 In Shastarnammala ignorant writers have put ਅਸੁਰ in place of ਅਸ੍ਰ, which means 'thrown away'. See ਅਸ੍ਰ *vr* "pasupati pritham bekhanke asur sabed phun dehu." -112. The correct version is: "asr sabed phun dehu" meaning 'an arrow thrown after remembering the name of Pashupati (Shiv)'. 9 In the Rig Ved, this term figures for god because ਅਸ੍ਰ *vr* stands for brightness of metal. It is also so for imparting life. See ਰਿਗਵੇਦ 1-35-9: ਅਸੁਰ ਸਰੋਕਾ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ In the Zoroastrian scripture, Zend, ਅਸੁਰ stands for god. Sanskrit [s] becomes [h] in Zend. For example: ਸਪੁ-ਹਭਤ, ਦਭ-ਦਭ, ਮਸ-ਮਹ. 10 In Valmiki's Ramayan, in chapter 45 it is held that Varun's daughter Varuni (wine), named Sura as well, appeared at the time of the churning of the sea of milk and rice but she was not accepted by the

demons. So they were named ਅਸੁਰ as against those named ਸੁਰ who accepted her

ਅਸੁਰ ਸੰਘਾਰ [asur sēghar] *adj* comparable to destroyers or killers like demons, monstrous. "hoa asur sēghar." -*sri a m* 5 2 killer of demons. 3 killed the evil doers.

ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਕ [asursēgharak], ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਣ [asur-sēgharan] *adj* a killer of demons, destruction of evil-doers. 2 eliminator of the property of demons. "mera prabhu saca asur sēgharan." -*maru solhe m* 3.

ਅਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ [asurguru] *n* the teacher of demons, Shukracary.

ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ [asur nadi] *n* rectum; anus through which filth flows out. "asur nadi ka bādhe mul." -*ram beni*. per yog the posture of sitting with heel stuck in the rectum so as to close it. 2 a flow of evil ideas.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਾ [asurpit] *n* father of the demons, Kashyap. -*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਣੀ [asurpitni] *n* the earth, Kashyap's wife. -*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜ [asur raj] *adj* the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. -*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜਾਭਿ [asur rajat] *n* the enemy of Ravan, Ram Chandar. -*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਾ ਨਦੀ [asura nadi] discharge of wind through the anus, "asura nadi apuñhi tare." -*ratnamala bāno*. 'By preventing its slanting discharge it regulates the flow.'

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਧਨ [asurardan] *Skt* ਅਸੁਰਾਰਧਨ *n* one who crushes demons. 2 Ram Chandar. "asurardan ke karko jin ek-hi ban bikhe tan cakhyo." -*sanama*

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਿ [asurari] *Skt n* enemy of the demons, god. "niksi asurari ki sen cali." -*cāḍi* 1.

ਅਸੁਰਿਸ [asuris] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਦੀਸ਼ the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. -*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *n* a demoness -*sanama*. See ਅਸੁਰੀ. 2 *Dg* rye *Skt* ਅਸੁਰੀ mustard.

¹An ancient dictionary of the the Vedas by Kashyap, on which saint Yasak wrote a commentary This is a very old document It efficiently enables the grasp of the Vedic diction.

असुरेस [asures] *adj* असुर-हीन the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. 3 Balī. 4 Hīranyakashipu. 5 Shumbh. 6 the rule of demons, Mahadev.
 असुरे पुर [asuro pur] the battlefield brimming with demons. "mūd kətyo asuro pur ma." -cāḍi 1 2 city of demons, the underworld.
 असुलु [asulu] *adv* from the origin, since the beginning, from the creation of reality. "asulu ik dhatu" -japu. See असल 2 and पाइ.
 असु [asu] See असु and असु. "asu sukhi vasāḍia jina māia hətī rai." -majh barahmah.
 असुआ [asua] *Skt* असुआ *n* jealousy, malice, envy. "səraṇ pərio taji garəbasua." -gəu m 5. 'renouncing pride and malice.'
 असुआ [āsua] *n* a tear.
 असुज [asujh] *adj* invisible. "asujh hē." -japu. 2 ignorant, stupid.
 असुनी [asuni] *n* hope, longing "vəti asuni bənī." -s farid. 'equipped again with hope.'
 असुत [asut] *adj* lacking alignment, misfit. 2 unborn. 3 *Skt* असुत unstitched, without connection, uninterested. "adī rup asut." -japu.
 असुदा [asuda] See आसुदा. "niḥ niḥ sen asudi karke." -GPS.
 असुयक [asuyak] *Skt* *adj* jealous, envious.
 असुया [asuya] See असुआ.
 असुल [asul] See असुल.
 असेअ [asea] *Skt* आसुय *n* support, prop, basis. "kī aseas." -gyan 2 *adj* (one) who does not consume anything. 3 what is difficult to consume.
 असेस [ases], असेख [asekh] *Skt* असेस, *adj* complete, whole. 2 endless, boundless. "əjonī adī asekh." -japu.
 असेड [aset] *adj* not white 2 black 3 blue, yellow, etc.
 असे [ase] surely, certainly. 2 is. See डिलेख सिंख.
 असेक [asok] *Skt* असेक *adj* free from sorrow; happy, content. "bhayo asok devpatī tēb-hi."

—saloh 2 *n* absence of grief; happiness, joy, pleasure. "asok gayo tīn hū te nəsai." -krrsən. 'Happiness fled from them.' 3 a tree that is evergreen and has fragrant flowers, मसुपुसु. *L* Jonesia Asoca. 4 mercury. 5 Vishnu. 6 king of Magdh Desh, son of Bindusar of Maurya dynasty and grandson of Chandargupat. His full name is Ashok Varadhman. In the history of Buddhism, his is an exalted name.

Ashok was initially a Shaivite and acknowledged the Brahmins as religious preceptors. Later he became a Buddhist. He provided for 64000 Buddhist monks and erected 84000 columns of fame on which political and religious edicts were engraved.

During the 18th year of his reign, he organised a huge religious assembly and later sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and other countries. He prohibited the killing of animals. The entire country from Afganistan to Lanka was under his control. This information may be gathered from the edicts engraved in the Pali language on stones and found in various parts of the country. Many writers have referred to him as Priyadarshan.

Ashok ruled with great elan from Patliputra (Patna) between 269 and 232 BC. His daughter, the pious Charumati was a famous preacher of Buddhism.

असेक बट [asok bāt], असेक वन [asok vān], असेक वाटिका [asok vaṭika] *adj* a sorrow-eradicating (garden) 2 *n* Ashok-garden. a particular garden in Ceylon where Sita was kept by Ravan. 3 a garden of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya.

असेख [asokh] *adj* which cannot be dried, not dry

असेग [asog], असेगी [asogi] *adj* free from sorrow, joyful, happy, content.

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] *adj* devoid of thinking, ignorant. "irigad jonī acet sābhav pūn pap əsoc."—*asa ravidas*. 2 *n* absence of the thinking process, a state of thoughtlessness, "jan əjan bhəe hən bavar soc əsoc divəs jāhi."—*sor ravidas*. 3 *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* impiety, uncleanness.

ਅਸੋਚਾ [əsoca] *adj* free from worry, carefree. 2 polluted, impure, defiled. 3 (one) who does not think; unthinking.

ਅਸੋਤਾ [asota] *n* wakefulness, lack of sleep. "nīr parhave kare əsota."—*BG*

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] See ਅਸੋਚ 3.

ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], **ਅਸੰਖਯ** [əsəkhay], **ਅਸੰਖਯਾਤ** [əsəkhyat] *adj*/countless, numberless, limitless, unlimited. "əsəkh jəp əsəkh bhav."—*jəpu*

ਅਸੰਗ [əsəg] shameless, unashamed. 2 *Skt* असङ्ग *adj* alone, without company. 3 uncommon. 4 unattached. 5 *n* God. 6 Shiv. 7 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəgat] *adj* incompatible, improper, discordant.

ਅਸੰਗਤਿ [əsəgatī] *n* incompatibility, unsuitability. 2 compatibility-error, if for example one says, "an elephant has long curved horns" or "a cow with a long trunk", such compatibility-errors gets committed. 3 a literary figure of speech in which action and cause are at variance. "hetu ənat hi hoy jāhi kaj ənat hi hoy."—*ṛi vraj bhusan*.

Example:

prem māt mardana gave,
śrota sunət bhui sudh jave.

'Mardana sings in trance, but it is the audience who lose consciousness.'

(b) Putting a thing for effect at a different place is another form of incompatibility. "or thar karṇiy jo karət or hi thar."—*lalit lalam*

Example:

ved dāva diru sukhəd dukhia purekh nīhar,
ākhe ki phaki kari phaki ākhen dār.

—*alāskar sagar sudha*

(c) The third form of incompatibility is when the conclusion is at variance with the action. "karən lage jo kaj kachu tē hoy viruddh."—*lalit lalam*

Example:

balī pota prahlad da idrpuri di icch ichāda,
kar sēpurən jəgg so ikk ikotar jəgg karāda,
īdrasan no parhəre jai pətāl su hukmibāda.

—*BG*

ਅਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [əsəgrəh] *n* absence of collectivity, failure to collect.

ਅਸੰਜਤ [əsəjat] *Skt* असंजित *adj* collected, joined, closed. "dvar əsəjat kare."—*GPS*. 'closed the doors.' 2 closed, shut.

ਅਸੰਤ [əsət] *Skt* असन्त *adj* not saintly, unsaintly, bad, false, vile. "mīle əsət masəṭi kəri rəhie."—*gṛṇṭ kabir*

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਣਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ [əsəprəgyat samadhī] *Skt* असंप्रज्ञात समाधि *n* a posture of Yog in which the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes; unambiguous meditation, accompanied by concentration.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰੇਹ [əsəpreh] *Skt* असंप्रेह *adj* free from desire; content.

ਅਸੰਭ [əsəbh] *Skt* असम्भ *n* ill-omened, inauspicious. "kalījug cəryo əsəbh, jəgat kəvan bīdhi bac he?"—*kalki*. 2 *Skt* असंभ *adj* birth free, beyond birth "əsəbh he."—*jəpu*. 3 impossible. "jite əsəbh."—*gyan*. 'conquered those who were impossible to conquer.' 4 *Skt* असंभ *n* aśmbhut, stone-bodied. "sun mīṭr mēṭrī əsəbh."—*gyan*

ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhav] impossible. See ਅਸੰਭ 2.

ਅਸੰਭ ਸੰਭ [əsəbh səbh] *n* Brahma born to ਅਸੰਭਵ (Vishnu); the four-faced. "əsəbhsəbh manie, karor bīsanu thanie."—*gyan*

ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhav] *Skt* *adj* what is not possible. 2 *n* the Creator, who is beyond birth; not born. 3 Vishnu, according to the Purans. 4 a figure of meaning in poetry denoting happening of

the impossible; thus *asābhav* is one which describes the impossible as actually occurring. "aṇhube kī bat kachu pragaṭ bhāi sī jan." —*śivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

maskā bhagnāṭī selā kardamā tārāṭī
papulakāh,
sagrā lāghāṭī pīgā tām pragas ādhakāh,
sadh sāgeṇ sīmrāṭ gobīd saraṇ
nanak harī harī hare —*sahas m 5*.
adī timarīg te anek patṣah bhāe
ketī kul bit gai amēl cālāik,
deṣ te vidēṣ carō cakk sabbh nivā ay
kahū na māvasī bhāṭ diye viclayke,
aṅgan sen koṣ dirāgh durāgh bhārī
raj ko sāmāj kōn sakk au gīnayke
śrī gobīd sīgh e sarup pāth xalā ke
kōn jāne dāge badṣahāt khāpay ke.

—GPS.

peṭ bōjavat chudhā dukh śrī sātī gurū sāmuhay,
ko jānat tho phul ko dēṣanpāṭī hvarjāy.

5 a defect of a characteristic. See ਅਸੰਗਤਿ 2.

ਅਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [asābhavna] *Skṛ* असम्भवा *n* impossibility, absence of possibility.

ਅਸੰਮਕ [asāmāk] *Skṛ* असम्भक्त *adj* inappropriate, improper. 2 false, untrue. 3 opposite, contrary. "jīs te dāras asāmāk prīkha." —GPS.

ਅਸੰਮਤ [asāmāt] *Skṛ* असंमत *adj* not liked, unapproved. 2 contrary to opinion, without approval.

ਅਸੰਮਤਿ [asāmāṭi] *Skṛ* *n* a lack of agreement; a difference of opinion.

ਅੱਸੀ [aśai] *Skṛ* असीति eighty.

ਅੱਸੁ [aśsu] *Skṛ* अश्विन *n* the month of Assu on the night of full moon; it is in the mansion aśvini.

ਅਸੁਰਜ [aśarāj] See ਅਚਰਜ and ਆਸੁਰਜ. "aśarāj rupā rāhāt jantā." —*sahas m 5*

ਅਸ੍ਰ [aś] See ਅਸਟ, ਅਠ and ਆਠ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਸਿਧਿ [aś sīdhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ

ਅਸ੍ਰਕ [aśṭak] *Skṛ* *n* a group of eight objects. 2 a

recitation of eight stanzas. "im aṣṭak uṣṭatī kari pāth mān vāchit pāi." —GPS. 3 son of the royal seer Vishvamālar, born to Madhvi daughter of king Yayati.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ [aś kul] *n* eight races of cobras. In the Purans, they are shown as descended from eight cobras: śeṣ, vasukī, kām̐bāl, karkoṭak, padam, mahāpadam, śākh and kulik.

ਅਸ੍ਰਗੰਧ [aśgādh] *Skṛ* अष्टगन्ध *n* a group of eight fragrant objects viz. agar (aloe wood), kēsturi (musk), kuṭh (costus speciosus), kesar (saffron) kapur (camphor), khas (root of andropogon muricatus), cādan (sandalwood), and tāj (bay tree or its bark) "aṣṭ gādh sāj artī dhare." —*saloh*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਛਾਪ [aś chap] eight celebrated poets of Vrij who have left their impact on other poets. They are: Surdas, Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chatur Bhuji, Chhit Swami, Nand Das and Govind Das.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਦਿਕਪਾਲ [aś dikpāl] See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਦਿਗਜ [aś diggaj] See ਦਿਗਜ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਧਾਤੁ [aś dhatu] See ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਦੀ [aś nadi] *n* In the Purans and the Simritis, eight sacred rivers are: Ganges, Jamna, Sarasvati, Shatdrav (Satluj), Vipasha (Beas), Eravati (Ravi), Chandarbhaga (Chenab), Vitsata (Jehlum). "lakhe aś nadyan ko dārap bhāj." —*caritr 405*

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਾਇਕਾ [aś nāika], ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਾਇਕ [aś nāyika] See ਨਾਇਕ and its footnote.

ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ [aśpadi] See ਅਸਟਪਦੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਬਸੁ [aśbasu] See ਬਸੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਬੁਜਾ [aśbhuja] See ਅਸਟਬੁਜੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਮੰਗਲ [aś māngal] In the religious scriptures of the Hindus, eight agents for arranging bliss are: horse, elephant, cow, pitcher full of water, fan, flag, trumpet and lamp. In some books a lion replaces the horse and a wardrum comes in place of the trumpet. 2 In some scriptures

they are the following. Brahman, cow, fire, gold, ghee (purified butter), the sun, water and king. 3 a horse that has its mane, tail, chest and four hoofs all white.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਲੋਕ [aṣṭ lok] Hinduism accepts the following worlds (other than the one of human mortals); braham lok (divine sphere), pitṛi lok (world of deceased ancestors), cādr lok (sphere of the moon), Idṛlok (heaven, abode of gods), gādhārav lok (domain of celestial music), rakṣas lok (sphere of demons), yakṣ lok (sphere of wealth), and piṣac lok (world of evil spirits).

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਵਾਕਰਣ [aṣṭ vyākaraṇ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ

ਅਸ੍ਰੁੰਗ [aṣṭāṅg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਦਸ਼ [aṣṭadaś] *Skt* eighteen.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਦ [aṣṭapad] See ਅਸਟਾਪਦ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਵਕ੍ਰ [aṣṭavakṛ] See ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਰ [aṣṭotar] See ਅਠੋਤਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭ] *Skt* अस्त *vr* to be without splendour; be invisible; to set. 2 *Skt* अस्त *adj* hidden, concealed, withdrawn. 3 destroyed, perished. 4 *n* the mountain behind which sets the sun. 5 *P* اس is ਅਸ੍ਰਿ. 6 *Skt* अस्थਿ a bone. "bīṣṭa aṣṭa kṛimī udarū bharīo he."—*saveye sri mukhvak m* 5

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਮਨ [aṣṭman], **ਅਸ੍ਰੁਮਯਨ** [aṣṭmāyan] See ਅਸਟਮਨ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਵਾਸਤ [aṣṭvyast] *Skt adj* topsy turvy, helter-skelter.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ [aṣṭi] *Skt n* existence, being, essence. 2 visibility, presence. 3 daughter of Jarasandh and wife of Kans, king of Mathura.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [aṣṭi bhātī priya] *sen* three attributes of the Divine: sat (truth), cit (knowledge) and anāḍ (happiness) "sat cetan anāḍ ik aṣṭi bhātī priy pur."—*GPS*. See meanings of all the three words.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭu] *part Skt* yes, all right, O.K. 2 be it so.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਯ [aṣṭey] *n* giving up theft, renouncing stealing.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾ [āstra] See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ [āstri] *Skt* अस्त्रਿ *n* an armed person.

ਅਸ੍ਰਥਲ [āsthal] See ਅਸਥਲ. 2 heart, mind. "jaka āsthal tol amito."—*gatha*.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥ [āsthi] *n* a bone.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਰ [āsthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ. 2 *Skt* अस्थित *adj* not firm, transitory. "āsthitā sog harkhō."—*sahas m* 5.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਰ [āsthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ.

ਅਸਮ [āsm] See ਅਸਮ 3

ਅਸ੍ਰ [āsr] a tear. 2 *Skt* अस् *n* blood. 3 water. 4 *adj* thrown, shot. See ਅਸ੍ਰੁਚ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮ [āsrām] *adj* without toil or tiredness. 2 free from suffering and pain.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [āśru] *Skt n* a tear; water shed from the eyes because of sorrow or joy.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਾਤ [āśrupat] *n* shedding of tears; crying, weeping. "āśrupat sō vāstra bhigoe."—*NP*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ [āśrotriya], **ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [āśrohi] *Skt adj* (one) who has not listened to the Scriptures.

ਅਸ੍ਰਲੀਲ [āślil] *Skt adj* obscene, indecent. 2 an embarrassing remark. 3 vulgar speech.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [āśv] *Skt* अश्व *n* a horse, colt. 2 *adj* extensive. 3 *Skt* अश्व poor, indigent. "kanak aśv hevar bhumidan."—*sukhmani*. 'giving of land horses and gold in charity.'

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਵੇਸ਼ [āśveṣ] *n* lord of the celestial horse, the sun.—*śanama*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਸਾਲਾ [āśvśāla] *n* a horse stable.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਕਵਚਨੀ [āśvakavācni] *n* an army that has horses equipped with helmets.—*śanama*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ [āśvgatī] See ਬਿਸੇਖ 2 horse trot.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਰ [āśvatar] See ਅਸਰਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਰੀ [āśvārī] *Skt n* a mule, an offspring of a mare and a donkey.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਵਥ [āśvatth] *Skt* अश्वत्थ *n* peepal, a sacred big tree, *Ficus religiosa* (*Religiosa Indica*) called āśvatth because horses were tied under it for resting.¹

¹In the olden times, horses were tied under such trees.

अश्वत्थामा [aśvatthama] *Skt* अश्वत्थामन् *adj* (one) whose voice is like the neighing of a horse. 2 *n* son of Dron, born to Kripa who gave out a neigh-like sound at birth and was therefore named Ashvthama. He was a commander of the Kaurav army. At the end of the final Kurukshetar battle, when Duryodhan was gravely wounded, only Ashvthama, Kripa and Kritvarma were left behind. He wanted to take revenge upon Dhrishtadyuman who had earlier killed his father Dron. He sneaked into the Pandavs' camp at night and killed Dhrishtadyuman in sleep. He then killed Shikhandi, son of Drupad and five sons of the Pandavs and took their severed heads to Duryodhan.

With the help of his Brahmaster he also killed Parikshit who was yet in the mother's womb. At this Krishan cursed him and blessed Parikshit with life.¹ On the following day, Ashvthama and his accomplices fled out of fear. Daraupadi wailed and called for the vengeance of her son's death. Yudhishtar pleaded that, Ashvthama being a Brahman, it would be a sin to kill him. Draupadi agreed with this but demanded that the jewel in Ashvthama's forehead be brought and handed over to her. For this Bhim and Krishan went after Ashvthama, brought the jewel and gave it to her. Dropaudi passed this jewel on to Yudhishtar who studded it in his crown.

अस्यपति [aśvpati] *n* the sun. See **अस्यपति** and **अस्यपति**. 2 Prasen, son of Nighan Yadav and brother of Satrajit. Wearing the syamātak jewel he went for hunting and got killed by a tiger. "aśvpati bin pran pare."—*krisan*.

असुपन [asvpan] *Skt* *n* a god; an angel who cannot dream (go to sleep).

¹The name Prishat derives from which means to award life to a dead person

अश्वमुख [aśvmukh] *Skt* a type of demigods, having the mouth of a horse. According to the Purans, they are adept in singing and dancing. **अश्वमेध** [aśvmedh] a religious sacrifice or oblation in which a horse is sacrificed. In the remote times, ashvmedh yag was performed with a twin motive i.e. to prove the performer's sway over the entire land or for the sake of progeny.

The procedure was that a horse under the spell of certain mantars or holy texts, was set free, with the name and royal dignity of the owner inscribed on its head. It was followed by the king and his army of chiefs. The horse went about in the country. Anyone challenging the sovereignty of the king would catch and tie the horse down. Then a battle would ensue. If the horse was recovered by the king, the chief who tied it down, had to accept the sovereignty of the king. At the end of the year, the horse was brought back to the capital where a yag (sacrificial ceremony) was held to which all the kings in whose territories the horse had roamed unhindered were asked to attend. An altar was erected on 21 poles and 18 pits were dug for a sacrifice. Numerous birds and animals were killed and their dead bodies were consigned to flames by the king and the queen. Then the sacrificial horse was brought in, duly washed amidst the chanting of hymns by the Brahman priests. It was slaughtered by the king and his queen with cries of triumph raised from all sides.

In case the Ashvmedh was performed for the sake of progeny, the queen slept with the dead body of the sacrificed horse. The Hindus believed that any one who performed 100 such yags attained the rank of Indar. That is why, it is mentioned in the Purans that Indar often put hindrance in the way of the yags.

In the 14th chapter of Valmiki's Ramayan, king Dashrath tied three hundred animals to the poles during an Ashvmedh jag, and Kaushliya and other queens killed the horse with a sword and slept with its dead body during the night. 2 a son of King Janmajeya.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰ [aṣv var] See ਅਸਵਾਰ.

ਅਸ਼ਵੈਦਕ [aṣv vedy] *n* a veterinary surgeon.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੂਢ [aṣvarūḥ], ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੋਹੀ [aṣvarohi] *adj* a horse-rider, horseman, cavalier.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ [aṣvini] *n* a mare. 2 the first of the twenty seven phases of the moon, so named because the combination of three phases looks like a horse's mouth.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ [aṣvini kumar] They are two demigods, sons of a mare, regarded as physicians of the gods. In the Nirukt, in the chapter about the gods and in Harivanah, it is written that Sangya, wife of the sun could not withstand the light of her husband. Leaving a fake woman, Chaya, in her place, she herself assumed the form of a mare and went to the woods. When the sun came to know of this, he assumed the form of a horse and had twin sons from her. They came to be known as Ashvini Kumar.

There is a story in the Mahabharat that Pandu's widow had begotten her sons Nakul and Sahdev by mating with Ashvini Kumar. In the Vedic age they were believed to be gods of morning and evening respectively.

ਅਸ਼ [aḥ] *Skt* अह *vr* to spread, to be pervasive. 2 *pron* thus. 3 *Skt* अहन् *n* a day. 4 the sun. 5 Vishnu.

ਅਸ਼ਾਨ [aḥsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn. 2 mercy.

ਅਸ਼ਾਨਫਰਾਮੋਸ਼ [aḥsanframoṣ] *P* احسان فراموش *adj* (one) who forgets a favour; ungrateful.

ਅਸ਼ਹ [aḥaḥ] *part* expressing, sorrow or grief.

ਅਹਕਾਰਭ [ahkarəḥ] *n* pride, arrogance, conceit,

vanity. "jin vic-hu ahkarəḥ cukara."—*sri m I jogi śdar*.

ਅਹਕਾਮ [aḥkam] *A* احكام *plural* of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਅਹਣ [aḥṇ] See ਅਹਨ and ਅਹਣ

ਅਹਦ [ahad] *A* اهد *n* a promise, determination, resolve. "bādh ahad ih riri sō."—*GPS* 2 time, period. 3 duration of a king's rule. i.e., 'eh ghatna badṣah akbar de ahad vic hoi.'

ਅਹਦਸ਼ਿਕਨੀ [ahadṣikni] *P* اهد شکنی *n* a breach of a promise.

ਅਹਦੀ [ahdi] *A* اهدی *n* a particular rank or post during the Mughal rule usually held by horsemen. The pay of an Ahdi was between Rs. 20 to 25 per month. They served under particular mansabdars (title holders), and were especially sent to convey royal commands or to realize particular dues. They would not leave until the completion of their mission for which they observed a sort of sit down strike. Sometimes an Ahdi during travel was carried on a oot by persons 'begar' (unpaid labour). "təb orəḡ jiy mahi rīṣae, ək əhdiə ihā pəṭhae."—*PN*.

ਅਹਦੇ ਪੈਮਾਨ [ahdo pəman] *P* اهد پیمان *n* framing of the rules of an agreement.

ਅਹਨ [əhən] *Skt* अघमन *n* hail, hailstone.

ਅਹਨਿਸ [əhnis] *Skt* अहनिः *adv* day and night. 2 always, at all times.

ਅਹਪਤਿ [əhpəti] *Skt* अहपति *lord* of the day, the

ਅਹਪਤਿਦਿਨ [əhpətidin] *n* the day of the sun, Sunday

ਅਹਮ [əham] See ਅਹੰ. 2 *A* احم *adj* urgent, essential. 3 difficult, hard.

ਅਹਮਾਕ [əhmaḥ] *A* احمق *adj* a fool, an idiot.

ਅਹਮਦ [əhməd] *A* احمد *adj* praised, admired, eulogized. 2 *n* name of prophet Mohammad 3 a poet of Persian and Hindi from the seventeenth Bikramī century who wrote prosodic metre and couplets.

"əhməd, ya mən sādān me hārī avhī kih baṭ?

bikaṭ jure jə ɬə nɪpaṭ kʰuṭi nə kapaṭ kapaṭ.

əhməd ham nə suhay, əmi pɪlavə man bɪn,
jə bɪkʰ det bulay, man səhɪt mərbo bʰəlo."

ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əhməd ʃah əbdali] of Durranī branch of Abdalis, son of Zaman Khan Saddozai, a poor pathan who by virtue of his intelligence rose to become the army commander of Nadir Shah. After the latter's death in 1747, he occupied Qandhar, as also Balkh, Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. He launched eight invasions on Punjab between 1747 and 1767. In Sammat 1818 through his subordinate Qalandar Khan, he committed sacrilege by demolishing the sacred Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar which, however, the Khalsa reconstructed soon upon its original foundation. Ahmad Shah died at Murgab on 7th Harh Sammat 1830. See ਖੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ and ਦੋਸਰਜ਼.

ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ੇਖ (əhməd ʃəyyəd) Sayyad Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was a Muslim priest of Bareilly. In 1827 he instigated Muslims of the Northwestern province against the ruling Sikhs. Several thousand Muslims gathered under his flag for Jihad or religious warfare. He was severely defeated by Sardar Budh Singh Sandhawalia. He died in May 1831 at Balakot in Hazara district fighting against Sher Singh, governor of Kashmir. The Muslims believed that he did not die, but had simply disappeared.

ਅਹਮਦਾਬਾਦ (əhmədabad) principal town of Gujrat in Bombay presidency. It was founded by Ahmad Shah, king of Gujrat, in 1413 AD on the bank of Shavarmati river.

ਅਹਮਦੀ (əhmədi) adj a disciple of prophet Muhammad. 2 n a Musalman. 3 a follower of the Mirza of Qadiani. See ਰੂਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਰ [əhər] Skt अहर n day.

ਅਹਰਖ [əharakh] See ਅਹਿਰਖ 2 n absence of happiness; unhappiness, grief.

ਅਹਰਣ [əhrən] ਅਹਰਣਿ [əhrənɪ], ਅਹਰਨ [əhrən] n ਅਯਸਘਨ ironsmith's block; an anvil on which the ironsmith beats hot or cold iron into the desired shape "əhrənɪ matɪ vedu həthiaru." -japu.

ਅਹਰਨਿਸ [əhərnɪs] See ਅਹਨਿਸ and ਅਹਿਨਿਸ.

ਅਹਰਮਨ [əhərmən] P اهرمن n according to the Parsi or Zoroastrian religion, the god of evil.¹ Opposed to it is Yazdan, the god of goodness. ਅਹਰੰਤ [əhrət] adj (one) crying ah! oh! lamenting, wailing. "əhrət koɪ kətyətɪ gat." -GPS. 2 See ਅਹੁੰਤ.

ਅਹਲ [əhəl] adj not moving; firm, stable, fixed. "gəɖ θəɪm əhle." -gəu var 2, ਸ 5. 2 A اهل n an assemblage, a community. 3 family. 4 husband. 5 adj able, capable. "əhəl arf kəmal." -GPS.

ਅਹਲਕਾਰ [əhlkar] P اهلکار adj worker, employee, servant. 2 expert, specialist.

ਅਹਲਾ [əhla] adj difficult to find; rare. 2 without profit, unprofitable, in vain. Skt अहल. See ਅਹਿਲਾ.

ਅਹਲਾਦ [əhləd] Skt अह्लाद n happiness, pleasure, delight. See ਅਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਅਹਲਿਆ [əhəliə] Skt अहलिआ n daughter of Vridhashav and wife of Gautam (Shardvat). In Ramayan, she was the first and the most beautiful woman created by Brahma. Cursed by her husband she petrified into a stone only to be liberated from the curse by Ram Chandar. "gotəm narɪ əhəliə tari." -mali namdev. See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਹਲੀਆ [əhliə] A اهلیا n the one with a family, wife.

ਅਹਲੀਯਾ [əhliya] A اهلیا those living there.

ਅਹਲੇ ਨਜਰ [əhle nəjar] P اهله نظر adj wise, intelligent, sagacious.

ਅਹਲਯਾ [əhalya] See ਅਹਲਿਆ and ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਹਵ [əhəv] Skt अहव n a battle, war.

¹For this reason, many poets describe Satan as ਅਹਰਮਨ.

ਅਹਵਯੰ [ahvayā] *Skt* ਅਹਵਯੰ *adj* concerning war
“gīrāt bhumī ahvayā” —*ramav.* ‘They fall in
the battlefield.’ See ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ.

ਅਹਵਾਲ [ahval] *A* احوال plural of ਹਾਲ; conditions,
states, circumstances. “mām i cini ahval”
—*hiāg m / 2* news.

ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ [ahvī bhumī] *Skt* ਅਹਵੀਯ ਭੂਮਿ *n* a
battlefield. See ਅਹਵਯੰ.

ਅਹਾ [aha] *part* word expressing gladness and
surprise 2 *v* past form of ‘be’; was. “jeh kachu
aha, taha kichu nahi.” —*gāu kabir.*

ਅਹਾਜ [ahaj], ਅਹਾਜੁ [ahaju] *Skt* ਅਹਾਯੰਜ. *adj*
unsuitable. 2 unacceptable. “khana kha
ahaju.” —*var sar m / 3* inedible; unfit for
eating.

ਅਹਾਤਾ [ahata] See ਹਾਤਾ.

ਅਹਾਰ [ahar] *Skt* ਅਹਾਰ *n* food, meal, diet.

ਅਹਾਰਾ [aharā] *adj* immeasurable, beyond
weighing, inestimable. 2 *n* a wail, lament, cry
of despair. “khulī valī det ahare.” —*cāḍī 3.* 3 a
battlefield. “rule ahār vicc.” —*cāḍī 3.* 4 *Skt*
ਆਸਾਢ. har, the fourth month of Bikrami
calendar.

ਅਹਾਰੀ [aharī], ਅਹਾਰੁ [aharu] *n* rabi or summer
crop which is harvested during the summer.
“phasāl ahārī ek namu savnī saku naū.” —*var
māla m / 1.* “savaṇu ratī ahārū dīhu.” —*var ram
/ m / 1* ‘Like auspicious and inauspicious days
or good and evil deeds, are winter or summer
crops.’ 2 *adj* immeasurable. See ਹਾਤਨਾ.

ਅਹਿ [ahī] ਇਹ this. “ahī tən qheri thisi.” —*suhi
forid.* “ahī kār kare suahī kār pae.” —*var maru
2 m / 5.* 2 is. 3 ਅਹਿਤਾ egotism, self-pride. See
ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. 4 *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* a snake. 5 the sun. 6 a
traveller. 7 *adj* lowly. 8 a swindler, cheat.
9 eight, because there are eight prominent
snakes. “jeb vīsakh ahī divās vitae” —*GV 6.*
10 *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* day. “mān re, ahī nīsi hārigun
sar.” —*sri m / 1.*

ਅਹਿੰਸਾ [ahīsa] *Skt* *n* non-violence, a vow

against killing any living being. 2 not causing
pain to anyone, Yog Shastar mentions 81 forms
of non-violence. According to it any utterance,
act or idea of causing pain is counted as the
violence

ਅਹਿਸਾਨ [ahīsan] See ਅਹਸਾਨ

ਅਹਿਕਾਰਣ [ahīkaraṇ] See ਅਹਕਾਰਣ

ਅਹਿਤ [ahit] *Skt* *n* against ਹਿਤ (self-interest), a
disfavour, wrong, evil. 2 an enemy, opponent.
3 an evil-doer.

ਅਹਿਦ [ahid] See ਅਹਦ.

ਅਹਿਦੀ [ahidī] See ਅਹਦੀ.

ਅਹਿੰਦ੍ਰ [ahīndr], ਅਹਿਨਾਥ [ahīnath] ਅਹਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the
snake king, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ [ahīnisi] day and night; continuously;
always. See ਅਹਨਿਸ. “ahīnisi hārijesu
gurupersadi” —*asa m / 1.*

ਅਹਿਨੀ [ahīnī] *n* a female snake. “patak dadur
gan ko ahīnī.” —*GPS.*

ਅਹਿਪਤਿ [ahīpatī] *n* Sheshnag, the king of
snakes. 2 ਅਹਿਪਤਿ, lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਿਫੇਨ [ahīphen] *Skt* *n* opium. 2 froth coming
out of a snake's mouth.

ਅਹਿਬਾਤ [ahībat] *Pkt* *n* status of a married
woman whose husband is alive, bliss of
married life. “rahe aṭal ahībat.” —*GPS.*

ਅਹਿਮ [ahim] See ਅਹਮ.

ਅਹਿਮਕ [ahīmāk] See ਅਹਮਕ.

ਅਹਿਮਤ [ahīmat] See ਅਹਿਮਤਿ. “dhanvīsvasi
ahīmat apa.” —*NP*

ਅਹਿਮਦ [ahīmad] See ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਿਰ [ahir] See ਅਹਰ.

ਅਹਿਰਖ [ahīrakh] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ *n* jealousy, envy.
“ahīrakh vad nā kujē, re mān.” —*asa kabir.*

ਅਹਿਰਣ [ahīraṇ], ਅਹਿਰਣਿ [ahīraṇi] See ਅਹਰਣ

ਅਹਿਰਪਤਿ [ahīrpātī] the sun, See ਅਹਰਪਤਿ.
“bahuro ast ahīrpātī bhayo.” —*NP.*

ਅਹਿਰਾਜ [ahīraj] *n* the snake king. 2 Takshak
Nag, one of the eight principal serpents of the
underworld.

ਅਹਿਰਾਵਣ [əhīravan] See ਪਰਚਾਇਣੁ 2 See **ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁ** [əhīripu] *n* the enemy of snakes; garuḍ; blue jay.
ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁਕੇਤੁ [əhīripu ketu] Vishnu, who has a blue jay, the enemy of snakes, as his emblem in his flag. gr̥uḍhvaj-saṇama. "yaddēpti sam ha əhīripuketu."-NP.
ਅਹਿਰੰਨ [əhīrān] See ਅਹਰਨ.
ਅਹਿਲ [əhīl] See ਅਹਲ.
ਅਹਿਲਾ [əhīla] fruitless, useless, See ਅਹਲਾ. "əhīla janam gavaia."-sri m / pahira.
ਅਹਿਲਾਦ [əhīlad] delight, See ਅਹਲਾਦ. "manḥ hāri ko əhīlad."-sar m 5
ਅਹਿਲਿਆ [əhīliya] See ਅਹਲਿਆ. "gotam tapa əhīliya istri."-prabha a m 1. 2 *adj* unacquainted, not used to. 3 immovable. See ਹਿਲਨਾ.
ਅਹਿਲੀਆ [əhīliya] See ਅਹਲੀਆ.
ਅਹਿਰਾਰ [əhīrar] See ਏਰਾਰ 2. 2 the best among the snakes, Sheshnag.
ਅਹਿਰਾਤ [əhīrat] See ਅਹਿਰਾਰ.
ਅਹਿਰਾਲ [əhīral] See ਅਹਿਰਾਲ.
ਅਹੀ [əhi] is. "sai bāestu əhi."-sar m 5. 2 inclination, desire. "saranḥ suami ki əhi."-dev m 5. 3 *Skt* a female snake. 4 a snake.
ਅਹੀਆ ਪੁਰ [əhiya pur] a village in Tanda police station, tehsil Dasuya. The railway station is at a distance of two kilometres to the west. Here in the house of Baba Jiwan Singh Bhalla is to be found one of the two pothis (books) of Baba Mohan. Both these pothis were earlier at Goindwal. But now these two priests own one each. One is here, the other is at Goindwal.
ਅਹੀਸ਼ [əhiṣ] *Skt n* ਅਹਿ-ਈਸ਼ the king of snakes; Sheshnag.
ਅਹੀਨ [əhin] *adj* not deficient, complete. 2 not low or mean, superb.
ਅਹੀਰ [əhir] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰ *n* a dairyman, milkman. "gāla bādhḥi duhḥi lei əhir."-sar namdev. 2 a

type of poetic stanza. See ਅਭੀਰ.
ਅਹੀਰਣੀ [əhīrṇi], **ਅਹੀਰਨੀ** [əhīrni] *n* a milkmaid, a dairyman's wife.
ਅਹੀਰਾ [əhīra] *Skt* ਆਹਿਰਿਤ *adj* destroyed, burgled, plundered "pīḍi vāsaya pher əhīra."-GPS. 2 See ਅਹੀਰ
ਅਹੀਰੀ [əhīri] the wife of an ਅਹੀਰ; a milkmaid.
ਅਹੁ [əhu] is. "laj ko kaj nāhḥi ek əhu re."-gurusobha 2 he, that.
ਅਹੁਟਨਾ [əhuṭna] *v* to get tired. 2 to come back, return. 3 to be separated.
ਅਹੁਰੇਬੀ [əhurebi], **ਅਹੁਰੇਵੀ** [əhurevi] *A* اهل inhabitants of Arabia; Arabian Bedouin. "keu thāṭṭe bhakkhri irani əhurevi mīl keu kashmiri jin bolan pachania."-GPS.
ਅਹੁਟਾ [əhuṭa] See ਅਹੁਟਨਾ. "so chin lkh le das əhuṭa."-GV 6 'The servant returned.'
ਅਹੁਤੀ [əhuti] See ਅਹੁਤੀ.
ਅਹੈ [əhe] is. 2 *part* a vocative. "əhe anṣṭa."-sri ravidas. 3 This word has also been used once in place of ਹੋਏ (destruction). "simrat nam koṭi jēṭen bhae. sadhu sēg mīlḥi harigun gae, jāmduṭen ko tras əhe."-bīla m 5. 4 *ਅ* (not) ਹੈ (is), is not, does not exist.
ਅਹੇਸ਼ [əheṣ] *n* ਅਹੀਸ਼ the master of snakes, Sheshnag. "je nār grāse kalukh əhes."-NP.
ਅਹੇਹ [əheh] *adj* free from desire for copulation, ascetic, "əheh hehe."-ramay. 'women have turned ascetics into lechers.'
ਅਹੇਰ [əher], **ਅਹੇਰਾ** [əhera] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* game; hunting deer. "əhera paio ghar ke gai."-bher m 5.
ਅਹੇਰੀ [əheri], **ਅਹੇਰੀਆ** [əheria] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟੀ *adj* who hunts. "kal əheri phire bēdhik jīu."-dhana kabir. 2 *n* a particular caste so named because of its fondness for hunting.
ਅਹੈ [əhe] is. "jo kichu əhe sēbh teri rājaz."-bher m 1.
ਅਹੋ [əho] *part* joy, sadness or surprise. "əho! jasy rākhen gopalah."-sahas m 5. "tan sāmē

goru aho! ucari.”—GPS.

ਅਹੋਈ [əhoi] *n* common goddess, a goddess belonging to the Ahu dynasty, worshipped by virgins. During the festival of navratra (nine nights), virgins make clay models of this goddess and paste them on the walls. On the first of half of the light lunar month, they observe fast and worship its image by burning incense and lighting lamps. On the first of the light half of Kartik month, they immerse these images in running water. A large Ahoi fair is held at Radhakundpur in Mathura district. “harī ka simrən chādike ahoi rakhe narī.”—*s kabir*. ‘She ... who observes the fast of Ahoi instead.’

ਅਹੋਈ [əhoi] *adj* not likely to happen, unlikely, impossible.

ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ [əhoratr] *Skt n* day and night, a period of 24 hours; eight pahars of three hours each.

ਅਹੀ [əhə] *Skt* अहम् *n* pride, vanity. 2 *pron* I. “əhə əhə əhe əvar mur.”—*kan m 5*. “jagat pəsu əhə, kalu kəsai.”—*oākar*. ‘Due to pride the world is getting like an animal and time is turning into a butcher.’

ਅਹਿਕਰਣ [əhəkəraṇ] *n* ਅਹਿਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ pride, hubris. “so sūra variamu jini vic-hu dusa; əhəkəraṇ mara.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਅਹਿਕਾਰ [əhəkar] *n* pride, hubris, vanity. “əhəkar tīna rogu ləga.”—*asa cāt m 3*. 2 According to Vedant, pride is a variety of the mind of which self-pride is the essential state. 3 According to Sankhy Shastar, pride grows in the intellect. It is a perversion that gives rise to the vain gods of sense organs and mind. From the passionate state arise five senses of perception, organs of action and from the dark state come out the five elements.

ਅਹਿਕਾਰ ਗਰਬ [əhəkar gərab] See ਗਰਬ 2.

ਅਹਿਕਾਰਿ [əhəkari] with pride. “əhəkari marhi dukh pavhi.”—*var maru 1 m 3* 2 See ਅਹਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਅਹਿਕਾਰੀ [əhəkari] *Skt* अहंकारिन् *adj* proud, vain “əhəkari detu marī pəcāta.”—*bher a m 3*.

ਅਹਿਕਾਲ [əhəkal] *n* pride, vanity. 2 pride like that of the god of death. 3 See ਅਹੀ.

ਅਹਿਗ੍ਰਹ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ [əhəgrah upasna] *n* a worship with the belief that the worshipper and the worshipped are one and inseparable.

ਅਹਿਗ੍ਰਹ ਧਿਆਨ [əhəgrah dhyan] *n* concentration with the belief that the deity is not separate from the worshipper.

ਅਹਿਤਾ [əhəta] *n* egoism.

ਅਹਿਵਾਸ [əhəphas] the noose of pride. 2 a noose marked by vanity.

ਅਹਿਬੁੱਧਿ [əhəbuddhi] vain intellect. 2 belief in the ego. “əhəbuddhi bəhu səghən mara.”—*guj m 5*.

ਅਹਿਬੰਧ [əhəbōdh] bondage of the self. 2 bondage forged by pride.

ਅਹਿਬ੍ਰਮਣੀ [əhəbhramṇi] a whirl of pride. 2 misunderstanding caused by vanity. See ਫੁੱਮਣੀ.

ਅਹਿਮਣੀ [əhəmaṇi] *n* a proud offering. See ਮਣੀ.

ਅਹਿਮਤ [əhəmat], **ਅਹਿਮਤਿ** [əhəmatṭi] See ਅਹਿਮੇਤ੍ਰਿ. “əhəmat anrat kumit hrit.”—*kan m 5*.

ਅਹਿਮਨੀ [əhəmaṇi] *n* ego, idea of selfhood. “bharami biapi əhəmaṇi.”—*basāt m 5*. 2 *adj* arrogant; (one) who has vanity in his mind.

ਅਹਿਮੇਤ੍ਰਿ [əhəmeu], **ਅਹਿਮੇਇ** [əhəmei], **ਅਹਿਮੇਵ** [əhəmev] *Skt* ਅਹਿਮਤਿ *n* ego, pride, vanity. 2 I alone am. ‘There is none like me or to excel me.’ “jo jo karte əhəmeu.”—*gəu var 1 m 4* “man mata əhəmei.”—*sri m 5 pahire*. “karam karat badhe əhəmev.”—*gəu kabur*.

ਅਹਿ [əh] *Skt* अहं *adj* worthy of worship, venerable. 2 suitable, qualified 3 *n* the Creator. 4 Indar. It is to be noted that according to the rules of Sanskrit, words like ਅਹਿਣਾ, ਅਹਿੰਤ etc. should have been listed here, but in accordance with Punjabi practice they figure as ਅਹੁ, ਅਹੁਣਾ, ਅਹੁੰਤ etc.

ਅਕ [ək] *Skt* अक् *vr* to go; to go aslant. 2 *n* ਅਕ

absence of ਕੰ (comfort), grief, sorrow. 3 suffering. "āk nam dukkh ko vidit he jagat madhy."—NP. 4 sin. 5 Skt अक a wild plant of sandy wilderness, akk, calotropis procera. "āk sru pritr kare āktida."—var mala m 1.

ਅਕਸ [akās] A عكس n a reflection, an image. 2 a likeness, picture.

ਅਕਸਮਾਤ [akasmāt], ਅਕਸਮਾਤ੍ਰ [akasmātr], ਅਕਸਮੀਤ [akasmāt], ਅਕਸਮੀਤ੍ਰ [akasmātr] Skt अकस्मात् adv providentially, by chance, suddenly, unexpectedly. "akasmāt karuṇa kari."—NP. "akasmātr ab mile kripala."—NP. "bhayo akasmātrā kahyo nahī kōne."—gyan.

ਅਕਸਰ [aksar] A كثر adv often, especially, several times.

ਅਕਸ਼ੀਰ [aksīr] A كسر n a chemical. 2 a medicine that has a sure effect; an effective medicine.

ਅਕਹ [akah], ਅਕਹਿ [akahī], ਅਕਹੀਓ [akahīo], ਅਕਹੀਅਓ [akahīao], ਅਕਹੁ [akahu] adj unspeakable, inexpressible, ineffable. "akah kaha kahī ka samjhava."—gau bayan kabir. 2 n the Creator. "ridr basr akahu."—savaye m 3 ke.

ਅਕੌਜ [akajj] adj uncovered. 2 without shelter. See ਕੌਜਣਾ. "akajj kupa."—ramav. Kekai has referred to that open well which has no raised platform around it, causing a person to fall unawares in it.

ਅਕਟ [akat] adj which cannot be cut, that cannot be pierced.

ਅਕਣਾ [akṇa] v to be down with akk (pain or sorrow). 2 to fret, express annoyance.

ਅਕਤਿਤਾ [aktida] n an insect living on akk plant. See ਅਕ 5.

ਅਕਥ [akath] Skt अकथ adj indescribable. 2 God. "akath ki kərhi kahan."—anādu.

ਅਕਥਕਥਾ [akathkatha] adj what is indescribable; beyond description. 2 the story of the Almighty. "akathkatha tini jani."—sohila.

ਅਕਥਥਰ [akathghar] n the abode of the

indescribable Creator; sac khāḍ (the True Region). 2 a thinker's conscience. 3 the highest spiritual stage.

ਅਕਥ [akad] See ਅਕਟ. 2 adj painful.

ਅਕਣ [akan] See ਅਕਣਾ. 2 Skt अकट n hearing, listening. 3 adv आकर having heard, on hearing. "akan nides rāce sukh sare."—GV 6. 'Having heard the order, all comforts were created.'

ਅਕਨੂੰ [aknū] P اکنوں adv now, at this time, on this occasion.

ਅਕਪਕ [akpak] adj steadfast in adversity; forbearing.

ਅਕਪਟ [akpat] adj sans deceit. 2 n sincerity. "sīm sac akpat kāthla."—hazare 10. 3 See ਕਪਟ and ਕਪਟ.

ਅਕਬ [akab] A كعب dust, dirt. 2 A كعب a heel. 3 hind parts, behind. 4 a chase. See ਕੁਛਾਬ.

ਅਕਬਰ [akbar] A اكبر adj older, elder, principal. 2 n the Creator, God. 3 son of Humayun born to Hamida Bano at Amarkot (Sindh) on 15 October 1542 (Sammat 1599). His father having been defeated by Sher Shah was then fleeing India.¹

Akbar occupied the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 years and nine months. The rule was carried on under the guidance of the prime minister and chief commander Bairam Khan (Khan Khana) till Akbar took complete control in Sammat 1617. He greatly extended the Mughal empire. In Sammat 1618, Akbar forged a relationship with Rajputs by marrying the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar.² Later he also married a princess of Jodhpur. Bihari

¹Akbar was born on November 23, but on the advice of the astrologers, to evade the evil influence of the planets, his birthday was declared to be October 15. For the same reason he was named Jalaludin Akbar in stead of Badrudin Ahmad.

²See ਜਗ ਸਿੰਘ

Mal's son Bhagvan Das and grandson Man Singh were Akbar's famous generals who always stood by him. The emperor did not hesitate to give high ranks to the Hindus. Thus Todar Mal and Birbal were among his senior ministers.

Rana Uday Singh of Mevar, who hated the Raja of Ambar because the latter had given his daughter in marriage to a Musalman, was naturally regarded by Akbar as an enemy. He invaded Chhattaugarh. Uday Singh was wounded and fled, but two Rajput chiefs Jaimal of Bednor and Patto (Phatta) of Kailvara fought against the Mughals so valiantly that the accounts of their gallantry still exercise charm upon the minds of the listeners.

Both were among the sixteen nobles of Mevar. At last Jaimal was killed by a bullet from Akbar's gun. This has been mentioned by Akbar himself and is recorded by Jahangir. The gun which killed Jaimal was named 'Sangram' (battle). On the death of Jaimal, the rite of Jauhar,² was performed in the course of which nine queens, five princesses, two princes and several Rajput ladies, hurled themselves in the pyre. This tragedy took place on 11 Chet Sammat 1624. Its anniversary is celebrated in every home in Mevar where poets and singers sing panegyrics to immortalise their memory.

After the rituals of Jauhar, Patto and thousands of Rajputs in saffron dress came out of their fort and attained martyrdom fighting

¹This word is from Sanskrit and means 'a battle'

Akbar was very fond of employing Sanskrit words. But this word should have been accompanied by some other word from which information about the conquest or end could be gathered. But that word is missing.

²See, the word 'jhar' Some scholars have found 'jivhar' as its root.

against the army of Akbar. The sacred threads of the martyrs, they say, weighed 74.5 maunds or 398 seers. It is customary to inscribe the sacred figure of 2011 on commercial letters of businessmen to purport that one who opens a letter not meant for him commits the sinful murder of Chhattaur. This writing figures not only on letters but also on government papers and donations, "catamaria rapap" meaning that a person who stops the charity would call upon himself the curse of the dead. See Col James Tod: The Rajasthan.

From the letter written by the French physician Bernier on 1 July 1663, it seems that the two statues of elephant-riders in front of the gate of the Delhi fort are those of Jaimal and Patto. Their bravery inspired Akbar to instal them there.³

Akbar stopped the collection of Jazia and pilgrimage tax imposed on the Hindus. He ordered Dharampur for Hindus and Khairpur for Muslims to be built where lodging and boarding for persons of these communities were provided.

He stopped the practice of natural or divine justice (divynyay)⁴ and ordered that no widow could be forced to commit sati or immolation on her dead husband's funeral pyre.

The emperor collected one third of the produce as tax. Nobles in active service were called 'mansabdars' (rank holders) each having 500 to 10,000 soldiers under him. Todar Mal was the chief revenue officer; under him were officers named kroris meant to purchase rations, clothings, perfumes,

³These statues were made on the orders of Akbar. When Shah Jahan had the Red Fort built, they were placed at the entrance.

⁴See उपवास and दिव्यन्याय

metals and precious stones. Subedars of provinces exercised both criminal and civil justice. They were called faujdars.¹ In cities cases were decided by Kotwals and Qazis

In Akbar's rule people could perform their religious rites without restriction. The emperor was fond of listening to merits of various religions. He was also a poet of Hindi and composed a verse on the death of Birbal.

"din jan sukh din, ek na dino dusa dukh,
so ab ham ko din, kachu na rakhyo, birbal"²

Akbar also visited Guru Amar Das and received his blessing, Bhai Santokh Singh mentions:

tab akbar dilli te ava,
sarita utar sivar nri pava,
dhar pratit darshan ko cahyo,
uttam lin upayan ahyo.—GPS.

Besides being an emperor, he also considered himself a religious Khalifa (prophet's deputy) and he started a religious sect, Din Elahi, to forge unity among all religions. Its members, on meeting greeted one another with 'Allahu Akbar' (God the great).

He developed Agra, which he renamed as Akbarabad. He got built the Red Fort and other buildings. A beautiful building at Fatehpur Sikri shows that Akbar loved to synthesise Indian and foreign architectures.

His extensive empire was divided into 18 provinces called subas. They were Allahabad, Agra, Avadh, Ajmer, Gujrat, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Bairar,

¹Earlier, the person administering the region was called Suba and the revenue collector, Dewan. One who controlled the army was called Faujdar.

²For all his life, he helped the poor. So all the capital he had, was spent on them. He gave trouble to none. Whatever was saved, that he bestowed upon me while dying. With himself Birbal kept nothing.

Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bidar, Haidrabad and Bijapur.

The celebrated poet of Ramayan, Tulsi Das, lived during Akbar's time and the famous musicologist and singer Tansen also adorned his court.

Akbar died on 16 October, 1605 (Sammat 1663). The beautiful sepulchre of this gracious emperor is situated at Sikandara near Agra.

ਅਕਬਰਾਬਾਦ [akbarabad] Emperor Akbar renamed Agra as Akbarabad after his own name. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਅਕਯਥ [akyaeth] *adj* ਅਕਬਰ. indescribable. 2 useless, in vain, worthless. See ਅਕਾਰਥ.

ਅਕਰ [akar] See ਅਕਰ. 2 *Skt adj* difficult to do or perform. 3 tax free. 4 without hands, with one or both hands mutilated.

ਅਕਰਕਾਰਾ [akarkara] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰਕਰਾ *L* Anacy Clusperethrum. *ਅਕਰਕਾਰਾ* *n* a plant amply found in Algeria. Its root is used in several medicines, especially for curing toothache. Its effect is warm and dry. It removes chest pain and impurities of the stomach. Rubbed on the tongue it cures lisping and stammering.

ਅਕਰੇਖ [akarekh] *Skt* ਆਕਰੇਖ *n* pull, attraction "nanak kipi sas akarekhte."—*sahas m* 5. 'The ant draws out breath, that is, it kills.'

ਅਕਰੇਖਣ [akarkhaen] *Skt* ਆਕਰੇਖਣ *n* attraction, gravitation, pull.

ਅਕਰਣ [akaran] *Skt* ਅਕਰਣ *adj* unfit for doing, improper "akarnā karoti."—*sahas m* 5 "cahi akaran kina."—GPS. 2 deaf. 3 with ears clipped 4 without ears, without tools. 5 without provisions.

ਅਕਰਤਾ [akarta] *Skt* ਅਕਰਤਾ *adj* indolent. "sabh kachu karta tau akarta."—GPS.

ਅਕਰਨ [akaran] See ਅਕਰਣ. 2 *v* to be overbearing or supercilious. "akre an na manai hui ap bharosa."—GPS.

ਅਕਰਮ [akaram] *adj* sans divine blessing; not

favoured. 2 *Skt* અકર્મ without work, idle. "kahū karām karat akaram."—*akal*. 3 *n* improper or inappropriate task. "pāg nacsī cit akarmā."—*prabha beni*. "karām akaram bicarie."—*gau ravidas*.

અકરમ [akarma], અકરમી [akarmi] *Skt* અકર્મ *n* an unfortunate person. "ham pathar hin akarma."—*bula m 4*. 'We are senseless like stone, low and unfortunate.' 2 *adj* lethargic, idle.

અકરા [akra] a type of poetic metre also known as *anaka*, *anhad*, *anubhav*, *saṣivādna*, *cādrasa* and *madhurdhunī*. It has four lines, each line organized being as 11, 155

Example:

kas sar mare, sisu nahz hare.

bahu bidhi banā. eti dhenu tanā.—*ramav*

2 *Skt adj* which cannot be bought; costly.

3 અ-કરા, a woman without hands or a she-elephant without a trunk.

અકરુર [akrur] See અકુર, "udhau akrur trilocan nama."—*savrye m 3 ke*.

અકલ [akal] *A* ۞ *n* intelligence, In fact અકલ means a fetter locked on the forelegs of a camel to control its wayward movements. That way it is intelligence that keeps man's conduct on the right track. 2 memory, recollection. 3 *Skt adj* undivided. "sada akal iiv rāhc."—*savrye m 2 ke*. 4 without limbs. 5 inartistic or without qualities. "akal kaladhār soi."—*sidhgosāṭi*. 6 the Creator. "jisū guru te akalgaṭi jani."—*gau a m 5*. 7 *S adj* unknown.

અકલસર [akalsar] *adj* (one) who is levelheaded; wise. 2 a tank of intelligence. 3 brain, the place of intellect. "ikna sidhi na budhi na akalsar."—*sava m 1*. 'Their head is devoid of intelligence.' 4 short form for અકલ સદૃશ.

અકલહ [akalah] *Skt adj* without conflict or discord, peaceful. 2 to God, the wise one. "kalma kalah jane."—*asa kabir*.

અકલકલા [akalkala] See અકલ and કલા. 2 *adj* undivided power or skill. "akalkala bharpur rahia."—*var asa*.

અકલપટ [a-kalpāt], અકલપિટ [a-kalpit] *Skt* અકલ્પિત *adj* without imagination 2 what cannot be thought of, beyond thinking. "a-kalpāt mudra gurugyanu bicarīale."—*sidhgosāṭi*.

અકલમખ [akalmakh] *Skt* અકલમ્ભ sans કલમ્ભ (sin), *adjsinless*, 2 guiltless.

અકલમંદ [akalmād] *P* ۞ *adj* wise, discreet, intelligent, sensible.

અકલિ [akali] intelligence, See અકલ 1. "akali eh na akhie akalī gavaie badī."—*var sar m 1*.

અકલીઆ [akliā] See અકલમંદ.

અકલીઢ [akliṇ], અકલીન [aklin] *Skt* અક્લિન *adj* detached, disinterested. "akliṇi rāhiteusabad susar."—*sidhgosāṭi*. 2 See અકુલીન.

અકલીમ [aklim] See દિકલીમ.

અકલુ [akalu] *adj* short form of અકલુસ. God, who is free from sin or blame. "akalu gai jam te kia dārie?"—*maru solhe m 1*.

અકલંચ [a-kalāk] *adj* unblemished, unsullied. 2 flawless. "a-kalāk rup apar."—*akal*.

અકલંકિત [aklākrit] *adj* blameless. 2 *Skt* અકલાકૃતિ undivided form. "akalākrit ha."—*japu*.

અકવા [akva] a *varṇik* metre also known as *ajba*, *kāya* and *tirṇa*, having four lines, each line organized as 555,5

Example:

jūtṭe virā, chūtṭe tirā,
jujhe taji, dīgge gaji.—*kalki*.

અકઝના [akazna] *v* to behave arrogantly. 2 to contract on drying. 3 to lack softness.

અકરા [akra] a *gāṇik* metre with four lines, each line having 115, 151, 151 arrangement.

Example:

munī ban chād na garb,
mīl an mohiy sərb,
lāy jahī raghāv tir,
tuhi nek dekār cir.—*ramav*

ਅਕਾਉ [əkau] *n* idea of ਅਕ (pain), a painful state; confusion, perplexity. See ਅਕ.

ਅਕਾਉਣਾ [əkauṇa] *v* to cause ਅਕ (pain); to irk, to irritate. 2 to vex, to annoy. See ਅਕ. "bina hetu te an akavat"—*NP*.

ਅਕਾਇ [əkai] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *adj* sans ਕਾਯ (body). "namastā ēkae."—*japu* 2 Anang Kamdev, the god of love. 3 Rahu, the Planet.

ਅਕਾਸ [əkas] *Skt* ਆਕਾਸ਼ *n* the sky. 2 the abode of gods, paradise. "sāt ka nīdāk akas te tarau."—*g5d m 5* 3 a high rank. 4 See ਆਕਾਸ

ਅਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ [əkasgāga] See ਆਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ

ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ [əkasbel] *n* amorbil; a dodder, *cascuta apidendron* or *cassyta filiformis*, or *cascuta reflexa*; a parasitic creeper. It is soft, without thorns and yellow and red in colour. It strikes its root in the bark of whichever tree it creeps upon. As a result, the sap of the tree dries up. See ਅਮਰਬੇਲ.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਫੌਜ [əkasi fāj] *n* an army of martyrs. 2 an army suddenly arrived for help. "pari ekasi fāj aī."—*GPS*.

ਅਕਾਜ [əkaj] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *n* a loss, harm 2 evil doing. "tāj kaj, aka ko kaj sāvaryo."—*savrye* 33. 3 *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਤ [əkāt] See ਏਕਾਤ.

ਅਕਾਇ [əkāi] *adj* inglorious. 2 without glory or distinction.

ਅਕਾਥ [əkath], ਅਕਾਥਾ [əkatha] *Skt* ਅਕਾਥੀਥ *adj* useless, purposeless. "tujh binu jīvan sagal akath."—*bīla m 5*. "tin sabh jēnam akatha."—*jet m 4*.

ਅਕਾਬਿਰ [əkabir] *A* ੨੪੧ plural of ਅਕਬਰ (the great ones).

ਅਕਾਮ [əkam] *adj* useless, worthless. 2 *Skt* without desire. "akam he."—*japu*. 3 not affected by Kamdev or lust; free from sexual desire.

ਅਕਾਯ [əkay] See ਅਕਾਇ

ਅਕਾਰ [əkar] *n* pronunciation of the letter ਅ.

2 the letter ਅ itself "əmīṭ sīgh ke bacān sun bolyo harī kar kop, ab akār tuā lop kar amīṭ sīgh bin op"—*krisān*. 'With the omission of ਅ, it is mīṭ sīgh (that is, nothing)' 2 *Skt* ਆਕਾਰ *n* a shape, form, creation of shape and form. "jāb akār ihu kachu nā drīṣṭeta."—*sukhmāni*. 3 a figure. 4 *adj* a sign, mark. 5 *adj* in form, manifest. "apī akārū apī nīrākārū."—*g3d m 5*.

ਅਕਾਰਜ [əkaraj] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰਣ [əkarāṇ] *adj* without cause or reason. 2 having no reason, self-operating. 3 *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਰਥ [əkarāth], ਅਕਾਰਥਾ [əkartha] *adj* of which the result (ਅਰਥ) is only pain (ਅਕ), in vain. "jēnam akārāth kin."—*5 m 9*. 2 See ਅਕਾਰ.

ਅਕਾਰਨ [əkarān] See ਅਕਾਰਥ.

ਅਕਾਰਯ [əkaray] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰੂ [əkarū] See ਅਕਾਰ.

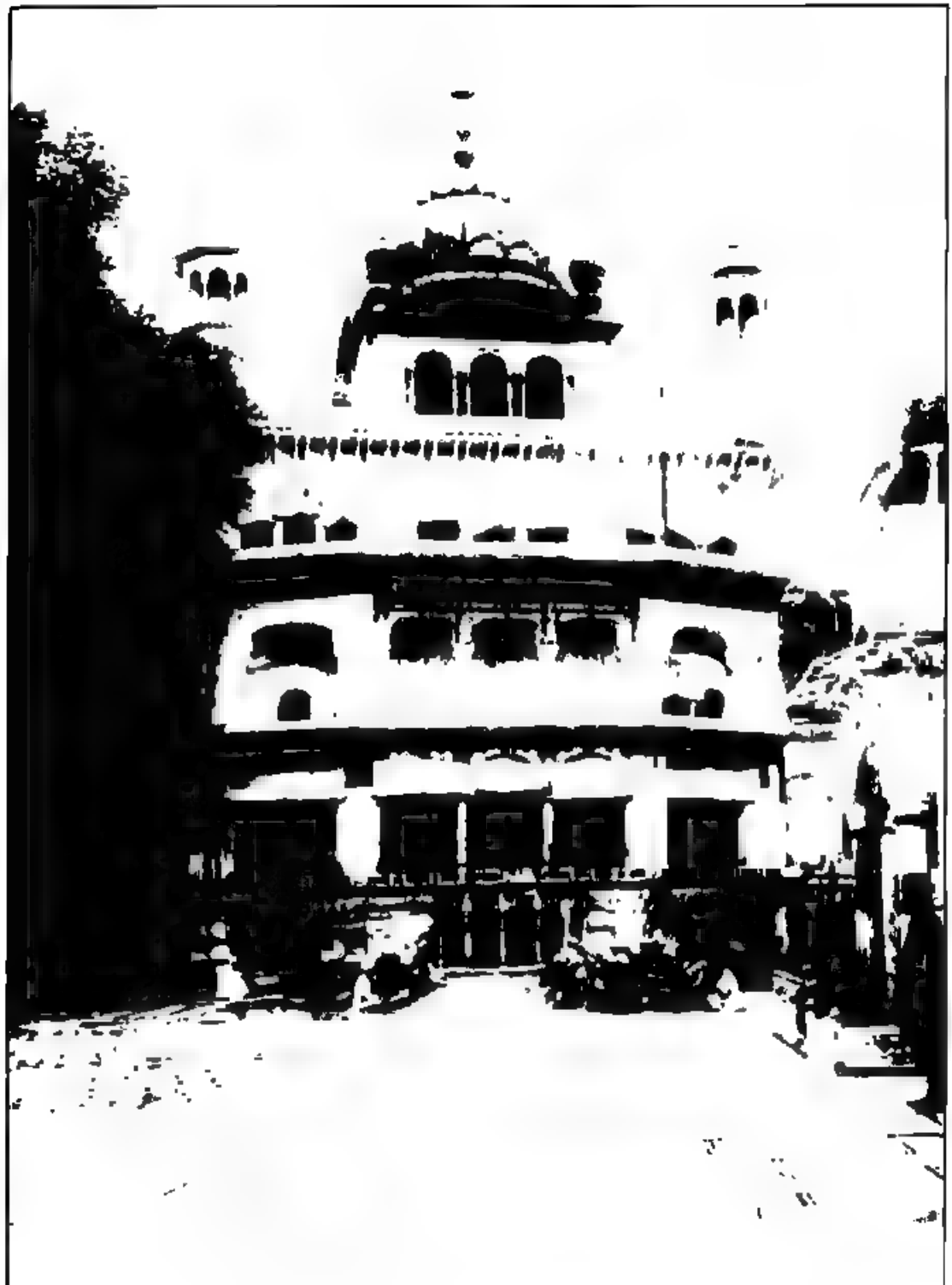
ਅਕਾਲ [akal] *n* a hard time, an evil hour, famine. 2 Vahguru, who is eternal deathless and is not affected by time. 3 *adj* deathless, immortal. "or su kal sabē bēṣṭ kal ke ek hī kal akal sādā he."—*V/V* 4 *n* the time of death, the final hour. "kal akal khasam ka kūna."—*maru kabir*. 5 long living ones like Markandey etc. "simerhī kalū akal suṭ sōcā."—*maru solhe m 5* 6 *adv* untimely, not at the proper time, as for example untimely death.

ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ [akal ustati] The title of Guru Gobind Singh's laudatory hymn to God in Dasam Granth. Due to the ignorance of the scribes, its text has got scattered, disorganised and disoriented. See ਏਕ ਸਮੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ and ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਸਹਸਰਨਾਮ [akal sahsra nam] See ਜਪੁ ਜੀ

ਅਕਾਲਸਰ [akalsar] a well in Amritsar that Guru Hargobind got built in Sammat 1669.

ਅਕਾਲਗੜ੍ਹ [akalgarh] a town in Vazirabad, sub division of Gujranwala district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's favoured subordinate, Divan



AKALBUNGA – SRI AMRITSAR JI

Savan Mal and his son Mulraj, lived here.

ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ [akal calaṇa] *n* untimely death during the prime of life; casting off body before actual death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖ਼ਤ [akal taxat] See ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ [akalpurakh] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* a timeless or deathless being; an indestructible power, God "tu akal purakh naht sirī kala"—*maru solhe m I.*

ਅਕਾਲਬਾਂਗਾ [akalbanga] *xa* the Khalsa's loud shout of 'Sat Sri Akal' resembling the Muslim call for prayer

ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ [akalbūga] In Sammat 1665 Guru Hargobind got a high throne raised opposite the Harimandir at Amritsar and named it Akal Bunga, the house of the timeless One. He held congregation here every morning and evening. This Akal Bunga is the Takhat (or throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organising gurmatahs here. This gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs. It contains historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs including :

- (1) the sword of miri (temporal authority) of Guru Hargobind
- (2) his sword of piri (spiritual authority)
- (3) the sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
- (4) the sword of Baba Buddha Ji
- (5) the sword of Bhai Jetha Ji.
- (6) the sword of Baba Karam Singh Shahid.
- (7) the sword of Bhai Uday Singh who was an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.
- (8) the sword of Bhai Bidhi Chand.
- (9) the double-edged sword (khanda) of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid
- (10) the double-edged khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
- (11) the khanda of Baba Naudh Singh Shahid.
- (12) the sword of Bhai Vichitar Singh,

weighing 10 seers.

(13) the mace of the sixth Guru, weighing 10 seers in weight. It was bestowed by Mata Sundari to Jassa Singh the warrior.

(14) the sword-like weapon with brass grip of Guru Hargobind.

(15) the dagger of Guru Hargobind

(16) the dagger of Baba Ajit Singh.

(17) the dagger of Baba Jhujar Singh

(18) the sword of Guru Hargobind

(19) the poniard of Guru Hargobind.

(20) the poniard of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(21) the sword-like weapon of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(22) the pistol of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(23) the pistol of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid.

(24) Guru Gobind Singh's two arrows with a tola of gold at each point.

(25) the medium size khanda of Baba Dip Singh.

(26) two swords of Baba Dip Singh.

(27) two short khandas of Baba Dip Singh.

(28) the quoit of Baba Dip Singh.

(29) a small quoit of Baba Dip Singh.

(30) Baba Dip Singh's quoit for wearing on the head.

(b) the spot in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh performed the last rites of the ninth Guru. See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

(c) In the gurdwaras at Patna and at other places too there are bungas bearing this name.

ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ [akal muratī] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਮੂਰਤਿ *n* God whose installation is not subject to time. 2 ever-existing form which is timeless. "akalmuratī ejuni sebhā"—*japu.*

ਅਕਾਲ ਮ੍ਰਿਤਤੁ [akal mrityu] See ਉਮਰ and ਅਕਾਲ

ਅਕਾਲੀ [akali] *adj* timeless, not related to time.

2 *n* a worshipper of God, the timeless One
Vahguru's Khalsa (own, pure)

kamal jyō maya jal vīcc hē alep sēda
sabh da sanēhi cal sēbh tō nīrah hē,
karke kamai khavē mēḡna haram jānē
bhānē vīcc vipda nū mānē xušhālī hē.
svarath tō bina gurudvarīā da cōkīdar
dharam dē jāg lāi cāḡhe mukh lālī hē,
pujē na akal bina hor koi devī dev
sīkkh dāsmēḡ da so kahē 'akalī' hē.

3 This term is particularly used for Nihang
Singhs. See ਨਿਹੰਗ.

ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨੀ [akālīā dī bhāvnī] also called
ਨਿਹੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੌਲੀ, is a place in Amritsar where
Akali Phula Singh, with 1200 horsemen and
1800 infantry-men used to stay. Maharaja
Ranjit Singh had bestowed upon them a jagir
for their maintenance.

ਅਕਿਰਾਤ [akirat] *A* اکیراٹ *v* to be strong. 2 *adj*
"He sustains." to nourish, to sustain. "kī
akratas."—*gyan*.

ਅਕਿਰਾਤ [akiran] *Skt* अकिरान *adj* poor, penniless,
penurious. 2 (one) who has nothing, barest
sustenance. 3 born recluse.

ਅਕਿਤ [akit] *Skt* अकृत *adj* who is not made by
anyone, self-existing. 2 See ਅਕਿਰਾਤ.

ਅਕਿਤ [akiti] *Skt* अकीति *n* infamy, notoriety.
2 See ਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤ [akity] See ਅਕਿਤ. 2 *Skt* अकृत *n* ignoble
act, evil action. 3 *Skt* अकृत *adj* not artificial
or fake; spontaneous. "nimityā akityā."
—*cōḡḡ* 2

ਅਕਿਰਾਤਘਣ [akiratghān], ਅਕਿਰਾਤਘਨ [akirtghān]
Skt कृताघ्न *adj* (one) who forgets or denies
favour done to him, thankless, ungrateful
"akirat ghāna no paida"—*sri m* 5

mād vic riddha paikē kutte da mas.
dharia mānas khopri tīs mādī vas,
rattu bharia kappera kār kappan tas,
dīhak le calī cuhri kār bhog bīlas,

akh sunae pucchia lahe visvas,
nādrī pavē akiratghān māl hoi vinas.

—*BG*

ਅਕਿਰਾਤਘਣ [akiribh] *Skt* अकिलिष *adj* sinless,
blameless 2 virtuous.

ਅਕੀਕ [akik] *A* اکیک *E* Carnelian *n* a very hard
and glittering precious stone of red, blue or
other colours, inlaid with signets. It is cut and
used in ornaments and for inset decoration of
plants and pictures.

ਅਕੀਦਾ [akida] *A* اکیده *n* firmness of thought and
belief, devotion, especially religious belief.

ਅਕੀਨ [ekin] *adv* without doing. "nār ek akun
hi prīṭ kare"—*krisan*. 'Some people requite
love even when the others ignore them.' 2 *n*
performing a deed without pride of any sort.
"kīn ekin lākhe phāl ho"—*krisan*. 3 not
cultivated, natural. 4 See ਯਕੀਨ.

ਅਕੀਰਾਤ [akirat] *Skt* अकीरति *n* infamy, ill repute,
bad name.

ਅਕੁੱਠ [akūṭh] *Skt* अकुण्ठ *adj* not blunt; sharp.

ਅਕੁੱਠਾ [akūṭā] *adj* free, without any external
constraint; not under anyone's thumb;
independent.

ਅਕੁੱਠਭਯ [akutobhāy] *Skt* अकुतुभय *adj* not under fear from
anywhere. 2 not afraid of anyone; fearless.

ਅਕੁੱਠ [akūbh] *Skt* अकुम्भ *n* a son of Kumbhakaran
and younger brother of Kumbh. "kūbh akūbh
se jūt sēbhē."—*V/V* 2 At some places ਅਕੁੱਠ also
appears in place of ਅਨਕੁੱਠ. The latter was a
demon who was killed by Durga. That story
is told in Markanday Puran.

ਅਕੁਲ [akul] *adj* (one) who has no race, caste or
pedigree; God "kāhīt kābīr ākul nāhi
cetia."—*gāu* 2 ਅਕੁਲੀਨ of low caste.

ਅਕੁਲਾਨੁਣਾ [akulaṇa], ਅਕੁਲਾਨਾ [akulana] *v* to
have mental distress; to be mentally pained,
distressed or perplexed See ਅਕੁਲ.

ਅਕੁਲੀਣ [akulīṇ], ਅਕੁਲੀਨ [akulīn] *adj* of low
birth. ignoble. 2 renouncer of caste-culture.

3 not related to any caste or race. "ākulin rahitau sabad susar"—*sidh gosai*

ਅਕੁਆਟ [akuaṇa], ਅਕੁਆ [akua], ਅਕੁਈਆ [akuaia] *Skt* कूष् to produce a sound. *adj* silent, taciturn, (one) who has taken a vow of silence. "te sahī nālī akuaṇa."—*vād m 1*. "ek phirī rās rāg akuaia."—*kṛiṣan*. 2 See ਫੂਲਨ ਸਿੰਘ

ਅਕੁਜ [akuj] *Skt* अकज, *adj* bad deed, vice. 2 See ਫੂਜ *vr* beyond description; indescribable. "praja dukhai akuj."—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਤ [akut] *adj* beyond measure; limitless, boundless. See ਫੂਤ. 2 not criticized, not condemned.

ਅਕੁਪਾਰ [akupar] *Skt* न a sea, an ocean. 2 a fabulous tortoise said to be under the earth. 3 the sun.

ਅਕੁਯਾ [akuya] not talking, silent. See ਅਕੁਆ. "nam akuya sabh hi kahē."—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਰ [akur] *n* something which is not false, opposite of falsehood; truth.

ਅਕੈ [ake] See ਅਕੈ.

ਅਕੈਰਾ [akerā], ਅਕੈਰੋ [akero] *adv* once 2 See ਅਕੈਲਾ. 3 *adj* solitary, alone. "jeb ghat banī subh thar akero."—*kṛiṣan*.

ਅਕੈਲਾ [akela] *adj* alone, single, without companion. "agr hās akela."—*sor kabir*.

ਅਕੈ [ake] *part* or. "ake koi kiho devae."—*var bīn m 4*.

ਅਕੋਈ [akoi] a village of Jind state two kos north of Sangrur. Here is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who came here from Saunti and stayed with Manak Chand, a devotee, in Sammat 1673. Guru Granth Sahib is installed in the gurdwara building got built by Sardar Diwan Singh of Badrukkha.

Close to the circumambulatory passage, there is a solid caper tree under which, so believe the local people, the Guru's horse was tied. According to them, earlier Guru Nanak Dev had also visited Akoi.

The shrine owns about 125 bighas of land donated by Bhai Matab Singh. One hundred rupees in cash and three quilts are given annually by the state. Two Sikh mahants serve the shrine with devotion. It is about two miles to the south from the railway station Bahadur Singhwala (N W. Rly).

ਅਕੋਕ [akok] *adj* ignorant of Kok Shastar. "kam kei akok."—*prithu*.

ਅਕੋਡ [akod] *Skt* अकैटि *adj* endless, countless. See ਕੋਡ.

ਅਕੋਰ [akor] *n* a present, an offering. "dijē pran akor."—*jēt m 5*.

ਅਕੋਗ [akāg] *adj* without armour. "tukke akāg."—*ramav* See ਕੋਗ.

ਅਕੋਟਕ [akōtak] *Skt* अकटक *adj* thornless, without hurdles. 2 unobstructed. 3 without any enemy, having no adversary.

ਅਕੋਤ੍ਰ [akōtr] *Skt* अकतृ *adj* non-doer. "ajōtrō amōtrō akōtrō."—*gyan*. 2 (one) who prefers reclusion.

ਅਕੋਥ [akōth] *adj* beyond description, unspeakable, indescribable, inexpressible. "bhumadī dan dīne akōth."—*gyan*. 2 without even a ragged blanket.

ਅਕੋਪਨ [akōpan] *Skt* अकम्पन *n* state of not-trembling or not shivering; steadiness. 2 one of Ravan's commanders and a minister. He was Ravan's maternal uncle, and the son of Sumali and Ketumalini. His sister Kaikasi was Ravan's mother. Hanuman killed him in a battle. "barīd nad akōpan se."—*VN*. See ਫੂਪਾਭ and ਪ੍ਰਹਸਤ 3 Per Harivansh, he was an Indian king and was Hari's father.

ਅੱਕਣਾ [akkṇa] See ਅਕਣਾ.

ਅਕਯਥ [akyath] See ਅਕਥ and ਅਕਯਥ.

ਅਕੁਯ [akray] *adj* inactive, motionless, stationary. "akray ek paratam puran."—*NP*. 2 unpurchasable.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [akṛiṣ] *adj* not lean or weak. 2 which cannot be pulled; not deserving to be pulled.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akṛit] *Skt* अकृत *adj* unmade, unbuilt.

2 *Skt* अकृत्य *adj* not fit to be done, misdeed, sin. "akrit karma."—*ramav.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritakrit] *adj* doing what cannot be done by others. "tejsu rasi akrit kritā."—*gyan.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਤ [akritagat] *Skt* अकृतज्ञ *adj* ungrateful, thankless.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਮ [akritam] *Skt* अकृतिस *adj* not artificial, genuine. 2 real, true.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritakrit], ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akritakriti] *adj* not made or shaped by any one; assuming various forms. "akritakrit hr."—*japu.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ [akriy] *adj* inactive, passive.

ਅਕੁਰ [akrur], ਅਕੁਰੂ [akruru] *Skt* अकूर *adj* not cruel, merciful, kind. 2 not irate, calm. 3 *n* Krishan's paternal uncle and son of Shvaphalak and Gandini. He came to deliver Kans's challenge for battle and took Krishan and Balram from Gokul to Mathura where Krishan killed Kans and re-installed his own maternal grandfather Ugarsen on the throne. "udhau akruru, bideru gun gava."—*sevaye m / ke.* "mohi ahe akrur ke hath bulay pathyo mathura hu ke tal."—*krisan.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿ [akri] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਅਕ [aks] *Skt* अक्ष *vr* to enter; to penetrate; to pierce; to attain desire's fulfilment; to spread; to be diffused. 2 *n* one of Ravan's sons whom Hanuman killed while laying waste the Ashok garden. His full name was Akshay Kumar. 3 counters in chess. 4 an axle. 5 eye. 6 a blue jay. 7 seed of eleocarpus ganitrus used in rosaries. 8 16 masas of oil. 9 soul. 10 *Dg* myrobalan.

ਅਕਸ਼ [aksat] See ਅਕਸ਼ਤ.

ਅਕਸ਼ਮਾਲਾ [akṣmālā] *Skt* *n* a rosary of rudraksh (eleocarpus ganitrus) seeds 2 a rosary of letters from ਅ to ਕ.

ਅਕਸ਼ਮੀ [akṣmī] *Skt* अक्षम *adj* sans forgiveness. 2 incapable.

ਅਕਸ਼ਯ [akṣay] *Skt* *adj* imperishable, everlasting.

ਅਕਸ਼ਯਵਟ [akṣayvat] See ਅਕਸ਼ਯਟ.

ਅਕਸ਼ਰ [akṣar] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅਕਸ਼ਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ [akṣrā de sthan] See footnote to picture 4.

ਅਕਸ਼ਰਾਂਧ [akṣrādh] *adj* blind with intoxication of knowledge, See ਵਾਉਂ ਦੁਆਉ

ਅਕਿ [akṣi] *Skt* an eye. 2 a count of two, two.

ਅਕੋਣੀ [akṣṇī] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖ [akh] See ਅਕ. 2 *Dg* *n* a garden, park. 3 See ਅਖਿ. 4 See ਅਖੁਨ 2.

ਅਖਉ [akhau], ਅਖਇ [akhai], ਅਖਇਓ [akhaiyo] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. "əṭal akhəto deva."—*maru m 5.*

ਅਖਸਰ [akhsar] See ਅਕਸਰ.

ਅਖਗਰ [axgar] *P* آگر *n* a spark, an ember, a scintilla.

ਅਖਜ [akhaj] *A* اخ *n* acquisition. 2 catching, grasping, gripping.

ਅਖਡਾ [akhada] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 without a hole, complete.

ਅਖੁਤਰ [axtar] *P* آستار *n* a star, planet. "rəəndımag axtar."—*ramav.* 2 a portent, an omen. 3 a flag, standard.

ਅਖਤਾ [akhta] See ਆਖਤਾ.

ਅਖਤਿਆਰ [akhtiar] See ਇਸਤਫ਼ਾਰ.

ਅਖਨੀ [akhni] *P* آخن *n* thick soup of meat. "salan ə khni biriā."—*krisan.* 2 stock of food. *adj* cooked food.

ਅਖਬਾਰ [axbar] *A* اخبار *plural* of ਖ਼ਬਰ. news. "ləvpur te ai akhbaru."—*GPS.* 2 newspaper.

ਅਖਯ [akhay] See ਅਕਸ਼ਯ.

ਅਖਰ [akhar] *Skt* अक्षर *n* a character, a letter; letters for writing Gurbani. "akhar ka bheu nā lahət."—*var sar m / 1.* 2 *adj* which does not dissolve, insoluble. 3 *n* God who remains in the same state. "e akhar khiri jāhige or akhar in mahi nahi."—*gəu kabir, bavən.* 4 *n* a sermon, an advice, "akhar nanak akhio api"—*var majh m / 5* a mantr according to

¹See Vishnu Puran Part 1, Chapter 22

books on magic. "kavanu su akharu kavanu guranu kavanu su mania mastu."—*s farid* 6 nominal; objects which bear names. "drisat man akhar he jeta."—*bavan*.

ਅਖਰ ਕਾ ਭੇਦ [akhar ka bheu] *n* a grammar; grammatical knowledge. "akhar ka bheu na lahāt."—*var sar m* / 2 meaning or implication of a sentence.

ਅਖਰਬ [akharab] *Sk* **ਅਖਰਬ** *adj* beyond the figure of one kharab: 100,000,000,000 ; countless, innumerable. 2 (one) which is not small; great. "garab akharab dur hve gayo."—*cādar*. 3 tall, not short.

ਅਖਰੋਟ [akhot] *Sk* **ਅਖਰੋਟ** *n* a walnut tree and its fruit. It does not grow in hot climate. It has beautiful wood which is used in manufacturing beautiful articles of various types. It grows plentifully in Kashmir. Its kernel is hot and moist in effect. Its Latin name is *aleurites triloba*. *E* walnut.

ਅਖਲ [akhāl] *Sk* **ਅਖਿਲ** *adj* whole, complete. "akhāl bhavan ke sirjanhare."—*caritr* 405. 2 (one) who is not mean. 3 (one) who is not stupid; wise, intelligent.

ਅਖਲਾਕ [axlak] *A* **أَخْلَاق** plural of **أَخْلَاق** *n* character, morality, conduct. 2 nature, disposition. 3 culture, decency.

ਅਖਲੀ ਉਡੀ [akhli udi] This is the initial phrase from one of Guru Nanak's *asātpadis* in *mālar rag*.

- 1) "akhli ūḍi jālu bhar nālī,
- 2) ḍugar ucāu gārū patālī,
- 3) sāgarū sitalū gursabādī vicārī."

It means.

- 1) All downward young streams, full of water flowed proudly,
- 2) From high mountains, they went towards deeper dungeons.
- 3) Merging into the ocean they got silent, i.e. their speed came to an end. Likewise, the

hymn states, by meditating upon the Guru's word, the turbulent mind gets peaceful and humble.'

ਅਖਲੋਸ [akhles] *adj* **ਅਖਿਲ-ਈਸ** master of all, God, the Creator.

ਅਖਰੀ [akhri] *Sk* **ਅਖਿ**, an eye. "nanak se akhriā brōn."—*vaḍ chāt m* 5

ਅਖਾਉਤ [akhaut] *n* a saying, proverb, an aphorism. See **ਅਖਾਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**

ਅਖਜ [akhaj] See **ਅਖਾਦਜ**. inedible, uneatable. "ghar ghar māḡan khaj akhaje."—*BG*

ਅਖਾਣ [akhaṇ] *Sk* **ਆਖਾਨ** *n* a story, tale. 2 a proverb. See **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

ਅਖਾਤੀਜ [akhatij] See **ਅਖਿਤੀਜ**.

ਅਖਾਦ [akhad], **ਅਖਾਦਿ** [akhadī], **ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯ** [akhady], **ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯਿ** [akhadyī], **ਅਖਾਧ** [akhadh], **ਅਖਾਧਿ** [akhadhi] *Sk* **ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯ** *adj* not fit for eating, inedible. "akhadyī khadyā."—*sāhas m* 5. "akhadhi khahi harkara."—*asa m* 5.

ਅਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See **ਅਖਾਰਾ**. "jiu beava ke parā akhara."—*bher namdev*. 2 *adj* not brackish, insipid.

ਅਖਾਵਤ [akhavat] See **ਅਖਾਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

ਅਖਾਰ [akhar] *Sk* **ਅਸਾਦ** the month of Harh. On its full moon day, meet two planets of the lunar month, the pre-Harh and post-Harh.

ਅਖਾਰਾ [akhara] *Sk* **ਅਸਾਰ** *n* an arena, a theatre, amphitheatre, stadium, battlefield. "sāb terā khel akhara jū."—*majh m* 5. 2 a wrestling pit. 3 a battlefield. "ehu akhara hārī pritam sāce ka jini apne jorī sābhi ānī nīvae."—*var gāu* / *m* 4. "bikhām akhara me guru mīlī jīta."—*asa chāt m* 5. 4 an abode of the anchorites. 5 Bands of holymen especially of the Udasi and Nirmala sects in particular going as religious preachers, are known to form an Akhara, the brief account of which is as below:

(a) Mahatma Pritam Das of the Udasi cult

'Some scholars interpret this hymn with reference to the cranes flying with their gullets filled with water.

once thought that bands of Sikh sadhus often experienced great difficulty in finding residence and food during fairs at pilgrimage centres. To tackle this problem, he approached Nanak Chand, the paternal uncle of Chandu Lal, a minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who offered seven lacs of rupees. With the money thus offered, Sant Pritam Das approached the Udasi saints of Paryag and suggested the establishment of their separate Akhara where they could stay away from the sanyasis and preach Sikhism in different parts of the country. Accordingly the Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836. A committee of four sadhus, Ganga Ram, Kutsath Braham, Sarup Braham and Atal Braham, was constituted under the guidance of Guru Granth Sahib. They made arrangements to procure tents, canopies, durries, carpets, horses, camels, bullock carts, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, walking sticks and umbrellas and framed rules and injunctions so as not to leave any lacunae in their smooth management. The headquarters of the Udasi Akhara are at Allahabad with numerous buildings at Kankhal, Kashi etc.

(b) In Sammat 1896, some differences arose, and Sadhu Santokh Das, Hari Narayan Das, Sur Das etc. of Sangat Sahib (Bhai Pheru) established a separate Akhara, Sri Guru Naya Akhara, commonly known as Udasian da Chhoti Akhara. Its headquarters are at Kankhal and it has buildings at other centres of pilgrimage. Its administration is sound like that of Panchayati Akhara.¹

¹Santokh Das's Akhara was established in Amritsar in Sammat 1838, and Sangal wala Akhara was set up in Sammat 1843 and Nirvansar in Sammat 1850. So named, they are only cloisters of sadhus unlike Panchayati and Chhoti Akharas

(c) Like the Udasis, Nirmala saints, finding their sadhus humiliated at pilgrimage centres also thought of having their separate Akhara. They were inspired to do so by saints like Bhai Tota Singh, Ram Singh, Matab Singh etc., Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha and Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, in Sammat 1918 established Dharam Dhuja Akhara of Nirmala saints. Bhai Matab Singh was appointed its first Mahant (chief priest). Grants in cash of Rs. eighty, sixteen and twenty thousand respectively were given by Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Annual grants of Rs. 4000, 575 and 1300 were donated by those states in the same order. Jointly all the three states² drew up Dasturalamal (rules of action or constitution) for Akhara Nirmala Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.³ Its constitution carried these clauses:

1) Shri Mahant will be appointed in consultation with the three states and four other mahants, all wearers of Sikh symbols (underwear shorts, kirpan, hair-comb, steel-bangle) shall be appointed in consultation with Chief Mahant.

2) The cooks in the kitchen shall also observe the same code of conduct.

3) Two workers, two storekeepers, one granthi and one gyani (scholar knowledgeable enough as to interpret the scriptural texts), all observing the same code of dress, shall be appointed, besides one or two orderlies.

4) This code is not compulsory for the present Chief Mahant. Those appointed in the future shall have to be intelligent, ascetical and observers of the code of conduct and dress.

²Patiala, Nabha, Jind

³This Dasturalamal was approved on 12 August 1862.

5) Whenever Shri Mahant visits the capital of a state, or whenever a chief finds time to visit the Akhara, he shall give offerings to Guru Granth Sahib or to Shri Mahant, but not individually to other priests.

6) All income of this sort will be accounted for. If any priest brings anything from anywhere, that too he shall deposit in the Akhara without keeping anything with himself.

7) At his discretion, Chief Mahant may offer to a brahman or an invalid, clothes or cash for visiting places of pilgrimage, but the details of all such offerings shall be maintained in writing.

8) If Dharam Dhuja Akhara Guru Gobind Singh wants to have a bhandara (free distribution of food), it shall be done in consultation with and approval of Chief Mahant. If at any time this is not possible, food may be offered but Chief Mahant must be informed of it as early as possible.

9) If the need arises to appoint a new priest, it must be obligatory for him to swear before Guru Granth Sahib that he shall observe the code of conduct and deposit all income from all sources with the Akhara.

10) It shall be essential for Chief Mahant and his colleagues to ensure that if any Sikh fiefholder or chief wants to organise a free meal (bhandara), he shall be allowed to do so according to his own faith and belief, and the mahants shall not interfere in any way and shall be considerate so as to respect the donor's sense of honour.

11) Similarly, if any other Sikh follower of the sect desires to conduct a free meal, the foregoing clause shall be observed. If it is found that though a person of means wilfully shows inability to do so, a report can be lodged

with the respective state and his money confiscated and deposited with the Akhara.

12) If during a journey there is a gurdwara, the Akhara must not bypass it. An offering is to be paid according to the status of the gurdwara concerned.

13) Seating arrangements should be in this order: Guru Granth Sahib in the centre, on the right of it Chief Mahant followed by other mahants and saintly Sikhs respectively, on the left the gyani, the interpreter of sacred text, and behind him other holy Sikhs. Other persons, however holy, shall sit at their respective places. In this, rank and not scholarship shall be the criteria. If a mahant of some other sect comes, he shall be seated on the left of the gyani. A seat on the right side, if given, should be behind (Nirmala) mahants of the concerned Akhara.

14) No other holy man shall stay in Chief Mahant's house, though a few holy men detailed to serve him may do so. Similarly no one is allowed to sleep in the room reserved for keeping Guru Granth Sahib, because to do so amounts to disrespect.

15) Any Sikh, ascetic or householder, who comes to pay obeisance, may do so. There is no restriction. He should be seated according to his respective status.

16) It is obligatory for Shri Mahant and other mahants not go to the house of any state official. If need be, they may send a worker, store-holder, some orderly or any other mahant of the dera. If invited for a meal however, they may go.

17) It is obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara that if a mahant asks them for any service, they should not avoid rendering it on one pretext or the other, if they avoid doing so, they shall be liable to a fine as decided by

a mahant of the Akhara

18) If any ascetical Sikh wants to stay in the dera, he shall first have to declare with his hand on Guru Granth Sahib that he shall return to the gurdwara everything offered and shall not retain anything with him, and that he shall remain loyal to the Sangat (congregation). Without such a pledge, he shall not be admitted.

19) The mahant must take parsad prepared and served only by the baptised Sikhs. Even water used in the kitchen must be such as is drawn (from the well) by the Sikhs

20) There is no restriction on serving meals to other Sikh holy men; food must be served to all, care be taken that those observing rahit sit in a separate row.

21) Women shall never be allowed to enter the Akhara. This restriction also applies to liquor but not to opium and cannabis.

22) If anyone not observing rahit or belonging to a non-Sikh community, wants to offer parsad or a meal, he should not be refused, provided he gives uncooked ration for cooking by those in the Akhara.

23) The income accruing to the amount which has been put to the credit of the Akhara in the beginning, from lending or through other investments, shall be used for maintaining the community kitchen and for conducting other repairs; the initial grant must remain intact.

24) Financial management of the Akhara will be entrusted to three mahants, one belonging to each contributing state. They shall try to increase income by lending money on interest and investing in commerce, and shall spend it in accordance with rule 23. They shall inspect the accounts at least once in a year, and forward them to Shri Mahant for

further inspection.

25) If he wants to appoint anyone in his own place, during his life, Chief Mahant shall be allowed to do so in consultation with the Akharas of the three states.

26) If Chief Mahant has already appointed his replacement during his tenure, or if he has not performed satisfactory work during his tenure, the three states through mutual consultation may remove him from the post.

27) If any mahant violates the code of conduct, the three governments, through mutual deliberation, shall have the right to remove him.

28) Prior commitment will be taken from each of the five mahants that they shall not do anything against the Dasturulama.

Whenever the three states write anything to the mahants, its copies in Gurmukhi script shall be provided for safe keeping and also duly stamped and sealed with date to be kept in the office files.

29) It shall be obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara to keep in reserve one turban of vermillion colour and the rest of white colour. This is a traditional custom, symbolising the renunciation of family life.

30) Instead of a tūbi (mendicant's bowls of hollowed guard shell) and cippi (oval begging bowls) the mahants shall keep steel karmāḍal (mendicant's bowl with the top handle) or metallic vessel (container for keeping drinking water), because tūbi and cippi are unclean and cannot be cleaned with earth (or sand).

ਅਖਿ [əkhɪ] *Skt* ਅਖਿ *n* an eye.

ਅਖਿਦਿਉ [əkhɪu], ਅਖਿਓ [əkhio] See ਅਕਸ਼ 2 said, uttered, "əkhər nanak əkhio apɪ."—*var majh* ੨੧ 1

ਅਖਿਅਨ [əkhɪan] See ਆਖਾਨ.

ਅਖਿਦਿਉ [əkhɪɪu], ਅਖਿਦਿਓ [əkhɪio] See ਅਕਸ਼

and ਅਖਦਿਓ

ਅਖਿਜ [əkhɪj], ਅਖਿਭ [əkhɪb] *adj* (one) who does not fret; not peevish, forbearing, sober. "əkhɪje abhiye."—*japu* 2 See ਅਖਿਦ.

ਅਖਿਟ [əkhɪt] short form for ਅਖੇਟ, prey, hunting. "nrip əkhɪt sidhaya."—*caritr III*.

ਅਖਿਦ [əkhɪd] See ਅਖੇਦ. 2 *Skt* ਅਖਿਦੁ *adj* untiring. ਅਖਿਦਾਣੀ [əkhɪdaɳi] ਅਖੇਦ-ਦਾਣੀ comforting, pleasure-giving, comfort-providing.

ਅਖਿਲ [əkhɪl] See ਅਖਲ.

ਅਖਿਲੇਸ [əkhɪles] See ਅਖਲੇਸ.

ਅਖੀ [əkhɪ] an eye. See ਅਖਿ. "əkhɪ kaḍhɪ dhari carṇa talɪ."—*suhi ३ m 4*. 2 said, uttered. "batiṣ hərəi ke sṣḡ hē əkhɪā."—*kṛisən*. 3 with or through the eyes. "əkhɪ kudrətɪ kəni bāni."—*basāt m 1*. 4 to or for the eyes. "əkhɪ sutəku vekhṇa parṭiy."—*var asa*.

ਅਖੀਰ [əxɪr] *A* ختم *n* an end, a closure, an ending.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut], ਅਖੁਟਿ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੁਟਿ *n* continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 without decrease or loss. 3 *adj* unending. "Ihu dhan əkhut nə nɪkhutə nə jai."—*dhana m 3*.

ਅਖੁਟੀ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* ਅਕੁਟਿ *n* a bad custom, wrong practice. 2 the idea of childhood. "hɪdu mule bhule əkhutɪ jahi."—*var bṛha m 1*.

ਅਖੁੱਦ [əxʊd] *P* اُخْر *n* a teacher. 2 a chief.

ਅਖੁਹਾਣਿ [əkhuhənɪ] See ਖੁਹਾਣਿ.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut] See ਅਖੁਟ. "bhare bhāḍar əkhut ətol."—*gau m 5*.

ਅਖੁਨ [əkhun] *P* اخون *n* a fine speaker, teacher. "Ihi hakikat jo kahe soi baḍa əkhun." *maga*. 2 *A* اخون *a* companion, friend. 3 plural of ਅਖ, brother.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhɛt], ਅਖੇਟਕ [əkhɛtək] See ਅਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਦ [əkhɛd] *n* happiness, pleasure 2 *adj* free from suffering.

ਅਖੇਰ [əkhɛr] See ਅਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਲ [əkhɛl] *adj* without play. 2 ਅਖਿਲ all. "kheɪ kheɪ kheɪlən ət ko phɪr ek."—*japu*.

'Human beings having been busy playing

games of all sorts, come to realize the oneness of the Divine.'

ਅਖੇੜ [əkhɛɾ] *Skt* ਅਖੇਟ *n* hunting, chase

ਅਖੇੜਬਿਰਤਿ [əkhɛ bɪrətɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੇਟਵ੍ਰਤਿ See ਅਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ.

ਅਖਿ [əkhɛ] See ਅਕਸ਼

ਅਖੇਤੀਜ [əkhɛtɪj] ਅਕਸ਼ ਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯਾ the third of the bright half of Baisakh month. According to the Hindu belief, Satyug (the epoch of truth) commences with it.

ਅਖੇਬਟ [əkhɛbət] *Skt* ਅਕਸ਼ਬਟ *n* According to Purans that banyan tree which does not die even on the doomsday, and God Vishnu, assuming the form of an infant, sucks the big toe of his foot on it. Per the Hindu belief this tree used to be at Prayag; death as a result of fall from it was believed to lead to result in the liberation of numerous travellers. Jahangir had got this əksəyvaṭ tree cut but now the Hindu priests point to an indestructible tree in the fort of Prayag to collect offerings. "jyō bə əkhɛrup ləghu chajɛ."—*NP* See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. Another əksəyvaṭ is believed to be in Gaya too.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhɛt] *adj* without adulteration, real. "lal pədarəth səc əkhɛt."—*ṽākar* 2 pure, endless

ਅਖੇਭ [əkhɛbh] *Skt* ਅਕੋਭ *adj* sans excitement. 2 without confusion. 3 *n* quietude, serenity.

ਅਖੇਭ [əkhɛḍ] *adj* unbroken. 2 endless, continuous. "əkhɛḍ kurtənu tɪnt bhojan."—*gau ३ m 5*.

ਅਖੰਤਸੁਰਹੀ [əkhɛḍsurhi] See ਸੁਰਹੀ.

ਅਖੰਤਕਲ [əkhɛḍkəl] *n* the full moon. 2 *adj* complete in all respects.

ਅਖੰਤਰ [əkhɛḍət] See ਅਖੰਤਿਤ.

ਅਖੰਤ ਪਾਠ [əkhɛḍ paṭh] *n* a continuous recitation. 2 a continuous recitation of Guru Granth Sahib which is completed in 39 hours. Four or five granthis, devote themselves to it one after the other continuously without any break. This custom was initiated by the Buddha Dal. Akhand path was not held during the time of

the Gurus. Many people keep an earthen lamp burning day and night, and place a pitcher full of water and coconut, etc. But this practice was not in vogue in the beginning. 3 See ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ

ਅਖੰਡਲ [akhāḍal] See ਅਖੰਡ ਕਲ. 2 *Skt* आखण्डल *n*

Indar, the king of the gods "thap akhāḍal ko surmāḍal."—*caritr* /

ਅਖੰਡਲੀ [akhāḍlī] *adj* unbroken, complete. 2 *n* the rank or status of Indar. See ਅਖੰਡਲ.

ਅਖੰਡਿਤ [akhāḍit] *adj* unbroken, complete, whole. 2 *adv* continuous, incessant, ceaseless.

ਅੱਖਰ [akkhar] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅੱਖਲ [akkhal] *Skt* a sound of joy, joyful tune.

ਅੱਖੀ ਮੁੰਦਣੀਆਂ [akkhā mūdṇīā] to ignore the wrong committed by another. 2 to be overbearingly arrogant. 3 to die, to pass away.

bhukhan besen bas raten anek jati
choḍe pil palki anup chabi dham ki,
kahā narnah kahā bhāe badṣah kahā
ṣahān ke ṣah jon dehē pānam ki,
beni kavī kahē khāl phal me bitave dīn
pālē khāl khālē kē pakhalē ṣas cam ki,
man hi ki man rahī jati abhīlakhē jāb
mūd gai ākhē tab lakhē kihī kam ki.

ਅਖਯਾਉ [akhyaū] ਅਕਸ਼ ਅਕਸ਼ eternal. "pura guru akhyaū jā ka mātr."—*sukhmanī*

ਅਖਯਾਨ [akhyan] See ਅਖਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਯਾਲ [akhyaal] *adj* beyond thinking, unthinkable. "akhyaal akhād rup he."—*akal*

ਅਖਵਾਦ [axvād] *P* أخوّد a teacher, tutor.

ਅਗ [ag] *Skt* अग *vr* to go, enter. 2 *Skt* short form for अगति 3 *Skt* अज्ञ *adj* ignoramus. "jyō tag age ag argai."—*NP* 'just as an ignorant man gets dumb before a spiritually awakened person.' 4 *Skt* अग *adj* motionless, immobile. 5 *n* a mountain. 6 a tree 7 *Skt* अग front, the front side 8 *adj* first, primary. 9 a leader, head. 10 *adv* before, in front. "ag tab cala."—*datt*. 'Then he proceeded forward.'

ਅਗਸਤ [agasaṭ], ਅਗਸੁ [agast] *Skt* अगसि and अगस्तज. a celebrated sage who lived in the Vindaya mountain. He composed several hymns of Rig Ved wherein it is held that Agastya was the son of Mitravarun' At the sight of Urvashi he ejaculated his semen, a part of which fell in a pot from which Agastya was born; from the portion that fell outside the pot was born Vashishth. That is why Sayan has held that Agast came out of a pot like an elegant male fish, So he was called Kalshisut (son of a pitcher), Kumbh Sambhav and Ghatodbhav, etc. Due to such a birth, he is also called Maitravaruni or Aurvashey as well. At the time of birth, he was of the size of an extended hand.

Once Kalkey demons spread terror in the world, killing holy saints and spoiling religious oblations. When the gods went to kill them, they hid themselves in the ocean. Paying heed to the request of the gods, Agastya drank the entire sea in one draught and the gods succeeded in destroying the demons. For this reason Agastya came to be known as Pitabadhi and Samuderchuluk as well.

In the Purans it is recorded that Agastya was the son of Pulasaty. There is a story in the Ramayan that when Agastya saw his ancestors hanging upside down in a pit, they told him that they could be liberated only if he produced a son. Gathering parts of several animals, Agastya formed a girl whom he sent to the ruler of Vidarbha where she was brought up like a princess. When she grew up, Agastya married her. She was named Lopamudra. The Ramayan gives further account of Agastya that for a long time he observed austerities at Kunjar Hill south of Vindhayachal. The

¹Mitar and Varun are twin gods. But their names figure together. They are twins like Ashvini Kumars.

demons were frightened of him. Ram, Lakhshman and Sita stayed with him there. To Ram he gave a sword, Vishnu's bow and a quiver of arrows with which he killed Ravan.

Agastya was present in Ayodhya at the time of Ram's coronation. The Dravids of the south worship Agastya Muni. "agast adṛ je baḍe tēpāstpi viśekhīe."—*akal*.

2 There is a star by this name which rises from the south on 17th of Bhādon. (August-September) "uday agast pāth jal sokha."—*tulsī*. ਅਗਰ [agah] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ *adj* who cannot be seized. "mere thakur agah atole."—*gaur m 5*. 2 ਅਗਾਧ deep, bottomless. "rasna agah agah gun rati."—*bīla m 5*. 3 *n* life-breath which is difficult to hold back. "agah gahe gahṛ gagan rahai."—*gaur bavan kabir*. 4 mind, which is difficult to control.

ਅਗਰ ਗਾਹਣ [agah gahan] *sen* seizing the unseizable; understanding what is beyond the mind's grasp. "agah gahan bhram bhraṭi dahan."—*savaye m 5 ke*. 2 mental poise.

ਅਗਰਾਨ [agahan] *Skt n* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯਣ beginning of the year, month of Magghar; per the old custom the year commenced from the month of Magghar. That is why it was given the name of Agarahayan. 2 ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਅਯਨ commencement of the year, first month of the year. "katak bityo su agahan ava"—*GPS*.

ਅਗਰਿ [agahr] See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਰੁ [agahu] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adv* in or from the front. "agahu dekhe pich-hu dekhe tujh te kehā chapavṛ."—*gaur m 1*. 3 *n* future. "ag-hu nēra aia picha rahia duri."—*s farid*

ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ [ag-huca] *adj* unfathomable, bottomless. 2 ਅਗਾਹ (bottomless) and ਉਚਾ. "thah nahi ag-huca."—*dev m 5*.

ਅਗ੍ਰਹੇਊ [ag-heu] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. which cannot be grasped; not a subject for the mind and the senses.

ਅਗਰਮੀ [agachmi] *Skt* ਅਗਮਨਸੀਲ *adv* which does not move, motionless, still, eternal. "sarbe jor agachou, dukh ghanero athṛ."—*var maru 1 m 1* 'At the sight of the eternal Creator, the senses get widely perturbed.' See ਆਚ and ਅਚਿ

ਅਗਜ [agaj] *n* born from ਅਗ (mountain), a jewel.

2 a metal. 3 a fruit 4 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ Brahman. 5 a headman, leader. 6 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. *adj* beyond grasp, what the mind and senses cannot grasp.

ਅਗਫ [agaf] *adj* not fixed, planted or studded. "su dhān jino man he agade."—*krisan*

ਅਗਣ [agan] *n* according to the rules of poetics, inauspicious character combination, that is: ਜਗਣ, ਸਗਣ, ਰਗਣ and ਭਗਣ. 2 *adj* uncountable.

ਅਗਣਤ [aganat], ਅਗਣਿਤ [aganit] *adj* beyond calculation. "aganat uc apar thakur."—*bxha cēt m 5*.

ਅਗਤ [agat] *adj* unmoving, not fallen. 2 un-ended. 3 unattained. 4 See ਅਗਤਿ.

ਅਗਤਿ [agati], ਅਗਤੀ [agati] *n* miserable condition, poor plight. 2 *adj* being in bad shape. 3 not entitled to salvation. "parhi narak marke agati."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਥ [agath], ਅਗਥਾ [agatha] *adj* of which the story is beyond narration; indescribable. "samrath agath apar nirmal."—*asa chāt m 5*. "pale nam agatha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਗਧ [agad], ਅਗਧੁ [agadu] *Skt adv* without ਰਧ (disease); healthy. "kal kriya kar bhae agad sabh."—*saloh*. 2 *n* medicine, cure for a disease. 3 *A* ਐ a vow, promise. 4 marriage, wedlock. "agadu pare setan ve lalo."—*ti/5g m 1*. 'The devil instead of a qazi performs the marriage ceremony.' See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਅਗਾਧ [agadh], ਅਗਾਧਾ [agadha] *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "harī agam agadha."—*gaur var 2, m 5*

ਅਗਨ [agan] See ਅਗਣ 1. "gan agan navo hi ras."—*NP* 2 *Skt* ਅਗਨਿ *n* fire, flame. 3 one of the

¹See footnote to ਭਾਗਤ 4.

five elements, symbolizing heat. 4 *adj* countless, innumerable. "It kop malech cæhe ægne."—*krisan*. "æ ægan rachas yut ravan."—*GPS* 5 a bird of the lark family, smaller than a lark, while flying it gives out a sweet chirp. It is very common in the Punjab; its colour is brown and head is without a plume, it makes its nest on the ground and lays eggs there; some call it hazar dastan (a thousand tales). Some ignorant poets describe the nightingale also as hazar dastan.

ਅਗਨਅਰਿ [aganarɪ] *n* enemy of fire, water. 2 In *Sastarnammala*, wind is described as enemy of fire. If fuel is there, the wind helps it burn, but without it, the wind puts out the ambers. "pritham ægan ke nam le æt sabad æri dehu, tanuj anuj suteri ucar nam ban lakhlehu."—*sanama* 150. 'fire's enemy (wind), his son and younger brother (Bhimsen and Arjun) the latter's charioteer (Krishan) and his enemy, the arrow.'

ਅਗਨ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਭਨੁਜ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੁਤਾਰਿ [agan æri æri tanuj anuj suteri] *n* arrow—*sanama*. literally meaning enemy of fire, water; enemy of water, air; son of air, Bhim; his younger brother, Arjun, with Lord Krishna as charioteer who was killed by an arrow.

ਅਗਨਈ [agnai] *n* river of fire, maya (wealth) 2 desire. "næhɪ pohe æganai."—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 heat, torment.

ਅਗਨਸਖਾ [agansakha] *n* friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਸਾਗਰ [agansagar] See **ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ**.

ਅਗਨਤ [aganat], **ਅਗਨਤੁ** [aganatu] See **ਅਗਨਿਤ**. "aganat sahu æpri de rasɪ"—*sukhmani*

ਅਗਨਬਾਣ [aganban] See **ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ**. "aganban ran chutde."—*jagnama*.

ਅਗਨਭਾਵ [agambhav] See **ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਭਾਵ**. 2 torment of separation 3 feeling of anger.

¹air dries up water.

ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ [aganvayu] *Sk* ਅਗਨੇਯ ਵਿਸਰਮ. a kind of fever accompanied with pimples on the body, its basic cause is disorder of heat in the stomach caused by excessive salt, sour, raw or overripe fruits, chillies, condiments, liquor and other intoxicants. The patient's appetite decreases, nausea sets in, body aches, more thirst follows and burning sensation is caused in the forehead. If not cured early, many ailments such as spruce, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic pain, flatulence, etc., come to seize the patient.

To cure it, a mild purgative be given and vomiting induced, but such medicines as cause burning sensation in the stomach had better be avoided.

A mixture of ophelia charitta, adhatoda vasica, bitter, patol patra (trichosanthess cucumerina), haritaki (myrobalan), balela (torminalia belerica), aula (emblic myrobalan), talchandan (red santalum album), bark of nimm (melia azadirachta) each taken in equal quantity, thoroughly boiled and sieved, when given in small measure to the patient proves beneficial, See **ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ**.

ਅਗਨਾਖ [agnakh] *n* Shiv's third eye, which is in his forehead. According to the Purans fire is stored in it. 2 Shiv, who keeps fire in the eye.

ਅਗਨਾਓਕਰ [agnatkar] *n* the eradicator of fire, water.—*sanama*.

ਅਗਨਾਯੁਧ [agnayudh] *n* ਅਗਨੀਯਾਸੁ, ਅਗਨਿ-ਅਸਤੁ, ਅਗਨੀਯਾਸੁ. In the Purans there goes a story that a missile fired with the recitation of Agni mantr (a spell of fire) reduces foes to ashes, See **ਅਸਤੁ**. 2 a musket, gun, fire-arms.

ਅਗਨਾਰ [agnar], **ਅਗਨਾਰਿ** [agnari] *n* the fire of hell. 2 the fire of the womb "næhɪ pohe ægnari."—*asa m* 5 See **ਨਾਰ**. 3 **ਅਗਨਾਰਿ**, the flame of fire. 4 **ਅਗਨਿ** (fire) and **ਨਾਰ** (water).

ਅਗਨਿ [aganī] See ਅਗਨ. 2 fire. (See *L* Ignis). In Nirukṭ it is defined as agarni. i.e. what is first put there in oblation is agani. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 3 desire. "kalijug rathu agani ka kur age rathvahu"—*var asa m I*.

ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [aganī astra] Those who believe in Tantarshastar or the book of magic, hold that if a weapon is shot after the recital of a spell involving the god of fire, it burns the foe to ashes and brings about rain of fire. 2 fire-arms and bombs like guns and muskets. Many people think that in the ancient times, in wars as of the Mahabharat such weapons were used, but researchers in history have established that explosives were not invented till 1326 AD and firearms were manufactured between 1344 and 1354 AD.

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਖਾ [aganīsakha] *n* the friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਟਮ [aganīsatom] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਨਿਸ਼੍ਟਮ *n* a form of religious sacrifice consummated in five days with the burning of Somras.¹ This is done for attaining entry into the heaven. "agnihotr satom."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ [aganīsagar] *n* an ocean-like world which is full of sufferings and torments. "aganī sagar jāpi utarhi par."—*gāu m 5*.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [aganīhotr] *n* a rite of sacrifice performed by dropping ghee in fire in the course of reciting the Vedic spell. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [aganīhotri] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰਿਨ *n* a person who performs oblation with fire. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. 2 See ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ [aganīkūṭ] *n* ਅਗਨਿ ਕੁੰਟ an intermediate direction between the east and the south, southeast. 2 *Skt n* ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ a firepit formed with special specifications for performing a sacrifice and oblation. See ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. 3 belly's pit where resides; the fire of the womb.

¹See ਸੋਮਰਸ

"aganīkūṭi māhi uradh iiv laga."—*bera m 4*
ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ [aganīkūṭ] See ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ 2 and ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ.
ਅਗਨਿਕੁਮਾਰ [aganīkumar] Son of Shiv, Khranan. See ਆਚਤਿਕੇਯ. 2 per Ayurveda (Hindu system of medicine), a juice which dispels diseases like phlegm, cholera, indigestion or dyspepsia, fever and diarrhoea and constipation. The formula to prepare it is. take mercury and sulphur in equal measures and grind them for three hours; then take sweet aconyntical and borax, as much as mercury, and eight times black pepper; mix it with mercury; then grind this mixture in lemon juice for seven days; when it gets thin and dry like antimony, put it in a bottle. For a fully grown up person a dose of one to two rattis is enough.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁਲ [aganīkul] See ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹਵ [aganījihav], **ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹ੍ਵ** [aganījihv] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ *n* one whose tongue is fire; a god. In the Veds, the god of fire is regarded as the tongue of gods. The juice of things obliterated in it is taken by them. That is why sacrifice is so highly rated in the Veds.

ਅਗਨਿਤ [aganīti] See ਅਗਨਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਿ ਤਲਾਉ [aganī talau] *n* the world, a pond of pains; a pond of torments troubling the mind. 2 a womb. "agr agani talau."—*sava m I*.

ਅਗਨਿ ਪਰਾਧਨ [aganī prahān] *adj* a robe of fire, fiery attire, malignant dress.

ਅਗਨਿਪਰੀਖਯਾ [aganīprīkhyā] See ਦਿਵਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ [aganīpurāṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣਿ [aganībāṇi] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. "kete aganībāṇi te jāre."—*caritr 405*. 2 'wind hot like fire.'

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ [aganībāṇ] *n* In the magical treatises and the Purans, it is mentioned as an arrow shot with the recitation of the fire mantr which burns the army and equipment of the foe. See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 a bomb or missile of the sort. 3 According to Bernier rotating fire reels were

fired to frighten the elephants.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣੀ [aganibāṇi] *adj* bitter speech that scalds the tongue. 2 *n* the text of Yajur Ved in which procedure for fire-oblation is described.

ਅਗਨੀ [agni] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 *n* malignant nature. "manmukh bole ēdhule tisu mahi agni ka vasu."—*sava m* 3.

ਅਗਨੀਅ [agnia], **ਅਗਨੇਯ** [agney] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਨੇਯ *adj* concerning fire, of fire. 2 *n* gold. 3 a volcanic mountain. 4 ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ. 5 southeast direction. 6 *Skt* ਅਗਨੀਯ *adj* countless. "mahā bir agniā."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਨੀਤ [agnet] See ਅਗਤਿਤ. 2 a leader; one who gives the lead.

ਅਗਨੀਗੁਨ [agnāgun] *sen* guilty of countless faults. 2 avarice; evil wealth. "agnāgun ko harhō."—*krisan*.

ਅਗਨੰਤ [agnāt] See ਅਗਤਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਯਾਸ਼ [agnyastā] See ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਮ [agam] *adj* inaccessible, unapproachable. "āgam āgocār anathu ajoni."—*sar a m* 1. 2 *n* a tree. 3 a mountain. 4 *Skt* ਅਗਮ *adj* unapproachable. "āgam tir nah lāghānāh."—*sahas m* 5. 5 beyond the reach of intellect. 6 See ਅਗਮ. 7 future. "jan nanak āgam vicaria."—*var gau / m* 4. 8 a sacred text; a Shastar. "āgam nigam satiguru dikharia."—*maru a m* 3. "harī āgam āgocār gurī āgam dikhali."—*bher m* 4. 'The supreme Shastar has revealed it.' 9 Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਅਗਮ for 'arduous'. "sāb bidhi sugam āgam kachu nah."—*NP*.

ਅਗਮਈ [agmai] *adj* unapproachable one. 2 ਅਗਮਤਰ "āgam āgam āgmai."—*asa m* 5. 3 firelike.

ਅਗਮਨ [agman] See ਅਗਮਨ 2 not moving; firm position.

ਅਗਮਨੇ [agmane], **ਅਗਮਨੈ** [agmanē] *adv* before time, earlier. "ik dīn kūvārī agmanē gai."—*caritr* 266 2 ahead of, in front. "bhej āgmāne

din."—*krisan*.

ਅਗਮਪੁਰ [agampur] *adj* a place where there is no grief or anxiety. 2 *n* highest spiritual stage, salvation. "titu āgampure kahū kitubidhi jāi?"—*asa chāt m* 1. 3 one of the five forts of Anandpur where in Sammat 1761 Bhai Uday Singh and Ishar Singh fought against the Turk army. 4 See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ.

ਅਗਮਰੂਪ [agamrup] *n* God, the eternal one; indivisible appearance. "āgamrup ka mān mahi thana."—*gau a m* 5.

ਅਗਮ [agma] *adj* unapproachable. See ਅਗਮ. "pita mero bādō dhani āma."—*guj a m* 5. 2 See ਅਗਮਾ.

ਅਗਮ ਅਗਮ [agma āgam] utterly beyond approach, absolutely unapproachable. "harī āma āgam āpara."—*sopurakhū*

ਅਗਮੁ [agamu] See ਅਗਮ.

ਅਗਮਗੁਰੂ [āgamguru] See ਗੋਰਖ 2.

ਅਗਮਤਾ [agmya] *Skt n* a woman with whom mating is a heinous sin; another's wife especially of the teacher or the king.

ਅਗਯਾਰ [agyār] *A* अग्यार plural of ਗੈਰ strangers, aliens.

ਅਗਰ [agar] *Skt* अगार *n* an odorous tree found aplenty in Assam. There is juice in its roots which is extracted and mixed in incense, as also used in preparing perfumes. Its Latin name is Amyris Agalocha. Its effect is warm and moist. "kasturi kūgu āgar cādan lipi ave cau."—*sri m* 1. 2 *Skt* अग्र front. 3 *adj* foremost. 4 noble, virtuous. 5 *P* अग्र part if.

ਅਗਰਕ [agrak] *adj* a chief; leader with an attendant walking in front. "āgrak us ke bādō thāgau."—*asa m* 5

ਅਗਰਚਿ [agarchi], **ਅਗਰਚੇ** [agarchē] *P* अग्रचि part though, even if. 2 although.

ਅਗਰਵਾਲ [āgarval] a sub-caste of the Vaish caste. Its origin is traced to Agroha village in Hisar
'E Eagle-wood

district. 2 a Khatri sub-caste arising from Sarins.
ਅਗਰਾਜ [əgraj] *A* اِجْرَاج plural of ਗਰਾਜ. needs.
ਅਗਰਿ [əgəri], **ਅਗਰੁ** [əgaru] See ਅਗਰ.
ਅਗਲਬ [əgləb] *A* اِطْبَ *adv* predominantly, probably, surely.
ਅਗਲਾ [əglə] *adv* first, prime. "tu bakhsisi agla" –*varasa m 1*. 2 old, former. 3 front, fore. 4 very much, plenty. "ikna aṣṭa agla ikna nāhi lon." –*s farid*. 5 *n* hereafter, the next world.
ਅਗਲਾਈ [əglai] *adv* forward, to the next. "suṇa ruppa pād bānh əglai aṛia." –*BG 2 S* in the manner of a low caste; indecently.
ਅਗਲਿਤ [əgəlit] *Skt* निगलित *adj* swallowed. "pējhu dissan rāgule marir agəlit." –*GPS*. 'Disgorging causes death.' 2 vomited, disgorged.
ਅਗਲੀ [əgli] *adj* plentiful, much. "kheti jēmi əgli." –*sri m 3*. "hurmatī tis nō əgli." –*var asa*. 2 of the future, of the next world. "əgli gəl nā janīa" –*maru m 5 ājulia*. 3 See ਅਗਲਾ.
ਅਗਵਨ [əgvən] See ਅਗਮਨ and ਅਗਮਨ. "apəgvən hoī tis des." –*GPS*. 'May you reach that country.'
ਅਗਵਾਈ [əgval] See ਅਗਵਾਨੀ.
ਅਗਵਾਨ [əgvən] *n* one who leads; a receiver. 2 *adj* a headman, leader. 3 *adv* in front, opposite. "nəhi kur kəhō tumre əgvən." –*NP*.
ਅਗਵਾਨੀ [əgvani] *n* welcome, lead, going forward to receive. 2 headship, leadership. 3 future. "is ko phal dekho əgvani." –*GPS*. 4 *adv* in front, in the presence of, "bhayo lop dekhat əgvani." –*GPS*.
ਅਗਵਾੜੀ [əgvəri] *n* an act during which limbs stretch in drowsiness, yawning.
ਅਗਵੁਲ [əgaul] See ਅਗੋਲ.
ਅਗਵੁ [əgau] *adj* advance (payment) 2 *adv* before hand, in advance.
ਅਗਸ [əgas] *n* the sky. 2 firmament, heavenly sphere. "jini dhare bahu dharənī əgas" –*gəu m 5*.

ਅਗਾਹ [əgah], **ਅਗਾਹਿ** [əgahi], **ਅਗਾਹੁ** [əgahu] *adj* ਅਗਾਧ bottomless, boundless. "māhā agah agani ka sager." –*asa m 5*. "guru sēbēd sūṇae matī agahi." –*basāt a m 1*. 2 ਅਗੂਹ which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. "həri agam agahu." –*var biha m 4*. "gahyo jo ne jai so agah kēke gahat." –*gyan*. 3 See ਅਗਾਹੀ.

ਅਗਾਜ [əga], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [əgaja], **ਅਗਾਜਿ** [əgaɪ] *P* اِجْزِ *n* beginning, creation, genesis. *M* ਅਗਾਜਣੇ. 2 an echo, resonance. "təhi anhad sēbēd əgaja." –*sor m 5*. 3 which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. "sur nari gāṇ munī bohay agajī." –*savrye m 2 ke*. See ਏਹੁ 4 *S* countless, innumerable.

ਅਗਤ [əgat] *n* one without body. eros. "upma agat." –*gyan*. 2 *Skt* अगत a guest. "jəhf agat diney." –*NP*. 3 *adj* unknown. "nəhi nā tum te əb-hī agat." –*NP*. 4 incorporeal, beyond the body. "əgat anāda." –*NP*.

ਅਗਾਤੀ [əgati] See ਅਗਤ 1. 2 income, receipt. "əj nəhi ko dam agati." –*GPS*.

ਅਗਾਹੁ [əgatr] See ਅਗਾਹ 1.

ਅਗਾਥ [əgath] *adj* whose story cannot be told; indescribable.

ਅਗਾਧ [əgadh] *adj* bottomless, unknowable, very grim, serious. "əgam agadh parbrəhamu sōi." –*sukhmari*. 2 *n* the Creator, God, whose limits none can know; whose expanse cannot be grasped by the mind or intellect.

ਅਗਾਧਬੋਧ [əgadhboḍh] *adj* whose knowledge is limitless; having endless knowledge. "əgadhboḍh samrath suamī." –*asa chāt m 5*.

ਅਗਾਧਿ [əgadhī], **ਅਗਾਧੁ** [əgadhu] See ਅਗਾਧ.

ਅਗਾਮ [əgam], **ਅਗਾਮਾ** [əgama] *Skt* अगम *adj* impassable, out of reach. 2 difficult to trace, scarce. "hath carīo lal agama." –*sar m 5*. See ਅਗਾਮੀ.

ਅਗਾਮੀ [əgami] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* expected to come; awaited.

ਅਗਾਰ [əgar] *n* frontside or the front part. 2 *adv* forward, in front. "ite guru əgar ko sidhar pāu dārke."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਅਗਾਰ *n* a house, residence. "gun əgar sabbh sukh datar"—*GPS*.
 ਅਗਾਰਿ [əgarɪ], ਅਗਾਰੀ [əgarɪ], ਅਗਾਰੀ [əgarɪ] *adv* in front, forward. 2 in former times, in the past 3 in future. 4 *n* the front halters or fetters of a horse; the front rope of a horse
 ਅਗਾਰੀ ਪਿਛਾਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əgarɪ picharɪ sahib] See ਜੀਓ ਵਾਲਾ.
 ਅਗਿ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗਿ *n* fire. "ghari ghari eha agi."—*s farid*. 2 See ਅਗਰ.
 ਅਗਿਆਤ [əgiat] See ਅਗਿਆਤ.
 ਅਗਿਆਨ [əgian] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨ *n* ignorance, stupidity, uneducatedness, illiteracy. "gian ājan guru dia agian ādher binas."—*sukhmani*. See ਭਾਨ.
 ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ [əgianta] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ *n* ignorance, idiocy, stupidity. "guru kaṭi āgianta."—*asa m 5*.
 ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ [əgianta] because of ignorance, for lack of education. "tum kahe bisario āgianta."—*maru m 5*. 2 *n* ignorance, illiteracy.
 ਅਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [əgiantmatī] *n* an ignorant mind, a head devoid of knowledge. "āgiantmatī ādher he."—*sri m 3*. 2 *adj* whose mind is devoid of knowledge.
 ਅਗਿਆਨਿ [əgiani], ਅਗਿਆਨੀ [əgiani] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਿ *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant, foolish. "āgiani ādha magu na jāne."—*majh e m 1*. 2 *adv* suddenly, without knowing. "binse kaci deh āgiani."—*sor m 5*.
 ਅਗਿਨਤ [əgint] See ਅਗਿਨਤ.
 ਅਗੀ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗਿਨ *n* fire. 2 fires. "dukh kia agi mariahi."—*var sar m 1*. 3 to the fire. "agi pala ki kare?"—*var majh m 2*.
 ਅਗੁਣ [əgun], ਅਗੁਣ [əgun] *adj* without merit, without skill or art. 2 without worldly desire, passion and quality of goodness. 3 demerit, vice. "gun sikhrai āgun parharke."—*GPS*.
 ਅਗੁਰੂ [əguru] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adj* not great or weighty.
 ਅਗੁਆ [əgua] *n* front, front side. 2 one who

welcomes. "āgua len āgau ae."—*caritr 247*. 3 a leader.
 ਅਗੁਧ [əgudh], ਅਗੁਧ [əgur] *adj* which does not remain hidden, manifest, well known. "re man mur, āgur iso prabhū te kiḥ kaj kaho bisrayo."—*saveye 33*
 ਅਗੇ [əge] *adv* in front, face to face. 2 after this. 3 formerly, 4 in the next world. 5 manifest. "bhagat jana ki patī rakhe vici kaljug āge."—*sar m 4*. 6 See ਅਗੇਅ.
 ਅਗੇਏ [əgeu], ਅਗੇਅ [əgea] *Skt* ਅਗੇਅ *adj* which cannot be understood, incomprehensible.
 ਅਗੇਹ [əgeh] *adj* without a house, homeless.
 ਅਗੇਰਾ [əgeta] *adv* before time, premature. 2 *adj* early, early fruit.
 ਅਗੇਰਾ [əgera], ਅਗੇਰੇ [əgere] *adv* before now, already. "tan upjan te hute āgere."—*GPS*.
 ਅਗੇ [əge] *adv* in front, opposite. 2 in the next world, "āge jāti na jor he."—*var asa*.
 ਅਗੋ [əgō] *adv* in the first instance, in the first place, before death. "āgo de je cetie, ta kaitu mile sājai."—*asa e m 1*. 2 from the opposite side, from the front. "tā uh āgō ādha milia."—*JSBB*.
 ਅਗੋਚਰ [əgocar] *adj* which does not concern the senses. "āgam āgocar ālakh āpara."—*brīa m 1*. 2 not manifest or veritable. 3 hidden, concealed. "kāb-hu nā hovhu drisāṭi āgocar."—*brīa m 5*. 4 Just as ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ is used for ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ, ਅਗੋਚਰ is used for ਗੋਚਰ. "jo kachu drisāṭi āgocar āvat, tā kahu man maya ṭhāhiravat"—*cubis*.
 ਅਗੋਚਰ ਬਸਤੂ [əgocar basatū] *n* the Creator, God. 2 spiritual knowledge.
 ਅਗੋਤ [əgot] *n* disappearance of caste; complete wiping out. This term is used for annihilation of the enemy, meaning that not a single person of the rival side is left alive. "sātru mar kīno āgot."—*GPS*. 2 a low caste. 3 without any lineage, casteless.

ਅਗੋਰੀ [əgōrī] *adj* not of the same sub-caste.

ਅਗੋਦੇ [əgode] *adv* in the beginning, during the earliest time. "əgode sāt bhau nā dīce, pichode akhīā kāmī nā ave."—*var gū / m 4*.

ਅਗੋਰੀ [əgōrī] *adv* firstly, formerly, from the beginning.

ਅਗੋਲ [əgōl] a village in Amloh sub-division, police station Bhadson of Nabha state; about three furlong northeast of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Formerly there was no gurdwara building, only an old pipal tree was there under which, according to tradition, the Guru had rested. The construction of a building commenced in Sammat 1976. Bhai Natha Singh of Agaul donated 10 bighas of land to the gurdwara which he himself is looking after with dedication and devotion.

This village is to the northeast of Nabha railway station, 6 miles by unmetalled and 8 miles by metalled road.

ਅਗੋਜ [əgōj] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. See ਗੋਜ.

ਅਗੋਜਾਣ ਅਗੋਜਣ [əgōjan əgōjən] *adj* destroyer of what is not destructible, annihilator of the unannihilated.

ਅਗੋਜਗਨੀਮੇ [əgōjulgānīmē]—*japu adj* not subject to destruction by the enemies.

ਅਗੋਡ [əgōḍ] *adj* not having temples etc. "namastus əgōḍ."—*gyan*.

ਅਗੋਰ [əgōr] See ਅਗੋਰਕ.

ਅਗੋਰੀ [əgōrī] *adj* countless, numberless, innumerable. 2 futuristic. 3 of the future.

ਅਗੋਰੁਕ [əgōrūk] *Skt* आगन्तुक *adj* (one) who comes; new comer. 2 cattle grazing on green plants. 3 *n* a guest. 4 next world, hereafter.

ਅਗੋਥ [əgōṭh] the next world. See ਅਗੋਤ and ਅਗੋਤਕ. "ihā jās pavō, vād sukh hve əgōṭh me."—*PP*.

ਅਗੋਥ [əgābh] *Skt* अगम्य *adj* bottomless,

unfathomable. "əgābh he."—*japu*.

ਅਗੋਮ [əgōm] See ਅਗਮ. "əgōm əgōm əsākh lo."—*japu*. 2 See ਅਗਮ.

ਅਗੋਮਪੁਰ [əgōmpur] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. 2 a village in police station Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur, 25 miles east of Garh Shankar and Navanshahar Doaba railway station.

There are two gurdwaras in this village:

(a) Holgar, where Guru Gobind Singh, coming from Anandpur, used to hold congregation at the time of Holi, the gurdwara has no land attached and the priest is a Singh.

(b) Dehra Mata Jito Ji. She was cremated in the land of this village in Sammat 1757. There is a shrine at the cremation site near an old pipal tree. It is about 1.5 miles west of Anandpur. The gurdwara gets monetary grant of Rs. 100 annually assigned by Bhai Uday Singh of Kaithal which is received from village Chiparchiri, district Ambala. Another grant of an equal amount since the Sikh rule comes from village Khumerha police station Anandpur. Twelve ghumaons of land assigned by the ancestors of Mian Pradyumen Singh zaildar is also in the name of the shrine. Its priests are Singhs. See map of Anandpur.

ਅਗੋਮਪੁਰਾ [əgōmpura] There is a village named Balachaur in district Ambala, tehsil and police station Jagadhari. Half a mile northwest of this village is Gurdwara Agampura where the Guru had stayed on his way from Kapalmochan. It consists of a small building looked after by Akali Singhs. It has 50-60 bighas of land donated by the villagers. It is connected with Jagadhari railway station to the northeast by a seven-mile long metalled road.

ਅਗਾ [əgga] *n* front side. 2 the next world, the hereafter.

ਅਗਰ [agy] *Skt* अज्ञ an ignorant person 2 uneducated, illiterate. 3 knowing little, semi

literate.

ਅਗਰਾਤ [əgyat] *Sk* ਅਗਰਾਤ *adj* unknown.

ਅਗਰਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ [əgyatjəbna], ਅਗਰਾਤਯੋਬਨਾ [əgyaty-
ovna] In poetics, a type of naive heroine, un-
aware of her youth.

ਅਗਰਾਨ [əgyan] See ਅਗਿਆਨ. In Punjabi it is
mostly written as ਅਗਿਆਨ but, in poetry, in
order to keep correct the number of matras
ਅਗਰਾਨ is written

ਅਗਰਾਨਾਣੇ [əgyanno] *Pkt* ਅਗਰਾਨੀ, ignorant,
ignoramus. "garben əgyanno."—*gatha* 2 be-
cause of ignorance.

ਅਗਰਾਨੀ [əgyani] See ਅਗਿਆਨੀ. In Punjabi verse
it is better to write ਅਗਰਾਨੀ. See ਅਗਰਾਨ.

ਅਗਰਾ [əgr] *n* a facade, front part. 2 *adj* first,
topmost, foremost. 3 best. 4 chief, headman.

ਅਗਰਾਯਾਣ [əgrhayan] See ਅਗਰਾਨ.

ਅਗਰਾਜ [əgraj] *n* the first born, elder brother.
2 *adv* in the presence of, in front of, before.
"jɪm lute te əgraj cədhəri ke."—*c5d1* 1.
3 already. "əgraj ih balak mastana."—*NP*.

ਅਗਰਾਜਾ [əgrəja] *n* the elder sister. 2 the river
Ganga which is the elder sister of all the rivers.
See *sanama* 160.

ਅਗਰਾਨੀ [əgrani], ਅਗਰਾਨੀਥ [əgrənuv] *Sk* ਅਗਰਾਨੀ *adj*
leader, headman, chief. "pachēkarotz
əgrnīvah."—*sahas* m 5.

ਅਗਰਾਭਾਗ [əgrbhag] *n* front part, the front. 2 end,
corner. 3 According to the Hindu scriptures,
it is a part of food reserved beforehand for
gods during feasts for the dead ancestors.

ਅਗਰ [əgh] *Sk* ਅਧਿ *vr* to commit a sin or crime.
2 *n* sin. See ਅਧਨਾਸਨ. 3 pain, sorrow 4 irreligion.
5 affliction, evil. "bitat əudh karət əghəna."
—*saveye sri mukhyak* m 5 6 a demon named
Agh. See ਅਧਾਸਰ.

ਅਘਰਾਧਦਲੀ [əghoghdəli] *adj* (one) who destroys
all sins, or eradicates pain and suffering. "sac
kahə əgh ogh dālī səu."—*dətt*. See ਸਚੀ.

ਅਘਰਾਤਕ [əghətak] *adj* who eradicates sins and

pain "əghətak bəden."—*saveye* m 4 *ke*. '...say
the destroyers of sins.'

ਅਘਰਾਟ [əghkət], ਅਘਰਾਟਕ [əghkətak] *n* a thorn
for (rooting out) sin; river Ganga as a thorn to
uproot sins.—*sanama* 265. 2 (one) who
destroys sins.

ਅਘਰਾਭ [əghkhəḍ], ਅਘਰਾਭਕ [əghkhəḍak], ਅਘਰਾਭਨ
[əghkhəḍən] *adj* who negates or revokes sins
2 who destroys suffering. "sukh sagarəghkhəḍ"
—*sri* m 5. 3 who eradicates irreligion.

ਅਘਟ [əghaṭ] *adj* not likely to be. 2 unfit,
unworthy. 3 not likely to decrease; irreducible.
4 without body, formless. "ghaṭ mähz khele
əghaṭ apar."—*gau kabir* bavan.

ਅਘਟਨ ਘਟਨਾ [əghaṭən ghəṭna] *n* one who turns
the impossible into the possible; maker of what
cannot be made; maya. "he əghaṭən ghəṭna
su ghaneri."—*GPS*.

ਅਘਟਿਤ [əghaṭit] *adj* what has not happened;
what has not been made. 2 impossible. 3 unfit.

ਅਘਨਾ [əghana] ਅਘਨਨ See ਅਘ. 2 ਅ-ਘਨ not
dense, sparse.

ਅਘਨਾਸ [əghnas], ਅਘਨਾਸਕ [əghnasak], ਅਘਨਾਸਨ
[əghnasən] *adj* who destroys sin, who
eradicates suffering. "əbīnāsī əghnas."
—*bavan*. "əghnasən jagadisurah."—*var jēt*

ਅਘਵਾ [əghva] *n* embodiment or aggregate of
sins. "nam ke let hərə əghva."—*krīsan*.

ਅਘਰ [əghar] *adj* unhewn, unmade, unformed.
2 uninstructed, untrained. "gurumukhī banī
əghar ghəṭavē."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. 'Gurmukh forms
speech in the taksal of sangat'. 3 See ਚੰਦਸਰ

ਅਘਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əghar sīgh] a Sikh warrior, nephew
of Bhai Mari Singh. He killed Momin Khan,
a Pathan of Kasur, who, on the orders of
Murad Begum, headed an army, roaming
about in the country, to eliminate the Sikhs
Aghar Singh severed the head of Momin Khan
and presented it in a congregation of the
Khalsa in 1757 AD He fought many battles

during the invasions of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and continued to serve the Khalsa with full dedication.

ਅਘਾ [əgha] *n* plural of ਅਘ ਸਿੰ. “ਕੋਟਿ ਆਗਾ ਸਬ ਨਾਸ ਹੋਇ.”—*var* jet 2 *adv* forward, beyond “əgha sīdhaṇi sīga dhāl dīā”—*cādi* 3. ‘Sword cutting through the underworld went beyond the horns of the bull’.

ਅਘਾਉਣਾ [əghauna], ਅਘਾਇਣ [əghain] *v* to eat one’s fill, to overeat; to be satiated. “gobīd jāpat əghain.”—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਅਘਾਸੁਰ [əghasur] *n* a demon named Agh, younger brother of Yakasur, and Raja Kans’s army commander. Under Kans’s orders, he transformed himself into a python. All the associates of Lord Krishan entered its mouth mistaking it for a cave. Krishan after entering it, expanded his own body so much that the python exploded. “jīvanmuri huti hamri əb sou əghasur cabgəyo he.”—*krīsan*.

ਅਘਾਨਾ [əghana] *v* to eat one’s fill, See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated. “bəhut dərəb kəri mən nā əghana.”—*gəu m* 5.

ਅਘਾਰਿ [əghari] *adj* ਅਘ-ਅਰਿ, enemy of sins; goodness. 2 Lord Krishan, enemy of demon Agh.

ਅਘਾਵਨ [əghavan], ਅਘਾਵਨਾ [əghavna] *v* to eat one’s fill, overeat. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “əmrit nam priā priṭi mānohar ihə əghavan pan kəu.”—*sar m* 5.

ਅਘੀ [əghu] *adj* who sins. 2 an irreligious person. 3 a libertine. “ham se ju əghī tīn ko gəṭi devan.”—*NP*

ਅਘੀਜਾ [əghija] *adj* satiated, surfeit. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਘੁਟ [əghuṭ] *adj* drinking a sip of which is rare. “əghuṭ əmrit sām.”—*parəs*

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* free, unbound. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ

ਅਘੁਲਨਾ [əghulna] *v* to get release, achieve liberation. “tīn ki dhuri əghulie”—*oākar*. 2 to be different, get separate. “ko guru parsadi

əghule”—*prabha a m* 1. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁ [əghu] *S adj* weak. 2 sick.

ਅਘੁਮਨ [əghuman] *Skt* ਅਘੁਮਨ *n* a feeling of dizziness; giddiness; falling in a whirl. “gīryo bhumī jhumyo aghumyo.”—*ramav*

ਅਘੁਰ [əghur] *adj* sans stare, snarl or scowl. “əghur neṭi ghumhi.”—*gyan*. ‘The stable ones go about serenely.’ 2 without ill-temper, serene, steady.

ਅਘੁਰਣ [əghuraṇ] See ਅਘੁਮਨ and ਅਘੁਮਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* without dizziness. “kerət pan pəyukh nis dīn ram rəsik əghul he.”—*safak*. ‘...does not feel dizzy like drunkards.’ 2 See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੋਰ [əghor] *adj* who is not formidable; lovely, beautiful. 2 *n* Shiv.

ਅਘੋਰਿ [əghori], ਅਘੋਰੀ [əghori] *adj* who worships Shiv. “jugia əghori muṭi jhori me dharət he.”—*hanu*. 2 *n* Shiv’s attendants. “əghori aī əgghəe kəṭe pəre su prasanā.”—*ramav*. ‘Shiv came and were satiated feasting on warriors cut into pieces’. 3 a sect founded by Kinanram, the deviant, who not only advocates the consumption of wine and meat but also of excreta as part of religious practice. Aghoris consider eating in skulls of the dead as sacred. They are also called Kinaramie.

ਅਘਨ [əghān] short form for ਅਘਨਾਨ; heap of sins. “dekh carən əghān həryau.”—*səveye m* 4 *ke*.

ਅਘ [əc] *Skt* अच् *vr* to go, walk, respect, beg.

ਅਚਕਾ [ackəṭa] a gāṇik metre also called sragvīṇī, kaminimohna and lakṣmudhara. It has four lines, each line (having four rāgans) organised as S S, S S, S S, S S :

Example :

śbika totla sitla sakīn,
sīdhuri suprəbha subhrama dakīn,
savja sābhri sīdhula dukkhi,
sāmīla sābhla suprəbha duddhi 1—*paras*.

‘These are all Durga’s names.

ਅਚਨ [acan] *v* to eat; to dine, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਨਚੇਤ [acancet] *adv* suddenly, without prior notice, abruptly.

ਅਚਨਾ [acna] *v* to eat, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਰ [acar] *adj* which does not move, inert.

2 ਅਚੋਖ inedible, not fit for grazing. 3 *n* the Creator, who is ever still and stable. 4 lack of knowledge. "acar care ta sīdhi hoi." *sor m* 4.

ਅਚਰ ਚਰਨਾ [acar cerna] *v* to eat the uneatable.

2 to consume the unconsumable; sins. "acar cart tā nirmal hoi."—*dhana m* 3. 3 to move the immovable.

ਅਚਰਜ [acera] *Skt* आचर्य *n* wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise. "aceraṃ nīrājano."—*srī m* 5.

ਅਚਰਣ [acaran] *Skt* आचरण *n* behaviour, conduct, action. "kahiāt an, acariāt an kachu."—*sor revidas*. 'One thing is said, but another is done.' 2 a carriage such as the chariot, etc.

ਅਚਰੀਅਤ [acariat] behaviourism. See ਅਚਰਣ 1.

ਅਚਲ [acal] *adj* immobile, immovable, fixed.

"acal amar nirbhe pad paio."—*bīla m* 9. 2 *n* a mountain. 3 Pole Star. 4 the Creator. 5 a village in Gurdaspur district. See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [acal sahib] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲ ਥਪਿਆ [acal cal thapia] See ਚੰਦਸਰ.

ਅਚਲ ਠਾਟ [acal that] In music, a scale in which all tunes can be played without moving the equipment positionally; it contains pure notes: *ṣaraj*, *riṣabh*, *gādhar*, *mādhyaṃ*, *pācam*, *dhevāt* and *nīṣad* *śudh*; *riṣabh*, *gādhar*, *dhevāt* and *nīṣad* *komal*; and *mādhyaṃ* *tīvar* (slow-fast). They are thirteen notes in all, depending on the volume they can be multiplied to 26 and 39. See ਠਾਟ ਸਬਦ.

ਅਚਲਠਾਣ [acal than] immovable place, fixed position. 2 four stages of spiritual knowledge; fourth state of the soul ਪਦ. "jaki drisai acalthan."—*seveye m* 2 *ke*. 3. God, Creator.

ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲਾ [acal batāla] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [acalmati] *n* lasting or unwavering intellect. 2 *adj* possessing firm intellect.

"satiguru purakh acal aklamati."—*sar m* 4.

ਅਚਲਵਟਾਲਾ [acal vatāla] Two kos to the south of Vatala in Gurdaspur district, there is Achal temple dedicated to Mahadev; The name of the village has also come to be known as Achal, after this temple. Together with Vatala, it is called Achal Vatala. Here in Sammat 1586 a discourse took place between Guru Nanak Dev and the Gorakhpantis described as Sidhgost in Guru Granth Sahib. "mela sun sivrati da baba acalvatāle ai."—*BG*

Shivratri fair is held on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Phagun. A gurdwara was raised where the Guru stayed is named Achal Sahib. A ber tree from the time of the Guru is still there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh allotted 150 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara besides sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 50. The priests are Singhs.

ਅਚਲਾ [acla] *n* the earth. 2 *adj* still.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [acalmati] See ਅਚਲਮਤਿ.

ਅਚਲੇਸ [acles], ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ [aclesur] ਅਚਲ-ਈਸ, ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ. *adj* the mountain-king. 2 *n* Mahadev, Shiv, master of Kailash mountain. 3 Shivaling installed in village Achal. See ਅਚਲ and ਅਚਲ

ਅਚਲ

ਅਚਲ [acvan] *Skt* *n* munching, chewing, eating food. "acvan lage sarav mīl tēh-hi."—*GPS*. 2 See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਾਹ [acah] *adj* sans desire; without want; satisfied, patient.

Sanskrit scholars of ancient times have called the earth Achal (static) and the stars of the firmament as moving. Guru Gobind Singh interprets Achla as the earth. It does not end with kings who call themselves bhupati (husband of earth). "sāg calī abhī nahī kahū ke sac kahū agh ogh dālī sō. cel re cel acal maha paṣu, kahū ke sāg calī na hālī hāū."—*datt*

ਅਚਾਚੱਲ [acacall] *adj* without playfulness, not sprightly, immobile. See ਚਾਚੱਲ.

ਅਚਾਚੇਤ [acacet], **ਅਚਾਣਕ** [acanək], **ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ** [acanəkək] *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly, without prior inkling or warning.

ਅਚਾਣ [acanə] *adj* who eats. "acanə juaṇə." -*kalki*. 2 See ਅਚਾਣਕ.

ਅਚਾਨ [acan], **ਅਚਾਨਕ** [acanək] See ਅਚਾਣਕ "ban acan hanyō." -*krīśan*.

ਅਚਾਰ [acar] *P* ਘ੍ਰਿ ਪickle; an edible preparation of salt, chilli, mustard, oil, vinegar, jaggery, etc. "enik acarən itavən (hana)." -*GPS*. 2 *Skr* ਅਚਾਰ established rules of conduct, character, social behaviour. "guru milī cəju acaru sikhu." -*śā m 5*.

ਅਚਾਰਜ [acarə] See ਅਚਾਰਕ.

ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤ [acarvāt] **ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤਿ** [acarvānti] *adj*/whose conduct and manners are good; of noble character. "acarvānti sai pərdhane." -*majh m 5*.

ਅਚਾਰੀ [acari] See ਅਚਾਰੀ.

ਅਚਾਰੂ [acaru] See ਅਚਾਰ 2.

ਅਚਿਤ [acit] *adj* insentient, senseless. "ham acit acet nā janhi gəti miti." -*kan m 4*. 2 ate, tasted. 3 *Skr* ਅਚਿਤ. neither overtly known nor sincerely learnt.

ਅਚਿੰਤ [acit] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. "acit hasat beragi." -*sar m 5*. 2 ਅਚਿੰਤਕ, which cannot be thought of. "acit hamare karəj pure." -*bher a m 5*. 3 beyond thinking, forgotten. "cītamāṇi acit kərae." -*BG* 'With a touch of the Guru's feet, worries caused by thinking drop from the mind.' 4 *adv* suddenly, without prior thinking. "acit kām kərhi prabhū tin ke jini harī ka nām pīara." -*sor a m 3*

ਅਚਿੰਤਦਾਨ [acitdan] *n* a gift bestowed without asking for it; an unsolicited gift.

ਅਚਿੰਤਨਿਮਿਤਾ [acitanimitta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੇਕਿ (d).

ਅਚਿੰਤਾ [acita] *n* thoughtlessness, lassitude, lack of impulse to exert oneself. "cīt acita səgh

gəi." -*bher a m 5*. 2. state of being carefree.

ਅਚਿੰਤੁ [acitu] See ਅਚਿੰਤ. 2 *n* carelessness, indifference. 3 state of being carefree. "cīta bhi apī karaṇi, acitu bhi ape der." -*s kabir*.

ਅਚਿਤ੍ਰ [acitr] *adj* who cannot be depicted. 2 without shape; formless. "su bhute bhavikkhe bhavane acitre." -*akal*

ਅਚਿਤ [acir] *adv* without delay, soon, at once.

ਅਚੁਤ [acut] *Skr* ਅਚੁਤ *adj* not fallen, unpolluted.

2 undripped, not leaking. 3 unmoved, ever steady 4 *n* God, the Creator. "gun gavət acut abinasi." -*sor m 5*.

ਅਚੁਤਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ [acutgotri] *adj* of infallible descent, of God's lineage. 2 a saint who discards pride of caste and considers himself God's offspring.

ਅਚੁਤਤਨਹ [acut-tanah] son of the infallible One, son of God, saint. "bhagvan simraṇ nanək ləbdhyə acut-tanah." -*sahas m 5*. 2 infallible form, indestructible form.

ਅਚੁਤਪੂਜਾ [acutpuja] *adj* unbroken (uninterrupted) worship. "acutpuja jog gopal." -*bxla m 5*.

ਅਚੁਕ [acuk] *adj* unerring, unfailing, sure.

ਅਚੇਤ [acet] *adj* lacking in consciousness; insensible. 2 foolish, idiotic. "nar acet ! pap te dār re." -*gəu m 9*. 3 unconscious, senseless.

ਅਚੇਤਨ [acetən] *adj* unconscious. 2 entranced, swooned. 3 imbecile.

ਅਚੇਤਪਿੰਡੀ [acetpīḍi] *adj* having senseless body; slothful; lacking in zeal or watchfulness. "acetpīḍi əgīan śdhar." -*bxla m 3 var 7*.

ਅਚੇਤਬਿਵਸਥਾ [acetbivastha] *n* condition of being senseless; torpor. "acetbivastha māhi ləptane." -*suhi m 5*.

ਅਚੇਤਬੁਧਿ [acetbudhi] *n* mental inertia; a dull person; fool.

ਅਚੇਨ [acen] *adj* restless, perturbed, uneasy.

ਅਚੇਰੀ [acori] *n* absence of theft. 2 *adv* not secretly; openly. "javhige mam praṇ acori." -*NP*. 'Breathing will stop at the sight of it'.

ਅਚੰਗ [acəg] *adj* without a parallel, the best.

"*acāg bhog bhugāia*,"—BG

ਅਚੰਦਲ [acācal] *adj* earnest, not playful 2 sober, earnest.

ਅਚੰਬੁ [acābhau], ਅਚੰਬਰ [acābhav], ਅਚੰਭਾ [acābha], ਅਚੰਭਿਓ [acābhio] *n* an impossible happening, astonishing event; a surprising matter usually considered impossible. "*kārio nā jai ehu acābhau*,"—*gāu mala m 5*. "*ek acābhau dekhio*,"—*s kabir*. "*sāgrī srīsaṭī dīkhay acābhav*,"—*cāpai*. "*mahā acābha sēbh man lāhyo*,"—GPS

ਅਚੰਢੀ [accvī] *n* uneasiness, restlessness (as of a fish out of water

ਅਚੁਤ [acyut] See ਅਚੁਤ.

ਅਚ [ach] See ਅਚ and ਔਚ. 2 *S* ocean, sea.

ਅਚਾਜ [achaj] *adj* inglorious, inelegant. "*alop ajog achaj*,"—*kālki*. 2 *n* mucous formed in the eyes.

ਅਚਾਤ [achat] *H* *adv* in the presence of, face to face. 2 despite the existence of, in the presence of. "*achatraj bichurāt dukh para*,"—*sor ravīdas*. 3 *Skt* ਅਚਤ *adj* without a wound, unhurt. 4 undivided, uncut. 5 *n* whole unbroken grains of rice used in religious ceremonies. "*achat dhup dīp arpāt hcn*,"—*hājare 10*. 6 (per Katyayan) unhusked barley grains.

ਅਚਮਾਲ [achmal], ਅਚਮਾਲਾ [achmala] See ਅਚਮਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਾਯ [achay] See ਅਚਾਯ.

ਅਚਾਰ [achar] *adj* innocent, guileless. "*acche achān acchar achar*," *gyan*. 2 See ਅਚਾਰ and ਅਖਰ. "*bavān achar lok trē*,"—*gāu bavān kabur*.

ਅਚਰਾ [achra] See ਅਚਰਾ.

ਅਚਰਾਕ [achrāk], ਅਚਰਾਗ [achrāg] ਅਚਰ-ਅੰਕ *n* a seal or stamp with letters inscribed. "*dur khārē achrāk lāvae*,"—NP 'From a distance (the navab) got (the shop) sealed'.

ਅਚਲ [achal] *adj* without deception or duplicity, guileless. 2 who cannot be deceived. "*achal ached apār prābhū*,"—*dhana m 5*.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲਾ [achal chala] *adj* not susceptible to deception, i.e., God. "*muni jān gāvhi achal chala*"—*savēye m 1 ke*. 2 Lachhmi, goddess of wealth that is not susceptible to guile. 3 wealth which deceives the undeceiving worshippers.

ਅਚਲੀ [achli] See ਅਚਲ, "*achli prābhū pāhicanīa*"—*asa dhana*.

ਅਚਾ [acha] See ਔਚਾ.

ਅਚਾਈ [achai] *n* goodness, virtue, cleanliness 2 kindness, gentleness.

ਅਚਾਣ [achan] *S* whiteness, brightness.

ਅਚਾਦਨ [achadan] See ਅਚਾਦਨ.

ਅਚਾਦਿਓ [achadio], ਅਚਾਦਿਆ [achhadia] covered, wrapped, See ਅਚਾਦਨ. "*ese gunah achadio prān*,"—*asa m 5*.

ਅਚਾਨ [achan], ਅਚਾਨਾ [achana] *Skt* ਅਚਜ *adj* not concealed, evident, apparent, famous. See ਅਚਾਰ. 2 See ਅਚਾਣ.

ਅਚਾਪ [achap] *adj* without imprint or impression; who does not have identification marks like conch, shell or quoit, on his body. 2 without a sign or symbol.

ਅਚਿਅ [achia] ਅਚਯ. *adj* indestructible, imperishable. "*ached achīā*,"—*akāl*.

ਅਚਿਜ [achij] *adj* not subject to wearing out, unbroken. "*achij rūp ābhē*,"—*gyan*.

ਅਚਿਤ [achit] See ਅਚਿਤ 2. "*sagāl dharam achita*,"—*g3d namdev*. 'while performing all religious acts.' 2 *Skt* ਅਚਿਤ *adj* unbroken, integral, uniform. "*acchu achit*,"—*gyan*.

ਅਚਿਤਾ [achita] See ਅਚਿਤ 2. "*sagāl dharam achita*,"—*g3d namdev*. 'performing all religious rites.'

ਅਚੁੱਤ [achut], ਅਚੁੱਥ [achutth] *adj* untouched. 2 which cannot be caught. "*gāe vir achutthā*,"—*ramay*.

ਅਚੁਪ [achup], ਅਚੁਪਾ [achupa] *Skt* ਅਚੁਪ *adj* naked, undressed. "*rāg surāg kurāg achupa*,"—BG 2 unworthy of touch. See ਚੁਪ.

ਅਛੁ [achu] *adj* untouched, untouchable. "achhu tuhu."—*akal*

ਅਛੁਹੁਣੀ [achuhru], ਅਛੁਹੁਣੀ [achuhni] See ਖੁਹੁਣੀ

ਅਛੁਰ [achut] *adj* untouchable "achut."—*japu*
2 low born, untouchable, whom to touch is regarded sinful.

ਅਛੇਰੁ [acheu] *adj* impregnable, which cannot be pierced. 2 unseverable.

ਅਛੇਹ [acheh], ਅਛੇਹੁ [achehu] *adj* without a hole, unpunctured. 2 uncut, undivided. "pad arbidan prem achehu."—*GPS*. 3 boundless, much. "bhayo seneh acheh duhan man."—*GPS*.

ਅਛੇਦ [ached] *Skt* ਅਛੇਦ *adj* impregnable, indivisible. "ached he."—*japu*

ਅਛੇਪ [achep] See ਅਛੇਪ.

ਅਛੇਪਕ [achepak] *adj* who slanders. 2 who throws. 3 who inserts additional matter in a book; who interpolates

ਅਛੇਮ [achem] *n* lack of ਭੇਮ (auspiciousness), inauspiciousness. 2 disquietude.

ਅਛੇਵ [achev] *adj* faultless. 2 ਅਛੇਦ, impregnable. "achev hari."—*akal*.

ਅਛੇ [ache] *adj* indestructible.

ਅਛੋਰ [achot], ਅਛੋਰਾ [achota] *adj* involved, unengrossed, untouched. "kaval achota."—*BG*
2 See ਅਛੁਤ.

ਅਛੋਪ [achop] See ਅਛੁਪ and ਅਛੇਪ. 2 of no consequence, trivial, small. 3 naked.

ਅਛੋਭ [achobh] *adj* without ਭੋਤ (fluster); calm, quiet, patient, without playfulness.

ਅੱਛ [acch] Ravan's son Aksh, See ਅਕ. "pur jar acch kumar che ban tarke phiraiyo."—*ramav*
2 birds such as blue jay, etc. "kete nabh bic acch pacch ko karfge bhacch."—*akal*. 3 *Skt* ਅੱਛ *n* crystal. 4 clean water. 5 *adj* clean, clear. 6 sacred. 7 sectarian scholars define it is mean an egg.

ਅੱਛ ਕੁਮਾਰ [acch kumar] Ravan's son, Aksh, who was killed by Hanuman. See ਅਕ and ਅੱਛ 1.

ਅੱਛਰ [acchar] See ਅਕਰ and ਅਖਰ. "acchar adi anu anahat."—*saveye* 33

ਅੱਛਰਾ [acchra] *Skt* ਅੱਛਰਾ *n* a female denizen of the land of gods; a fairy, nymph, See ਅਪਸਰਾ.
2 *adj* having beautiful eyes, fawn-eyed "vlok acchra ko apacchra jayahu."—*ramav*. See ਮੱਛਰਾ. 3 *Skt* ਅੱਛਰਾ *n* utterance, narration, speech.

ਅੱਛਰਾ ਪੱਛਰਾ ਮੱਛਰਾ [acchra pacchra macchra] See ਅਛੁ 2 and ਮੱਛਰਾ

ਅੱਛਰੀ [acchri] *adj* of ਅਕਰ, of a character, or a letter. 2 *n* a fairy, nymph. 3 See ਅੱਛਰਾ 2.

ਅੱਛਾ [accha] *Skt* ਅੱਛਾ *adj* clean water. 2 a crystal. 3 a bear. See ਚਛ.

ਅੱਛੇਕ [acchek] ਅੱਛਿ-ਏਕ. one eye "acchek kupā."—*paras*. 'One eye is like a well'

ਅੱਛੁ [achr] a character, letter (of alphabet). "su kabo! tahi achr bana kahiyō."—*ramav*. 2 an eye. "motes sabad prithme ucari achr sabad pun delu."—*sanama*. milter's eye.

ਅੱਛੁ ਪੱਛੁ [achr pacch] ਅੱਛਰ ਪੱਛਰ desire to know letters (of alphabet); questions about grammar. "achr ke pacch ke siddh sadhe."—*akal*. 2 sectarian scholars interpret it as this and the next world; here and there.

ਅੱਛਾ [achra], ਅੱਛੀ [achri] a fairy, celestial damsel. "ghumāt gēṇ achri uchah."—*kelki*. 2 When ਅੱਛਾ, ਪੱਛਾ and ਮੱਛਾ occur together, the sectarian scholars interpret them as a woman of this world, a fairy of paradise and a female of the underworld respectively. See ਅੱਛੁ.

ਅੱਜ [aj] *Skt* ਅੱਜ *adv* today. "calan aj ki kal."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* ਅੱਜ *vr* to throw, drive, go, run. 3 *Skt* ਅੱਜ *adj* who does not take birth. "aj abinasi joti prakasi."—*saloh*. 4 *n* Brahma. "aj siv indr ramapati thade."—*saloh*. 5 a billy goat. "aj ke vasi guru kino kehari."—*ssa m*. 5. '...put pride in subjection to humility.' 6 the moon. 7 son of king Raghu of the solar clan and ruler of Ayodhya, who was the husband of Indumati and father of Dashrath. "tāte putr hot bhayo aj ber."—*VN*. 8 Cupid,

9 the Creator 10 *P* ۱ part from “*dobte az mah ta mahi turast.*”—*zIdgi*

ਅਜਸ [əjas] *n* infamy, ignominy. “*Is lok əjas nəhi dəre kur.*”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਸੈਨ [əjsen] son of Janmejy who is also known as Ajay Singh.

ਅਜਹਤਿ ਲੋਛਣਾ [əjhəti lacchṇa] *Skt* अजहत्त्वार्थ *n* a distinction of the figurative sort in which the predicate has a meaning other than its literal sense. In ‘Thieves slipped away as soon as they saw black uniform.’ black uniform signifies policemen in addition to the dress.

ਅਜਹੁ [əjahu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhu], **ਅਜਹੁੰ** [əjhū] *adv* even now, still, despite this. “*əj-hu bikar nə choḍai.*”—*bṛā kabir*. “*əjhu kachu bigrio nəhi*”—*tilāg m 9*.

ਅਜਕਲ [əjkal] *Skt* अजकल today and tomorrow. 2 dilly dallying. “*əjkal kardia kal bīape.*”—*vəd alahṇi m 1*. 3 a little time, brief duration.

ਅਜਕੁਦ [əzkud] *P* ۱۱ part by oneself, personally.

ਅਜਗਰ [əjgar] *n* a swallower of goat; a large snake, python. “*əjgar bhar lade atī bhari.*”—*mala m 1*. 2 *adj* very heavy, weighty. 3 painful. 4 difficult. “*əjgar kapāt kah-hu kiū khui.*”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 See **ਉਨਮਨੁ**.

ਅਜਗਰੁ [əjgaru] See **ਅਜਗਰ**.

ਅਜਗੋਬ [əjgeb] *P* ۱۱ *adv* from an unseen place, i.e. from the other world.

ਅਜਗੋਬੀ ਫੌਜ [əjgebi phoj] *n* an army of martyrs, army coming from some invisible place. See **ਅਜਗੋਬ**.

ਅਜੱਗ [əjəgg] *adj* without a religious sacrifice. 2 supernatural, not of this world. “*sukhəggē adəggē əjəggē.*”—*kalki* ‘the sword, unblemished and exceptional.’

ਅਜਦਾਹ [əjdah], **ਅਜਦਹਾ** [əjdəha] *P* ۱۱ a python 2 a snake. “*cū rūd əjdah*”—*ramav*

ਅਜਨ [əjen] *adj* without any human being; desolate. 2 without birth. 3 See **ਅਜਿਨ**.

ਅਜਨਬੀ [əjnəbi] *A* ۱۱ *adj* marginal, unknown.

2 foreign

ਅਜਨਮ [əjənəm], **ਅਜਨਮਾ** [əjənma] *Skt* अजन्मा *adj* who does not take birth, beyond birth.

ਅਜਨਾਸ [əjnas] *A* ۱۱ plural of **ਜਿਨਸ** things, samples.

ਅਜਨੇ [əjne] *adv* without knowing, unknowingly, by mistake “*bhr̥t̥tan mo əjne tum tat anyo*”—*kṛisān*.

ਅਜਨੈਦਨ [əjnədən] *n* son of ਅਜ, Dashrath.

ਅਜਪ [əjap], **ਅਜਪਾ** [əjapa] *adj* which cannot be recited constantly. 2 who rears goats. 3 *Skt* अजप *n* per yog, recitation of God’s name in silence; mental recitation while thinking of characters ‘ਰੈ’ and ‘ਸ’ (‘ਹੈਸ’ known as gayatri mantr) with each inhalation and exhalation, respectively.

ਅਜਪਾਜਪ [əjəpajap] *n* mental recitation without the help of the tongue. “*əjəpa jap nə visre.*”—*var mala m 1*. “*atam updes bhes sājəm ko jap su əjəpa jap.*”—*həjare 10*. 2 *adj* recitation of the transcendent Creator. 3 recitation without the aid of a rosary. 4 See **ਅਜਪਾ** 3.

ਅਜਪੈ [əjəpe] *P* ۱۱ *adv* for, for the sake of. 2 therefore.

ਅਜਬ [əjab] *A* ۱۱ *adj* surprising, strange, novel. “*əjab kām karte harī kere.*”—*majh a m 3*. 2 a resident of Daroli and brother of Umar Shah, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. Appointed as a masand (Sikh preacher-cum-collector), he served the congregation at Amritsar. See **ਭਚੋਲੀ** and **ਨੌਦ ਚੰਦ**.

ਅਜਬ ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjab əjaba] *adj* stranger than the strange, strangest. “*pəit̥t̥ udharən əjab əjaba.*”—*BG*

ਅਜਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjab sīgh] See **ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਅਜਬਾ [əjba] a varṇik metre also called akva, kanya and tirṇa. It is a stanza of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, 5.

Example:

laggē trā, bhagē bhirē.

rosē rujhe, astē jujhe—*ramav*

ਅਜਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [əjbakriti] ਅਜਬ-ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ a strange form, quaint shape. "əjbakriti hē."—*japu*

ਅਜਮ [əjəm] *A* اجم *adj* mute, dumb. 2 *n* The Arabs call Iran and Turan ajəm because they regard it as a country of dumb people. As compared with them they do not consider the latter as good speakers. "hakayat sunidem sahe ajəm."—*hakayat* 8.

ਅਜਮਤ [əjmat] *A* اجمت *glory, greatness. 2 grandeur, veneration. 3 a miracle. "səra man ke azmat den"—GPS.*

ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ [əjmauna] *v* to test, try, put on trial, experiment with.

ਅਜ ਮਹ ਤਾ ਮਹੀ [əz mah ta mahi] *P* از ماه تا ماه *from the moon to the fish, or from the sky to the underworld. See ਅਜ 10.*

ਅਜਮਾਨਾ [əjmana] *See* ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ

ਅਜਮਾਯਸ਼ [əjmayəʃ] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial, an examination. *See* ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਜਮੀਧ [əjmidh] *See* ਹਸਿਨਪੁਰ.

ਅਜਮੁਖ [əjmukh] *n* one whose face is like that of a goat, son of Brahma. *See* ਦਭ 2

ਅਜਮੇਧ [əjmedh] *n* an oblation accompanied by the killing of a goat. "gavalābh əjmedh əneka."—*ramay.*

ਅਜਮੇਰ [əjmer] अजमेर *n* a town founded by Raja Ajaypal of the Chauhan dynasty in Sammat 202, which is now an important city in Rajputana. Here is the mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti' who died in

This Muslim saint was born in central Asia in 1142 AD. He visited Samarkand, Baghdad, Jilan, Hamadan and Mecca in pursuit of religious knowledge. He was greatly influenced by the Sufi Saint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani.

He reached Ajmer in 1166 AD and preached Islam till the age of seventy. After converting a Hindu saint of Ajmer into a Muslim, he married a Rajput woman. His daughter, Bibi Hafiza Jamal, also preached Islam far and wide. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims visit his mausoleum from far off places.

1235 AD It is called Khwaja Sahib di Dargah. In history books a wonderful story is related about it. In the course of an expedition, attendants of the Dargah used to unstring the bows of the commanders and keep them in the mausoleum for the night. The following morning he, whose bow was found duly strung, was considered one chosen by God to lead the expedition and become the ruler. Per the custom, when Darashakoh's bow was found strung, Aurangzeb after being enthroned, got the whole matter examined and discovered that there was a tunnel connecting the room where bows were placed with the house of the priest who used to string one of the bows during the night. "ni ghār te surāg ke rahu. jai mujavar mādīr mahu. ādār dehī kaman cādhār. is bīdhī rakhi banāt banāt."—*GPS.*

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əjmer sīgh] *See* ਬਹਮੀ ਬਾਹ.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਚੰਦ [əjmer cād] son of Raja Bhim Chand who without any reason but like his father, was an opponent of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਾਣ ਚੜ੍ਹਨੀ [əjmer vic kaman cāhni] *See* ਅਜਮੇਰ.

ਅਜਯ [əjay] *adj* unconquerable, invincible

ਅਜਯਾ [əjya] *Skt n* hemp, cannabis. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used this word in place of a nanny goat. "əjya ədhin lāte pəram pəvitr bhāi."—*BGK.*

ਅਜਰ [əjar] *adj* intolerable. "sadhu ke sōgī əjar sahe."—*sukhmani. 2 Skt sans ਜਰਾ* (old age), ever young, new. 3 *A* ੫ *n* reaction, consequence. 4 *See* ਅਜਿਰ 2. 5 who never gets old; ideas "əjar gəhu jārīle əmər gəhu marīle."—*maru m 1.*

ਅਜਰਸੁਖ [əjarsukh] *adj* ever new happiness, permanent comfort.

ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ [əjar jərna] *v* to tolerate the intolerable, digest the indigestible. "əjar pad kece jərəu."—*kālī m 5.*

ਅਜਰਪਦ [əjər pəd] See ਅਜਰ ਜਰਪਦ.

ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [əjraɪl], ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [əjraɪl] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ
“əjraɪl pharešta tɪlu pɪrə ɣhəni.”—*gəu var 1 m 5*.

ਅਜਰਾਨਾ ਕਲਾਂ [əjraɪna kalā] a village in tehsil
Thanesar of Karnal district. It has a gurdwara
named after Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਅਜਰਾਮਰ [əjramər], ਅਜਰਾਵਰ [əjraɪvər] *Skt* ਅਜਰਾਮਰ
adj free from old age and death. 2 better than
gods, i.e. lord of gods. “hū əjraɪvər əmər tū.”
—*maru ə m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਅਜਰਾਵਰ, spread on the
way, scattered on the road. “latta heth lətarie
əjraɪvər ɣhahu.”—*BG*

ਅਜਲ [əjəl] *adj* without water. 2 *A* اَجَل *n* time to
die. 3 death. 4 appointed time. 5 old,
venerable (person). 6 *A* اَجَل *n* beginning. 7 time
past that cannot be determined.

ਅਜਵ [əjəv] without movement. 2 weak. 3 See
ਅਜਰ, 4 *A* اَجْر *a* limb.

ਅਜਵਾਇਨ [əjvaɪn], ਅਜਵਾਯਨ [əjvaɪn] *Skt* ਜਵਾਨਿਕਾ
and ਯਵਾਨੀ *n* parsley seed or plant resembling
aniseed; a kind of medicine beneficial for
digestion. “yāko ənupan əjvaɪn.”—*NP*. See
ਅਭਪਹਿਰੀ and ਜਵਾਯਨ.

ਅਜਾ [əjə] *n* a nanny goat. “əjə bhogāt kəd
mulā.”—*sehas m 5*. 2 wealth. 3 nature. “jīh
satta ke əjə əlāba.”—*NP*. 4 *adj* unborn, free of
birth. “əjə hē, əjə hē.”—*japu 5* a vērnik metre,
also called əjən. It has four lines, each being
organised as KS, SLS, I, S :

Example:

əjite jīt jītke,
əbhīn bhaj bhūru hve,
sɪdhare cinraɪ pe,
səthoi sərb sath ke.—*kalki*.

6 *A* اَجْل limbs, collectively so regarded.

ਅਜਾਂ [əzā] *P* اِجْز part from that, with or by means
of that. 2 for him.

ਅਜਾਅ [əjə-a], ਅਜਾਇ [əjəɪ], ਅਜਾਇ [əjəɪ] *S* ਅਜਾਏ
A اَجْء *adj* useless, for nothing. “mūda mūd

əjəɪ.”—*s kabir*. “so dīn jat əjəɪ”—*gəu m 5*.
2 unborn, eternal. “əjəɪ jərabɪn.”—*saveye 33*.
3 who has no place; not living at any particular
place. “namastə əjəɪ.”—*japu*.

ਅਜਾਇਬ [əjaɪb] *P* اَجْء plural of ਅਜੀਬ and ਅਜੀਬ,
strange, quaint, majestic. “əjaɪb bɪrbhute.”
—*japu 2* brother of Umar Shah and Ajab and
a loving disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਅਜਬ
ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjaɪb sɪɣh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਾਈ [əjaɪ] in vain, useless. See ਅਜਾਇ.
“manmukh karam kəɪ əjaɪ.”—*prabha ə m 5*. 2 a
wrong place. “bhula phɪrə əjaɪ.”—*prabha m 1*.

ਅਜਾਏ [əjaɪ] See ਅਜਾਇ

ਅਜਾਹ [əjah] without a specific place. “əjah
hē.”—*japu 2* اَجْء *n* a curtain, screen. 3 a cover
for the pillow, quilt, etc.

ਅਜਾਹੀ [əjahi] *adj* unestimated, inestimable,
beyond estimation. “əməɪ əjahi həri mɪle.”
—*oṣṅkar*. “toləu nam əjahi.”—*maru m 1*.
“satiguru le magəu nam əjahi.”—*maru solhe*
m 4. 2 *adv* without asking for, without
begging. 3 *Skt* अजायिन् *adj* (one) who does not
beg or ask for.

ਅਜਾਣ [əjan], ਅਜਾਣਤਾ [əjanəta] *adj* devoid of
knowledge, unknowing, ignorant. “soi əjan,
kəhē me jana.”—*asa m 5* “pukarəta əjanəta.”
—*var sar m 1*. ‘reads the scripture but
understands it not.’ *S* ਅਜਾਣਿਏ.

ਅਜਾਤ [əjat] *Skt* अजात *adj* who is not born. “əjat
hē.”—*japu 2* *Skt* अजात untraced, unknown,
without trace. “kɪɪpən bən bah-hī əjat 5ɣ lah-
hī.”—*VN*. ‘With alacrity they strike with
swords and arrows and unknowingly cut off
the limbs’. 3 See ਅਜਾਤਿ 2 and 3

ਅਜਾਤ ਬੜੂ [əjat ʂəru] *adj* whose enemy is not
born; without any enemy. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.
3 King Yudhishtīr. 4 a scholarly king of
Kashi who imparted spiritual instruction to a
Brahman. 5 Bimbsar’s son and king of

‘See Koshiak Upnashad, Ch. 4

Rajgrih who killed his father but later repented a lot and became a Buddhist. He ascended the throne around 554 BC and died in 527 BC. Darshak was the son of Ajatshatru and Uday was his grandson.

ਅਜਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ [ajat sagar] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ [ajat pēthi] members of an Udasi sect founded by Bhagat Bhagvan Surjan Das belonged to this sect. His seat was at Ajneval in Gujranwala district. He described himself as free from any sham or sect, for which his followers came to be known as Ajat Panthi. Surjan Das compiled a granth named "Ajat Sagar".

ਅਜਾਤਿ [ajati] adj without caste. "jati me na ave so ajati ke ke jan jiy."—*gyan* 2 of a low caste. "jati ajati namu jini dhiaia, tinx param padarath para."—*vad chāt m* 4. 3 P ۱۱ free, unbound, without shackles. "jo lauda prabhī kia ajati."—*asa m* 5. 'The disciple whom the master has set free.'

ਅਜਾਤੁ [ajatu] adj belonging to a low caste. "suansatr ajatu sabh te."—*keda ravidas*. 'A dog-eater belongs to the lowest caste.' See ਜੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਹੂ.

ਅਜਾਦ [ajad] See ਅਜਾਦ. "ajad he."—*japu*

ਅਜਾਦਿ [ajadi] ਅਜ — ਅਦਿ Brahma, etc.

ਅਜਾਦੀ [ajadi] See ਅਜਾਦਿ and ਅਜਾਦੀ.

ਅਜਾਨ [ajan] adj without knowledge, ignorant. "jane kahā ajan."—*GPS*. 2 *Skr* ਅਜਾਨੁ adj upto the knee. "bhuj bār ajan."—*ramav*. 3 A ۱۱ advertisement. 4 a call from the mosque or its minar for Muslim prayer, also called bāg The practice of azaan commenced from the time of prophet Muhammad. According to rules, azaan call is given with face towards Mecca and ears plugged with fingers. Foul men, drunkards and women do not have the right to give this call.

ਅਜਾਨੰਦ [ajanād] n a nanny goat's offspring, a

billy goat. 2 son of King Aj, Dashrath. "ajanād juko sātō lok jant"—*carrtr* 102

ਅਜਾਪ [ajap] adj which cannot be recited, which has no recitation. "jap ke kriye te jape payat ajap dev."—*akal*

ਅਜਾਪ ਜਾਪ [ajap jap] adj reciting the name of One (God) who cannot be contained in repetition. 2 See ਅਜਾਪਾ ਜਾਪ. "ajap jap jap-hi"—*suraj*.

ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [ajapal singh baba] The antecedents of Baba Ajapal Singh are not known to any one. In which town or family he took birth, of this nothing is known. He was a teacher of weaponry, a reciter of the divine Nam and was the embodiment of meditation. Reference to his aiding some Rajput noble of Bhadra town in Rajputana in Sammat 1812, and to his stay in a jungle of Jind near Patiala have come down but their full details are not available. During Sammat 1830 this revered person stayed in a grove near Nabha and continued to live there till his death. Here he preached the Sikh faith and imparted weapon-training with full zeal and fervour. His weapons are still displayed in the gurdwara here. His great devotee, Baba Sarup Singh, was among my (the author's) elders. After the death of Baba Ajapal Singh, he was appointed chief priest of the gurdwara. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. ਅਜਾ ਪੁਸ਼ੁਨ [aja prasun] a billy lamb, a goatling. —*GV* 10.

ਅਜਾਬ [ajab] A ۱۱ pain, suffering. 2 calamity, adversity. 3 admonition about hell. "toba pukare jo pavē ajab."—*nasihat* 4 See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜਾਬਾ. "prikh sah ajab."—*GPS*. "šabād rababī rag ajab."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਬਾ [ajaba] A ۱۱ adj strange, wonderful, surprising. "avilokāt he nīj rup ajaba."—*NP* See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

¹Baba Ji passed away on Jeth Sudi Sammat 1869

ਅਜਮਰ [əjamər], ਅਜਮਲ [əjaməl], ਅਜਮਲੁ [əjaməlu], ਅਜਮਿਲ [əjamɪl] ਅਜ (birthless) ਅਮਰ (deathless) *n* a wicked brahman of Kanauj who married a prostitute. Ten sons were born to her. In Bhagatmal and Bhagvat it is mentioned that the youngest son was named Narayan. So Ajamal got liberated, found salvation because he would repeat the name Narayan.¹ "bīadh ajamalu tariale."—*gau namdev*.

ਅਜਮੇਧ [əjamedh] See ਅਜਮੇਧ.

ਅਜਮੇਲ [əjamel] See ਅਜਮਿਲ.

ਅਜਾਯ [əjay] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth. 2 without ਜਾਯ (any particular place).

ਅਜਾਯਬ [əjayəb] See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

ਅਜਾਰ [əjar] *P* ۱۱۱ *n* torment, suffering, distress. "dax əjar gərib nū."—*mag*. 2 See ਇਜਾਰ.

ਅਜਾਰਾ [əjara] a contract. See ਇਜਾਰਾ. "səbh desən par bādh əjare"—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਲੀ [əjali] *n* a goatherd, shepherd. "təschin ek əjail əyo."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਿਤ [əjɪt] *adj* invincible.

ਅਜਿਤੋਂਦ੍ਰੀ [əjɪtəndri] *Skt* अजितेन्द्रिय *adj* who has no control over his senses.

ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ [əjɪt gɪl] a village in tehsil and police station of Kot Kapura in Faridkot state. About one furlong south of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed here and adorned his turban. There is no building except only a platform of the shrine. The place is also called Guruser.

It is about two miles east of the railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

ਅਜਿੱਤਾ [əjɪtta] a Randhava jatt, headman of village Pakkho in Gurdaspur district who attained salvation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. His conversation with the Guru figures in detail in the Janam Sakhis.

ਅਜਿਨ [əjɪn] *Skt* *n* a skin, hide. 2 a goat's hide. 3 a deer skin.

¹See Bhagwat Sakandh 6. Ch. 1, 2 and 3

ਅਜਿਰ [əjɪr] *Skt* *n* a courtyard, compound within the house. 2 air, wind. 3 body 4 a frog.

ਅਜੀ [əji] *part* a form of polite address.

ਅਜੀ [əji] *P* ۱۱۱ *part* from this, from this place.

ਅਜੀ ਅਮਰੀ [əji amri] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death "əji amri nivalka karəṁ vare."—*datt*.

ਅਜੀਹ [əjih] *adj* who has no tongue, sans taste. 2 dumb, mute. 3 which cannot be described in speech; inexpressible, ineffable.

ਅਜੀਜ [əji] 4 ۱۱۱ *adj* dear, lovable, beloved. 2 *n* a friend. "əjijul nivaɪ he."—*japu*. 3 God, the Creator.

ਅਜੀਜੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਜ [əjijul nivaɪ] *adj* (one) who bestows comfort on his devotees. See ਅਜੀਜ.

ਅਜੀਟਨ [əjɪtən] *E* Adjutant, an army assistant, who is a subordinate rank-holder and helps his army commander.

ਅਜੀਤ [əjɪt] See ਅਜਿਤ. "hə jʊg bir əjɪt bade ɪk kal duri mən sur karare."—*səloh*.

ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ [əjɪt sɪŋh] the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, born to Mata Sundari on 23 Magh Sammat 1743. He laid down his life fighting bravely in the battle at Chamkaur on 8 Poh Sammat 1761.

2 a son of a goldsmith adopted by Mata Sundari for his resemblance with her late son. Once when he put on weapons given by the tenth Guru to Mata Sahib Kaur, and also trimmed his hair, Mata Sundari disowned him. Emperor Farrukhsiyar got him killed on the charge of murdering a poor beggar in Sammat 1775. His mausoleum is near Sabzi Mandi in Delhi where a sect named after him holds the annual fair. See ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 according to Banda Sikhs, son of Baba Banda Bahadur born in Sammat 1777.

4 son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur born in Sammat 1736 who died in Sammat 1781. King Farrukhsiyar is supposed to have

married his daughter.

5 son of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala born to Rani Anand Kaur on Bhadon Sudi 6 Sammat 1866 (1 August 1809 AD). He was the younger brother of Maharaja Karam Singh. 6 Ajit Singh Sandhavalha who killed Maharaja Sher Singh, king of Lahore with his gun before he was put to death. See ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 7 See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ 4 and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਅਜੀਤ ਗਰੁੱ [ajit garh] There is a gurdwara to the north of Bandar village, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh who came here from Bhagta. It has 14 ghumanon of land donated by the village.

The gurdwara was first raised by Sant Sampuran Singh. A fair is held here on 1st of Baisakh and on Lohri.

This village is in police station Baghevala, tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, 9 miles east of the nearest railway station Jaito.

ਅਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਠਾ [ajito mata] See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਠਾ.

ਅਜੀਬ [ajib] *A* عجیب *adj* strange, uncommon, supernatural.

ਅਜੀਮ [ajim] *A* عظيم *adj* great, eminent. "hariphul ajime."—japu. 'stronger than the competitors, that is strongest of all.'

ਅਜੀਮਾਬਾਦ [ajimabad] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਅਜੀਮੁਸ਼ਾਨ [ajimusshan] *A* عظیم الشان *adj* exercising great influence; claiming majesty.

ਅਜਿਰਾ [ajiran] *Skt* अजीर्ण *adj* which does not become old. 2 *n* dyspepsia, عسر في Arabic/Persian, indigestion, also called ajran or mādagan. It is caused by overeating, exertion with filled stomach, untimely sleep, grief, swimming immediately after eating, etc. Fasting is good for a dyspeptic patient. Black cumin, coriander seed, pepper longum, black pepper, ginger, patra] (pollen of flowers), aniseed kernel, root of long pepper, citra, curcuma reclinata, myrobalan, shalbed, cardamom, common salt, black salt, all in

equal measure should be mixed to make curan. This should be taken in dozes of one and a half to two masas with water twice a day into a ground to cure dyspepsia.

ਅਜੀਵ [ajiv] *adj* inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. 2 inorganic matter.

ਅਜੁ [aju] *adv* today. "aju na suti kāt siu."—s farid. that is, 'in this human body.'

ਅਜੁਗਤ [ajugat] *Skt* अजुगुत *adj* which is not united, separate. 2 unworthy, improper. "sakhi vicit ajugā paikē."—JSBM.

ਅਜੁਟ [ajut] *adj* not united, separate. 2 unmatched, unique.

ਅਜੁਧਿਆ [ajudhya], ਅਜੁਧਾ [ajudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਾ.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] *P* اضر *adj* distressed, unhappy, grieved, distressed. 2 over-wrought, perplexed, its root is azurda. (causing pain, aggrieving)

ਅਜੁ [aju] *adj* sans birth, unborn. 2 immovable, motionless. "aju he."—japu. See ਜੁ. 3 part a vocative, 'yes sir.'

ਅਜੁਨੀ [ajuni] *Skt* अजुनि *adj* without origin. 2 unborn.

ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭ [ajuni sebhā], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵੀ [ajuni sabbhav], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵ [ajuni sabbhav] *Skt* अजुनि संभव *adj* who is not born through the vagina. 2 whose existence is not on account of another entity; self-perpetuating. 3 sans birth and self-existing. 4 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਅਜੁਪ [ajup] *Skt* अजुप *adj* without restriction or check, unbound. "namastē ajupe."—japu. 2 *Skt* guileness, innocent.

ਅਜੁਬਾ [ajuba] a four line matrik stanza, each line having eight matras with pauses at the end of each set of four matras, the last matra being guru. It is also known as jiven.

Example.

krudhyo bhai. sār jhar lai.

as sār chore. jenu nabh ore.—GV 6.

2 *A* عجيب *adj* strange, wonderful, supernatural.

ਅਜੇ [əje] adv now, yet. 2 even now, till now.

3 *Skt* ਅਜੇਯ *adj* not worthy of conquest.

ਅਜੇਅ [əjeə] See ਅਜੇਯ.

ਅਜੇਹਾ [əjeɦa] *adj* like this, similar, of this sort.

ਅਜੇਯ [əjej] *Skt* which is not worth conquering.

"əjejā abheyā."—*V/V*

ਅਜੇਵ [əjev] See ਅਜੇਯ "əjev haṇ."—*akal* 2 See

ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜੀਬ "rudravtar sūdar əjev"—*datt*

3 ਅਜ-ਦੇਵ like Brahma.

ਅਜੇਵੀ [əjevi] See ਅਜੇਵ. "ələkh əbhevi adī əjevi."—*kalki*

ਅਜੇ [əje] till now, See ਅਜੇ 1. "əje su rəbu nə

bəhurio."—*s farid*. 2 ਅਜਯ *n* defeat, rout,

reversal. 3 *adj* whom it is difficult to conquer;

invincible. "əje əle."—*japu* 4 *n* the Creator,

God. "əje gəg jal ətəl əṛkh sṛgətī səbh navr."

—*savaye m 5 ka 5* Raja Aj, grandfather of Ram

Chandar. "əje su rove bhukhṛa khar."—*ram var*

1 *m 1*. 'Raja Aj wept after abdicating the

throne while begging alms in separation from

queen Indumati.' See ਏਏਮਭੀ.

ਅਜੀ ਜਿੰਘ [əje sɪg] son of king Janmejāy born

to a slave girl. "əje sɪg rakhyo rājiputr

surā."—*janmejāy*.

ਅਜੀ ਜੇ [əje ʃe] *adj* who conquered the unconque-

rable.

ਅਜੀਮਲ [əjeməl] See ਅਜਾਮਿਲ. "əjeməl kio bekōṭh-

hī than."—*gūḍ namdev*.

ਅਜੇ [əzo] *P*, *J* part from him, from that.

ਅਜੋਹ [əjoh] *adj* invisible. 2 beyond estimation.

"əjoni əche adī ədve əjohā."—*akal*

ਅਜੋਗ [əjog] *Skt* ਅਜੋਗ *adj* improper, inappropriate.

2 incapable. 3 without proper relation.

ਅਜੋਧ [əjodh] *Skt* ਅਜੋਧ *adj* who cannot be fought

against "əjodhasc."—*gyan*.

ਅਜੋਧਨ [əjodhan] See ਪਥਪਟਨ 2 See ਅਯੋਧਨ.

ਅਜੋਨ [əjon], ਅਜੋਨਿ [əjonī], ਅਜੋਨੀ [əjoni] *Skt* ਅਜੋਨਿ

adj who does not come through the vagina,

beyond birth.

ਅਜੋਨੀਸੰਭਵ [əjonisābhav] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ "əjoni

sābhəu na tisu bhau nā bhārma."—*sor m 1*.

"əbīnasī əcəl əjonisābhəu."—*savaye m 4 ka*

ਅਜੇ [əp], ਅਜੇ [əj] *adjeven* now, upto now. "əp

na patīar nigam bhāe sakhi."—*jet ravdas*.

ਅਜੰਗਮ [əjəṅgam] See ਭੰਪਕ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. 2 *adj* who

does not walk around; stationary.

ਅਜੰਨ [əjən] See ਅਜਾ. 2 ਅਜਨਜ. See ਜਨਜ.

ਅਜੰਭ [əjəbh] *Skt* *adj* toothless. 2 *n* a frog.

ਅਜੰਮ [əjəm] ਅਜਨਮ. "əjəm he."—*japu*

ਅੱਜਭ [əjjə] *n* a flock, herd (of goats or sheep)

ਅਭਭ [əjhar] *adj* which does not drop or fall

off. 2 without dropping

ਅਭਾਤ [əjhat] *adj* which cannot be glanced at or

peeped into, invisible. "kī əjhataṣ."—*gyan*.

ਅਭਾਪ [əjhəp] *adj* without a cover or screen,

uncovered 2 without sloth or lassitude; active.

See ਭਾਪ.

ਅਭੁ [əjhu] *n* a tear.

ਅਭੁਭ [əjhujh] *adj* who cannot be fought against.

"əjhujh he."—*japu*

ਅਭੰਭ [əjhəjh] *adj* not trembling, steady. See ਭੰਭ

. "əjhəjh he."—*japu*

ਅਭਾਣ [əjan] *adj* without gyan (knowledge),

ignorant, naive. 2 a child. 3 ignorance,

naivety.

ਅਟ [ət] *Skt* ਅਟ *vr* to go about, loiter, wander.

2 *n* pricking, planting, driving into. "pəg me

ət kātək jese."—*krīsan*.

ਅਟਕ [ətək] *n* an obstacle, obstruction. 2 an

impediment. 3 River Atak (Indus). 4 a town¹

on the bank of river Atak; a district of this

name in Rawalpindi division also named

Campbellpur.

ਅਟਕਣਾ [ətəkna], ਅਟਕਨਾ [ətəkna] *v* to stop, slay

(temporarily). 2 to fall in love. "ətkio sut

banitā sṛg."—*kan m 5*. "əṭək rāhī ləkh rāj

kumārā."—*caritr 312*.

¹Fort of Atak was built on emperor Akbar's order in 1583

AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh further fortified it and

stationed a large army there.



DARBAR BABA ATTALRAI JI – SRI AMRITSAR

ਅਟਕਰ [ətkər] See ਅਟਕਲ "tāki naṣ ghat ətkərio."—*caritr* 124 'thought of a trick to destroy him'.

ਅਟਕਲ [ətkəl] *n* a guess. 2 a thought. 3 an estimate. 4 a know-how; plan.

ਅਟਕਲਨਾ [ətkalna] *v* to guess, evaluate. 2 to consider. 3 to appraise, estimate. "paraia chidr ətkale."—*asa* m 4.

ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ [ətkauṇa], ਅਟਕਾਵਨ [ətkavan] *v* to stop, hinder "bahuri bahuri ətkavsi re."—*maru* m 5 'gets involved again and again in vices'

ਅਟਨ [ətan] See ਔਟਣ and ਔਟਣਾ. 2 *Skt* ਅਟਨ *n* a stroll, walk, travel.

ਅਟਪਟਾ [ətpəta] *adj* topsy turvy. "gīnat gīni əti ətpəti."—*NP*. 'high and low.' 2 hard, difficult. 3 tangled. 4 gone astray, stumbled.

ਅਟਲ [ətal] *adj* unmoving, firmly settled; inevitable. "ətal bacan sadhujana."—*brls* m 5. 2 *Skt* अटल a tower, fort. "bhe nirbhau harī ətal."—*saveye* m 3 *ke*. 'Free of fear is God's fort'. 3 See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲ ਬਾਬਾ [ətal baba] See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲ [ətalmaṇḍal] *n* a true and holy congregation. 2 a stage of spiritual knowledge. 3 a region of the Pole Star.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲੀ [ətalmaṇḍali] *n* the Pole Star with its fixed position. "gavhi guṇ dhomu ətalmaṇḍali."—*saveye* m 1 *ke*.

ਅਟਲਰਾਇ ਜੀ [ətalraī jī] son of Guru Hargobind and Mata Mahadevi (Mata Nanki ji, according to Suraj Prakash) was born at Amritsar in Sammat 1676 and died at the same place on Savan Badi 10 (Assu Badi 10 as per GPS) Sammat 1685. His memorial is a nine-storey building. Its foundation was laid in Sammat 1835 by Sikh devotees; then Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia got some storeys added; verandahs of some storeys are 'His memorial is a nine storey building, corresponding to his death at the age of nine.

yet to be completed. Here cooked food is always kept ready for visitors by the city-dwellers. No wonder, there goes the saying — "baba ətal, pakki pakai ghall."

ਅਟਲਾਧਾ [ətladha] *adj* unavoidable, sure, inevitable. "ik sadhubacan ətladha"—*sar* m 5.

ਅਟਵੀ [ətvī], ਅਟਵੀ [ətvī] *Skt* अटवी *n* a forest, wood, jungle. "mehā udian ətvī te kadhe."—*sar* m 5

ਅਟਾ [əta] *Skt* अट्ट *n* a windy upper storey of a building. See *E* Attic.

ਅਟਾਕ [ətak] *n* a shield; a cover against the blow of a weapon. "ətak ote."—*ramav*.

ਅਟਾਟ [ətat] *adj* without caste or sub-caste, See ਟਾਟ. "ətatasc."—*gyan*.

ਅਟਾਰ [ətar] *adj* stable, constant. "harī simrat əmar ətare."—*maru* m 5

ਅਟਾਰੀ [ətarī] an attic See ਅਟਾ. 2 a town in Amritsar district, jats of Siddhu sub-caste live here. Most renowned of them was the hero of Sikh faith Sardar Sham Singh, the supreme patriot and the Sikh general who attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle of Sabhraon on 10 February 1846.

His daughter Nanki was married with great pomp and show on March 1837 to Naunihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. ਅਟਾਲ [ətal] *adj* unflinching, sure, certain. "tohi bhag me likhyo ətal."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* अटाल *n* dome. 3 a heap, pile.

ਅਟਿਆ [ətra] See ਔਟਣਾ. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਅਟੀ [əti] short form for ਅਟਵੀ a hazardous jungle. "əti bikṛi."—*ramav*. 2 See ਅਟਨ and ਔਟਣਾ.

ਅਟੁਟ [ətuṭ], ਅਟੁਟ [ətuṭ] *adj* flawless, unbreakable, inviolable, firm. 2 inexhaustible, whole.

ਅਟੇਟ [əteṭ] *adj* without deficiency, integral 2 See ਟੇਟਾ.

ਅਟੇਰਨ [əteran] *n* a reel or frame for making hank of yarn; a tabor-like appliance to roll yarn on it. "punhi əteran ki bidhi preran."

—GPS 2 a kind of spider also called kahṇa. See ਅਟੋਰੁ. 3 the process of making hank of yarn. "sahit priti ke kārḥi aṭerān."—GPS.

ਅਟੋਰਨਾ [əṭərnə] *v* to rotate, revolve 2 to make hank of yarn around a reel. 3 to deceive; to entangle in some problem.

ਅਟੋਰੁ [əṭeru] *n* an insect which can move around; a long-legged spider; a kahṇa "aṭeru ko kəṇḥya nām."—akal 2 an implement for making hank of yarn. 3 one who makes a hank of yarn.

ਔਟ [əṭt] *Sk* ਅਤੁ *vr* to exacerbate; to cause pain; to insult, to be subtle.

ਔਟਹਾਸ [əṭt-has] *Sk* ਅਟੁਹਾਸ *n* a loud laughter, a guffaw.

ਔਟਣ [əṭṭən] *n* a corn on the skin (caused by friction), stiffness of the skin. "aṭṭan pāre āguṣṭ āguri, icat panacoj ko dhar."—GPS 2 See ਔਟਣਾ.

ਔਟਣਾ [əṭṭna] *v* to fill up, complete. "garab aṭia trisna jāḥi."—sri m 3. "sara dīnu laicī aṭia."—var gāu / m 4. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਔਟਾ [əṭta] *n* a skin of yarn wound around a reel. 2 an estimate, a guess.

ਔਟੀ [əṭti] *n* feminine of ਔਟਾ 1. 2 completely filled up like a ditch or a trench. 3 Po untwisted multi-strand yarn used on ceremonial occasions.

ਅਠ [əṭh] *Sk* ਅਤੁ *vr* to go. 2 *Sk* ਅਠ *adj* eight.

ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਫੀਸ [əṭh əṭharḥi bārḥi bis]—*rātarumala*. eight prominent demigods, eighteen castes, twelve signs of Zodiac, twenty years reign of each of the three gods.¹ 2 eight parts of yog, eighteen accomplishments, twelve virtues as listed in Bhagvat, (acquisition of wealth, nobility of descent, beauty, penance, learning, faultlessness, lustre, dignity, effort, strength, philosophy and acumen); twenty means of salvation mentioned in yog rahasya

¹Twenty years were reserved for each god to rule. His turn came after sixty years.

(truth, hatred of theft, celibacy, abnegation, non-violence, ablution, contentment, penance, education, exertion, meditation, saintly company, charity, benefaction, meekness, mental happiness, performance of yog, faith, worship and spiritual knowledge).

ਅਠਸਠ [əṭhsəṭh], ਅਠਸਠਿ [əṭhsəṭhi] *Sk* ਅਸੁ ਸਤ੍ਰਿ, sixty eight. 2 In the Sikh scripture the figure, sixty eight, points to the pilgrimage centres of the Hindus. In the line. "sunāte aṭhsəṭhi kārṇānu."—japu. the Guru refers to all places of pilgrimage.

The Hindu scriptures differ from one another as to the exact number of their holy places. Many texts give a much larger number; in the 22nd chapter of Matsya Puran 222 holy places are mentioned; Bhavish Puran's nagar section Ch. 102, has a different number.

In Kapil Tantar the following sixty eight places of pilgrimage are given: Oankar Ayodhya, Avantika, Eravati, Shatdru, Sarasvati, Saryu, Sindhu, Shipra, Shon, Shrishelli, Shri Rang, Haridwar, Kapal Mochan, Kapilodak, Kashi, Kanchi, Kalanjar, Kaveri, Kurukshetra, Kedarnath, Koshiki, Gaya, Gokaran, Godavri, Gomati, Govardhan, Ganga Sagar, Gandaka, Gharghara, Charmvati, Chitarkuṭ, Chandarbhaga, Jaganath, Jawalamukhi, Tapti, Tamraparni Tungbhadra, Dashashvmedh, Drishdavati, Dvarika, Dhara, Narmada, Nagtirth, Naimish, Pushkar, Prayag Triveni Sangam, Prithudak, Badri Narayan, Bhadreshvar, Bhimeshvar, Bhrigutung, Mahakal, Mahabodhi, Mathura, Mansarovar, Mayapuri, Mandakini, Yamuna, Rameshwar, Vitsata, Vindhya, Vipash, Vimleshwar, Vena, Vatarvati, Vaishnavi and Vaidaynath.

ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əṭhsəṭhi tīrəṭh] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. 2 a specific place near Dukhbhanjani and Thara

Sahib on the bank of Sri Amritsar tank, where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn "aṭhsaṭhi tirāṭh jeh sadhu pəg dhārhi" — *ram m 5* This spot was also visited by Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das. Located here is a temple with a small golden umbrella; built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਨਸਰੋ [aṭhsaṭhe] See ਅਨਸਰਿ "dās aṭha aṭhsaṭhe care khari." — *dhana ravdas*. 'eighteen purans, sixty eight pilgrimage centres.'

ਅਨ ਸਾਖੀ [aṭh sakhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ.

ਅਨ ਕਾਠਾ [aṭh kaṭha] *Sk* अष्टकाष्टा eight directions. 2 one who has two feet, two knees, two arms, chest and head (skull) all hard like wood; a strong-bodied person.

ਅਨਕਾਠਾ ਮਨ [aṭhkaṭha man] See ਅਨ ਕਾਠਾ. the mind running in eight directions; volatile mind.

ਅਨਕੂਲ [aṭhkuḷ] See ਅਨੂ ਕੂਲ.

ਅਨਕੋਲੀ [aṭhkheli] *adj* clever, smart; who plays many games. 2 He who has learnt several miracles by wandering in all directions.

ਅਨਕੋਭ [aṭhkhāḍ] eight parts. 2 rejection of eight evils. "aṭhi pəhiri aṭhkhāḍ." — *var majh m 2*. 'eight parts of the human character including five senses, that is, sex, anger, greed, love and pride as also three qualities of maya'. 3 four castes and four stages of life. 4 four castes and four religions. "aṭh khāḍ pakhāḍ mahi gurumat i kmən i kkh dhriya." — *BG*

ਅਨ ਜੋਗਣੀਆਂ [aṭh jogniā] See ਜੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਅਨਟ [aṭhaṭ], **ਅਨੱਟ** [aṭhaṭṭ] *adj* not established for or by some one, existing by or itself 2 See ਬੰਟ.

ਅਨਤਰ [aṭhatar] *adj* seventy-eight.

ਅਨਤਰਾ [aṭhātra] *adj* seventy-eighth. See ਆਚਨ ਅਨਤਰੇ.

ਅਨਦਸ [aṭhdas] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen spiritual attainments. "jau

gurdev aṭhdas bīuhar." — *bher namdev* 4 eighteen castes. See ਦਸਾਨ ਵਰਨ.

ਅਨਦਸ ਗੰਠੀ ਖੋਲੈ ਜੋਇ [aṭhdas gāṭhi khole joī] — *rātanmala* whoever unties the eighteen knots; whoever forsakes the fallacy of caste distinctions.

ਅਨਦਸ ਵਰਨ [aṭhdas varan] See ਦਸ ਅਨ ਵਰਨ.

ਅਨਪਹਿਰੀ [aṭhpəhīri] *n* parsley seed that is kept soaked in water for twenty four hours in a brand new earthen pot and is then ground and drunk in the morning as a cure for indigestion and fever.

ਅਨ ਪਹਿਰੀਆ [aṭh pəhīriā] *adj* (one) who takes only one meal in twenty four hours.

ਅਨਪੁਰੀਆ [aṭhpuriā] in the Purans eight imagined cities of eight gods : Indar's Devadhani, Agini's Agneyi, Yam's Sanyamni, Nairiti of Nairit; Varuni of Varun; Paun's Vayavi; moon's Vibhavari and Shiv's Aishani.

ਅਨਰਾਹਾ [aṭhraha] *Sk* निरुद्धता ਬੰਧਨਾ ਦੇਸ the death of a child on the eighteenth day after birth or after eighteen months. Believers in mysticism hold that this disease is caused by yoginis (female attendants of the goddess Durga) but it is not true that death occurs at the count of eight alone. Scholars have mentioned three types of barren women:

(a) kak bādhya — who bears one child but none there after.

(b) garabharavi — who conceives but aborts.

(c) mritvatsa — whose children die young.

This type is said to suffer from aṭhraha. This is caused by some defect in the mother's mensural outflow or father's semen, and its commonest cause is syphilis. When a foetus is not fed to proper nourishment, its blood gets polluted and death becomes inevitable.

The best treatment is for parents to keep their bodies free from disease, stop coition after pregnancy. the mother should observe

moderation in eating and drinking, consuming less salt and eating light food of milk, rice, etc. She should spend more time in fresh air and wear clean clothes.

A mixture of physodis flexussa, turmeric, chitra curcuma, cedar, myrobalan, cardamon, warmwood, curcuma reclinate, coral ast parsley, kernel of the seed of water lily, sunflower, extract of root of barberry, red sandalwood, emblica ribes, all in equal measure should be ground and kept in a duly corked bottle. If the expectant mother takes this mixture with water for six months during conception but discontinues it in the beginning of the seventh, athraha gets ineffective.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara], ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara] *n* a period of eight days; the term is used for the week.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ ਰਾਪ [əṭhvara rap] See ਰਾਪ (b).

ਅਠਮ [əṭham] *adj* sans space; who has no place. "namastē aṭhame."—*japu*

ਅਠਾਰਹ [əṭharah] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen races of snakes. "tin kari jag aṭharah ghae."—*prabha a m 1*. Eight plus ten additional races of snakes are mentioned in books i.e. subuddhi, nādsari, prithuśrava, takṣak, aṣṭar, hem-malin, narādv, vajrdriṣṭi, vriṣ and kulir.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharah siddhi] eighteen miracles; eighteen powers. For eight siddhis refer to ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ; the other ten are :

- 1) anuramī (not feeling hunger and thirst);
- 2) dur śravaṇ (hearing from a distance);
- 3) dur darṣan (seeing from afar);
- 4) manoveg (proceeding at the speed of mind);
- 5) kam rup (changing into the desired form);
- 6) parkay praveṣ (entering into other's body);
- 7) svachād mṛtyu (death at one's own will);
- 8) surkriṣa (enjoying the company of gods);

9) sākāṣṭ siddhi (coming true of any wish), 10) apratihat gati (absence of hindrance while going somewhere). "nav nidhi aṭharah siddhi piche lagia phirhi."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਦਸ ਬੀਸ [əṭharah das bis] forty-eight. "sabhe putr ragān ke aṭharah das bis."—*ma sāg*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ [əṭharah bhar] the entire flora, the idea is that if one leaf is taken from each plant, it will amount to eighteen loads (each load is equal to five raw maunds) See ਭਾਰ. "aṭharah bhar banaspati."—*mala namdev*. "romavalī koṭī aṭharah bhar."—*bher a kabir*. 2 Mahabharat with its eighteen chapters. See ਭਾਰ ਅਠਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ [əṭharhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharhi siddhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਗੋਟ [əṭharhi got] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਘਾਏ [əṭharhi ghae] See ਅਠਾਰਹ 3.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਟੀਰਥ [əṭharhi tirath] See ਟੀਰਥ 11.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ [əṭharhi puran] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਰਣ [əṭharhi baran] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰ [əṭharhi bhar] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ [əṭharhi vidhya] knowledge of eighteen things; eighteen sciences or subjects: four Veds, six subordinate branches of Veds, mīmāṣa (through determination of a point), nyay (rule, equity), puran (mythology), manu smṛiti (manu's code of Hindu law), etc. ayur ved, dhanur ved, gūdhārav ved and niti sastra. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ, part 3, Ch 6. 2 See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਠਾਰਾਂ [əṭharā] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠੰਓ [əṭhiṭ] *adj* an eighth. "aṭhiṭ sir dhore navam nihore."—*ramav*.

ਅਠੂਰਾਂ [əṭhuṛā] *n* eight-legged insect, scorpion. "māṭri hot aṭhuṛa, nagi lage jaī."—*var majh m 2*.

ਅਠੰਤਰ [əṭhotar] *Skr* ਅਠੰਤਰ *adj* eight added to any sum. "jīusau tivē aṭhotar laya."—*BG* See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ and ਤਸਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਠੋਤਰੀ ਮਾਲਾ [əthotri mala] *n* a rosary of 108 beads. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਐਂਠ [ə(ɪ)h] See ਅਠ

ਐਂਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [ə(ɪ)h aṭharhī barhī bis] See ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ.

ਅਠ [əṭ] *Skṛ* ਭਵ *vr* to exert, spread, bring under control.

ਅਠਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [əṭan śah], ਅਠਨ ਸਾਹੀ [əṭan sahi] Bhai Ghanaiya, a khatri of Dhamman sub-caste belonging to village Sodora in Gujranwala district became a disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur as water carrier for the community kitchen. In the time of Guru Gobind Singh he served water to the injured Sikhs and Muslims at Anandpur without any discrimination. With this philanthropic act and also by giving first aid to the wounded, he earned the pleasure of the Guru. The Guru appointed him to a missionary seat and gave him his handkerchief as a symbol of benediction. After Bhai Ghanaiya, his seat was occupied by Bhai Sahaj Ram, Rana Ram, Lachhman Ram, Narayan Ram, Sahib Ram, Bhedar Ram, Santokh Ram, Aṭan Shah and Seva Ram, etc. Aṭan Shah and Seva Ram became great celebrities because of their services. Thus the name of Bhai Ghanaiya's sect became Aṭan Shahi and Sevapanthi. The famous Sevapanthi centre is at Thal in Sindh Sagar Doab.

Aṭan Shahi Sikhs and saints live on their earnings, earned through hard and honest labour. Earlier writers used ink of black hue prepared by them that came to be known as Aṭan Shahi ink.

ਅਠਾਰ [əṭar] *adj* without fear, fearless, intrepid.

ਅਠਾਰਾ [əṭar] *adj* without reproof, not reproved or rebuked. "aṭarāśc."—*gyan*.

ਅਠਾਣ [əṭan] See ਅਠਾਣਾ.

ਅਠੀਠ [əṭiṭh], ਅਠੀਠੁ [əṭiṭhu] *adj* unseen, invisible. "ghaṭiṭ ghaṭiṭ ḍiṭhu aṭiṭhu."—*srī e m l*.

ਅਠੋਲ [əṭol] *adj* not wobbling, not unsteady; firm, established

ਅਠੰਗ [əṭəṅg] *adj* without a sting or barb, without getting stung. See ਡੰਗ.

ਅਠੰਡ [əṭəṇḍ] *Skṛ* ਅਦਾਯ *adj* not punishable, unpunished.

ਅਠੰਬਰ [əṭəṇbar] *Skṛ* ਆਸ਼ਯ *n* outer show, display, ostentation. 2 affectation. 3 a tent. 4 a casing or cover, for pillow and quilt. 5 the sound of an elephant's cry or a trumpet. 6 ornamentation, ostentation. "nanak haḥh aṭābar kūrīa."—*var jet*

ਐੱਠ [əṭṭ] *adj* separate, different. 2 *Skṛ* ਭਵ *vr* to unite, encircle, attack, endeavour.

ਐੱਠਾ [əṭṭa] *v* to straighten, spread, dilate, open out, broaden.

ਐੱਠਾ [əṭṭa] *n* a sojourn, halting place. 2 a frame of steel, wood, etc. for knitting. 3 See ਆਠਾ.

ਐੱਠੀ [əṭṭi] *n* a heel. In Sanskrit, ਏਯੁਕ is a wall in which bones etc. are set; the structure of the heel resembles it.

ਅਠ [əṭh] *adj* half. 2 *n* half a damṛi (= one eighth of paisa). See ਅਠੁ.

ਅਠ ਅਠ [əṭh aṭh] *n* half of a half damṛi.

ਅਠਾਈ [əṭhai] *adj* two and a half. "pacanu ser aṭhai."—*gōu kabir*. See ਗਜ ਨਥ.

ਅਠਾਈ ਘਰ [əṭhai ghar] See ਢਾਈ ਘਰ.

ਅਠੁ [əṭhu] See ਅਠ. "aṭhu nā laḥḍarō mulu."—*var jet*

ਅਠੁਕ [əṭhuk], ਅਠੁਕ [əṭhuk] *adj* unapproachable, unreachable, difficult to reach.

ਅਠੁਣਾ [əṭhuna] *adj* two and a half times, "lahe aṭhune dōm."—*magā*.

ਅਣ [aṇ] *Skṛ* ਆਯ *vr* to articulate; to utter sound; to keep alive; to be strong. 2 *Skṛ* ਅਯ *adv* without. "bāḍhan sauda aṇhīcari"—*aṣa e m l*. 3 See ਅਨ.

ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ [aṇhūda] *adj* without any material. 2 without money or education, etc. 3 poor, penurious.

ਅਣਹੋਣੀ [əṇhōṇi] *n* an impossibility. 2 *adj* impossible.

ਅਣਹੋਦਾ [əṇhōda] See ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ. "əṇhoda nau dharīo padha."—*asa paṭi m 3*

ਅਣਹੋਦੀ [əṇhōdī] *adj* without existence, imaginary, illusionary. 2 *n* unreality. "hodi kau əṇhodi hīr."—*ram m 5*. 'Immersion in material objects is offset by detachment and belief in truth'

ਅਣਕਾ [əṇka] a gaṇk metre also known as əkra, ənhəd, ənubhəv, śaśivadna, cādrasa and mādhorhunī. It has four lines, each line observing ॥, 155 arrangement.

Example:

jəb sar lage, tab səbh bhage.

dəlpəṭi mare, bhəṭ bhəṭkare.—*ramav.*

ਅਣਕ [əṇakh] *n* ਅਨਕ-ਅੱਖ the other eye, an act that makes the eye turn. 2 desire for bravery. 3 desire for self-respect.

ਅਣਖੀ [əṇkhi], ਅਣਖੋਆ [əṇkhoa] *adj* possessing sense of honour; angry. 2 self-respecting; with a sense of honour.

ਅਣਗਣਤ [əṇganət], ਅਣਗਣਿਤ [əṇganit], ਅਣਗਤਾ [əṇgata] *Skt* अगणित, innumerable, endless, countless. "sīkh sēgət ave əṇgata."—*BG*

ਅਣਚਾਹੀ [əṇcari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* of a bad character; wicked, immoral. "əṇcari ka dhanu."—*sevye m 3*.

ਅਣਜਾਣਤ [əṇjanət] without knowing the purpose. "əṇjanət namu vəkhanie."—*bəst m 1*. 2 innocently, unknowingly.

ਅਣਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ [əṇdriṭh], ਅਣਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਤ [əṇdriṭh], ਅਣਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [əṇdriṭhi] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* unseen. "əṇdriṭhi kichu kahin na jai."—*mala m 1*.

ਅਣਦ [əṇəd] a khatri sub-caste, which is one of the high castes of Khukhranas. '—*əṇəd murari maha purakh.*'—*BG 2 Dg* pleasure, joy

ਅਣਦਾਗੇ ਗੋਲੇ [əṇdage gole] bombs not needing explosive or fire; martyrs and

'They are şuri, kohli, chaddhe, əṇəd, səhni, sehi, bhasin, sabharval.

celestial bombs. "əṇdage gole chutange"—*śāgnama.*

ਅਣਦੂਤ [əṇdūt] *adj* without brilliance, non-iridescent, not miraculous 2 *Skt* अद्भुत *n* lightning. "əṇdūt khaṇā tan sohi."—*ramav.*

ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹ [əṇpəṭh], ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ [əṇpəṭhia] *adj* illiterate, uneducated

ਅਣਬਿੱਧ [əṇbiddh] See ਅਨਬਿੱਧ.

ਅਣਮਰਿਆ ਮੈਦਲ ਬਾਜੇ [əṇmaria mēdal bajē] This is Namdev's hymn in sorath rag:

1 "əṇmaria mēdalu bajē.

2 binu savan ghanharu gajē.

3 badal binu bərkha hoi.

4 jau tətū bīcare koi. ...

5 jai bhutari kūbh səmania." (3)

This means :

1 Unstruck word sounds like unstrung instrument.

2 The cloud thunders though it is not the rainy season.

3 The blessing of ambrosia rains without a cloud.

4 So it seems if one has spiritual knowledge to grasp it.

5 Water in the pitcher has mingled with that in the ocean, meaning thereby that human soul has merged with the Divine.

ਅਣਮੰਗਿਆ [əṇmāṅgia] *adj* without asking; bestowed free. "əṇmāṅgia dan devna."—*sri m 1 jogi śdant.*

ਅਣਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əṇvicari] *adj* without thinking; bereft of power to think. 2 *adv* without considering. "bēdhan sūdā əṇvicari."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਅਣਾਉਣਾ [əṇauna] *Skt* आनयन *n* the act of bringing, fetching. 2 sending for. "caukari muli əṇara."—*var asa.*

ਅਣਾਪ [əṇap] *adj* unmeasurable; without measuring.

ਅਣਿ [əṇi] *Skt n* the sharp point of a weapon like a lance. 2 *Skt* army.

ਅਣਿਆਲਾ [aṇiāla], **ਅਣਿਆਲੀ** [aṇiālī] *Skt adj* having a sharp point. 2 *n* a lance, javelin, spear. 3 a dagger. 4 a weapon like an arrow.
ਅਣਿਏਸ਼ [aṇiṇes] *n* the master of an army, a military officer, an army commander “aṇiṇes duhū dis dhuk-hige”—*kāṭk*.
ਅਣਿਮਾ [aṇima] one of the siddhis (spiritual performances). See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ.
ਅਣੀ [aṇi] See ਅਣਿ 1 and ਅਣੀਆਲਾ. 2 See ਅਣਿ 2 “aṇiā jūtī.”—*cāṇḍī* 3 ‘Armies clashed’.
ਅਣੀਆਲਾ [aṇiāla], **ਅਣੀਆਲੀ** [aṇiālī] *n* something having a sharp point. See ਅਣਿ. 2 a javelin, spear. 3 an arrow. “preṃ baṇi mān māria aṇiāle aṇiā.”—*asa chāt m* 4.
ਅਣੀਮੰਡਵਰ [aṇimāṇḍavy] See ਚਿਦੁਰ.
ਅਣੀਰਾਣਿ [aṇirāṇi] *n* Chief of an army, a Chief. 2 son of Guru Hargobind born to Mata Damodari (Mata Nanki according to GPS) in Amritsar on 26 Magh Saminat 1675 He did not marry and always remained in a state of spiritual bliss. He breathed his last at Kiratpur where his shrine exists.
ਅਣੀਰੋ ਧਣੀ [aṇiro dhaṇi] *n* a commander or chief of the army. 2 a king. 3 a commander-in-chief, general. “kahā che aṇiro dhaṇi ne nīhare.”—*ramav*. ‘Where is the commander of the army?’
ਅਣੂ [aṇu] *Skt n* a speck, mote, particle. “aṇu saman hvejan pēhar saman ko.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* very small. 3 of no consequence, trivial.
ਅਣੂਕੀਟ [aṇukīṭ] a germ invisible to the naked eye. Germs exist in blood, water, etc.
ਅਣੁਵਾਦ [aṇuvad] *Skt n* Vaishashik philosophy according to which atoms are ever existing and through their concord they constitute the material world 2 philosophy of logic.
ਅਣੇ [aṇe] of the army. See ਅਣਿ 2. “{haṭ saj aṇe.”—*kṛisān*.
ਅਣੇਖਾ [aṇokha] *adj* unseen by the eye; supernatural. 2 rare, uncommon. 3 surprising, wonderful.

ਅਣੇਖੀ ਬੀਬੀ [aṇokhī bibī] daughter of Guru Angad Dev born in Sammat 1591.

ਅਣੰਗ [aṇāṅg] See ਅਨੰਗ.

ਅਣ [aṭ] *Skt* अण् ṇ to go, tie, receive. 2 *Skt* अण् ṇ bondage 3 arrival. 4 continuous travel. 5 *Skt* अति adj excessive; too much. 6 *n* profusion, abundance.

ਅਤਦੇਵ [aṭ-ev] *adv* for this reason only, due to this.

ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ [atsahita] *Skt* असहता *n* intolerance; want of tolerance. 2 inability to tolerate/appreciate others’ greatness or glory; jealousy. See ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ. “atsahita dukh sukh mahī hoi.”—*NP*

ਅਤਸੁਹੀਆ [atsuhia] *adj* gorgeous, very beautiful, winsome.

ਅਤਤਾਈ [aṭ-tai] *Skt* अततयि *n* one who has drawn his bow to kill; a killer or tormentor, torturer. In Sanskrit texts six kinds of wicked men have been noted: a setter of fire, a giver of poison, a snatcher of wealth, a snatcher of woman or land; a denigrator of a pious person. “sāt ka nīdak mahā aṭ-tai.”—*sukhmani*

ਅਤੱਤ [aṭatt] *adj* lacking reality, sapless, worthless. 2 without the five physical elements. 3 *n* illusory world (though its real essence is not different from the supreme reality) “nāmo pāram tattā aṭattā sārūpe.”—*japu*. 4 one who is not mentioned as tat (He). 5 without ਤਤ (He) and ਤੂੰ (you).

ਅਤਦਗੁਣ [atadgun] *Skt* अतद्गुण *n* Where the context is immaterial, a literary figure of speech wherein a description retains its original quality or meaning unscathed. “jāhī sāgatī te ar ko guṇ kachuk nahī let.”—*śṛvraj bhūṣan*.

Example:

jese pahan jē mahī rakhio bhedē nahī tih
 ‘Apstambh and Manu, etc. write that to kill an at-tayt is no sin even if he is a brahmin etc. See manu, a 8, 350.

pani,
tese hi tum tahi pachano bhagat hi jo pani.

—bila m 9

pathar kau bahu nir pavara,
nahi bhuge adhik sukara,
khat sastra murkhe sunara,
jese dah dis pavan jhulara

—bher m 5.

ਅਤਰੁ [atanu] *Skt* *n* one without a body; Cupid.

ਅਤਰੁ [atal] *P* *مغفلة* *n* a favour, grace, compassion.

2 attention, consideration.

ਅਤਰੁਜ [atbhuj] See ਅਤਿਰੁਜ

ਅਤਰੁਤ [atbhut] See ਅਦਰੁਤ.

ਅਤਰ [atar] *adj* which one cannot swim across, unswimmable. "atar taro nahi jai."—*gau kabir*. 2 *A* *مطر* *n* a perfume, scent, oil of sandalwood, extract of rose wood.

ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ [atar Singh] son of sardar Amir Singh Sandhavalia and brother of Lahina Singh. After the death of Kanwar Naunihal Singh, he wanted to instal Maharani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh, on the throne, while the Dogras were planning to make Sher Singh the king. Sher Singh succeeded and Sandhavalias felt extremely slighted. They wanted to put an end to Sher Singh. The Dogras also joined them in their plan. When Ajit Singh shot Sher Singh dead at Shah Balaval, a great calamity befell the entire family. Atar Singh ran away and took refuge with Bhai Vir Singh of Narranagabad. The Lahore army under orders from Hira Singh Dogra encircled him there. In May 1844 (27 Baisakh Sammat 1901, Sardar Gulab Singh shot Atar Singh dead with his rifle. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

2 son of Sardar Kharak Singh, an aristocrat of Bhadaur was born in 1833 AD. He was a very shrewd and erudite person. Sardar Sir Atar Singh Mahamahopadhyay set up an

excellent library at Ludhiana. He died in 1896 AD.

3 Sant Atar Singh, a devotee of the Almighty and preacher of the Sikh scripture. He was born at village Chima in tehsil Sunam of Patiala state on the first of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet Sammat 1923. At the age of 18 years, he joined the Burmese Platoon No. 4, but left it after some time to devote himself to the preaching of the Sikh religion. He administered amrit to thousands of persons. Sant Ji was a perfect recluse and practitioner of Karam Yog (the path of action) and labour (work). His institution Gur Sagar at Mastuana and beautiful buildings at Damdama Sahib are a permanent memorial to him. Sant Atar Singh breathed his last at Sangrur on 19 Magh Sammat 1983 and was cremated at Mastuana.

ਅਤਰਕ [atarak], ਅਤਰਕਤ [atarakya] *Skt* *अतर्क्य* *adj* which cannot be debated, non-debatable. "tor atarak gura ras bhuni."—*NP*

ਅਤਰਦਾਨ [atardan] *n* a perfume-vial.

ਅਤਰਾਫ਼ [atraf] *A* *اتراف* plural of ਫ਼ਰਾ direction. 2 tax collected from several sides. 3 duty on goods exported.

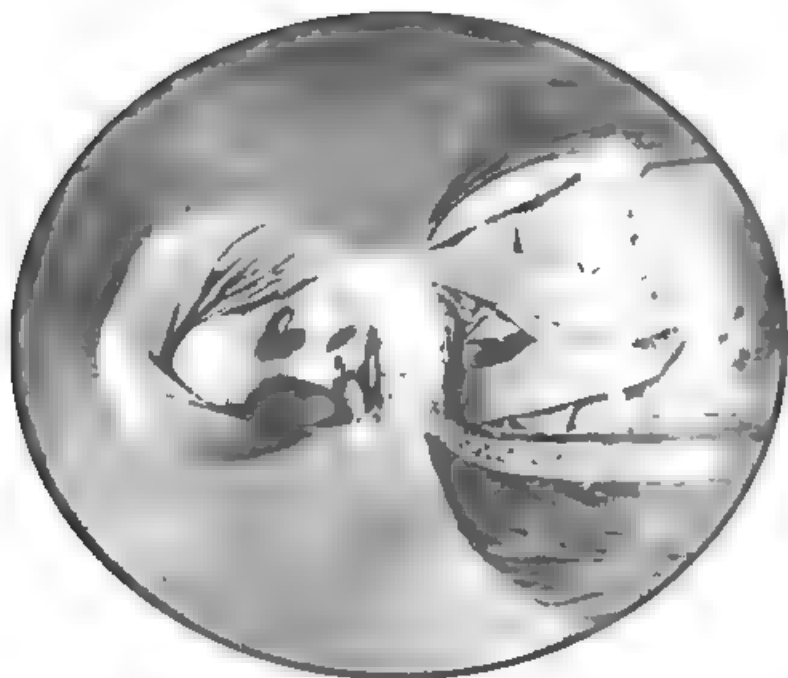
ਅਤਲ [atal] *n* the first and uppermost part of the nether world.

ਅਤਲਸ [atlas] *A* *اتلس* *n* a kind of glistening silken cloth. "soe rumi tale lal dake atlas."—*Krisan*. In the ancient times red coloured Roman silken cloth was very famous.

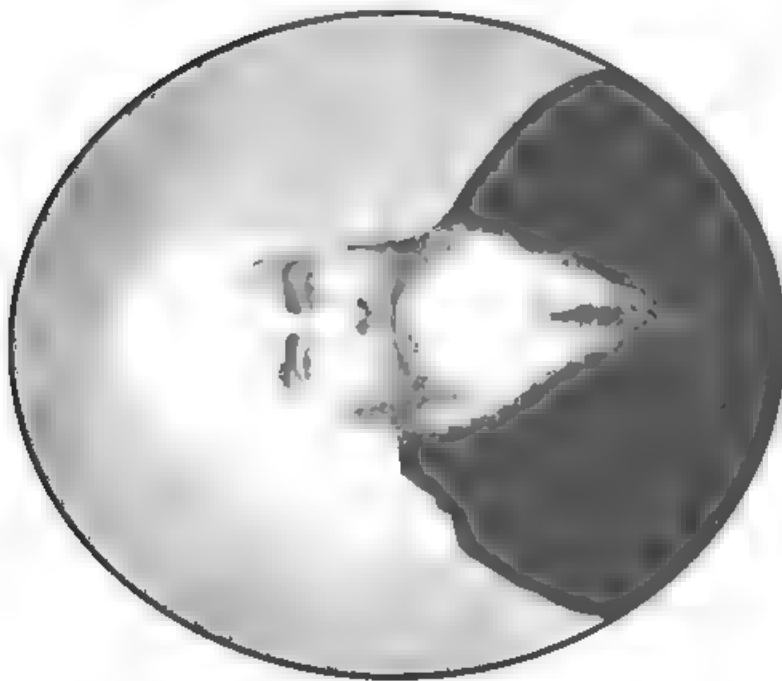
ਅਤਾ [ata] *A* *طا* *n* a largesse, bounty. 2 See ਔਤਾ. "o ja he, o ta he."—*ramav*.

ਅਤਾਰੂਲਾ [ataulla] *A* *اتارولا* *adj* gifted by God.

ਅਤਾਰੂਲਾ ਖਾਂ [ataulla xan] See ਫੁਲ ਖਾਨ. 2 a Rajput of Taravri who sided with the Muslim religious zealots assembled under Haidri flag to fight for the destruction of Banda Bahadur and the Khalsa force.



SARDAR SIRATAR SINGH BHADAUR



SANT ATAR SINGH JI MASTUANA

ਅਰਾਈ [atai] *A* اَرَايَ *adj* one whom the Creator has blessed or gifted with knowledge 2 This word meaning 'mighty or dominating' is derived from اَرَا, "eh fākir baḍa atai."—*BG* "nād cād kīrpāl das t̥h bade atai."—*jēgnama*. 3 half-literate, partially educated. "baḡgar lakh bhāḍ atai."—*BG* 4 *S* a beggar, a supplicant.

ਅਰਾਕ [atak] *A* اَرَاك *adj* independent, free from bondage. "punit̥ atakā."—*akal*.

ਅਰਾਤ [arat] *adj* without a ਰਾਤ (son). 2 fatherless. 3 without rancour. 4 *A* اَرَاك *n* obedience, allegiance.

ਅਰਾਨ [etan] *adj* without defence, who has no protector. "etanāsc."—*gyan*. See ਰਾਨ.

ਅਰਾਪ [atap] *adj* not attainable through austerities/penance. "tap ke kīye te ppe paic atap nath."—*akal*. 2 free from sorrow; calm.

ਅਰਾਰ [atar] *A* اَرَار *n* a maker or seller of perfumes. 2 a seller of distilled drugs.

ਅਰਾਲੀਕ [atalik] *A* اَرَالِيك a teacher, an instructor, a preceptor, an educator.

ਅਰਿ [at̥] *Skt adj* very much, excessive. "at̥ sura je kou kahave."—*sukhmanī*.

ਅਰਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [at̥ akhāḍ paṭh] an uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib by one reciter in a single sitting without eating anything. It usually takes twenty seven hours to complete. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਅਤਿਸਹਿਤਾ [at̥ sahita] See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ [at̥iṣay] *Skt adj* very much.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਤਿ [at̥iṣayokti] See ਅਤੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਅਤਿਸਾਰ [at̥isar] *n* essence. 2 اسهال diarrhoea. It is caused by disorder in the digestive system that is in turn caused by overeating or eating of foul food, raw or over ripe fruit, or viscous glutinous things, sleeping on wet ground, drinking unclean water; in this state food is not well digested causing frequent loose motions.

Before preventing loose motions, stomach

should be cleansed by administering castor oil or some other waxen stuff. Then prepare a compound of bamboo manna, cardamom, verdigrass, gum of acacia, fine gum (mastagi), lump sugar, and opium into pills of one tola each. Taking one to three pills a day, according to the patient's age, with aniseed extract or fresh water for three days, would cure diarrhoea. Alternatively, Indian baekl kern and aniseed boiled in water like tea or curd of cow's milk with black pepper, ginger and salt may be taken. Or powder of myrobalan, patis aconitum heterophyllum asafetide, black pepper, ginger and salt be taken two to four masas daily with warm water.

The patient suffering from diarrhoea should not eat thick loaves of wheat flour or other heavy things. Light items like sago, white of the egg, rice, milk etc. should be taken. "tis ko lāge adhik at̥isar."—*GPS*.

ਅਤਿਸੈ [at̥ise] See ਅਤਿਸਯ.

ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ [at̥iseta] *Skt* ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ *n* excess and deficiency, profit or loss. "at̥iseta mahi jin cit layo."—*GPS*. 2 See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸੁਪਾ [at̥isvap] *Skt n* eternal sleep; death. See ਸੁਪਾ.

ਅਤਿਕਾਯ [at̥ikay] *adj* having a large body, big-bodied, hefty. 2 son of Ravan born to Dhanyamalini. Lachhman killed him in a battle. His name was also Mahakay. "mahakay nama maha bir evā."—*ramav*.

ਅਤਿ ਕੁੰਭੀ [at̥i kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

ਅਤਿਕ੍ਰਮਣ [at̥ikraman] *Skt n* walking over. 2 exceeding the limit. 3 overstepping the rules. ਅਤਿਰੀਤਾ [at̥igita] a matrik metre comprising four lines, each line having 32 matras with pauses first at the fifteenth matra and the next at the seventeenth matra after that.

Example:

"JINI hāri hāri namo nā ceti o (meri jīdurie)

te manmukh mur rane ram."—*biha m 4*.

In these lines, meri jidure is an address, and is not a part of the metre. If there are two guru matras instead of guru and laghu matras at the end, the metre is known as kamād.

ਅਤਿਥਿ [ətithi] *Skt n* one whose time of arrival is not fixed, a visitor, guest. 2 son of Kushu and grandson of Ram Chandar He was born from Kumudvati's womb.

ਅਤਿਪਤ [ətipat] *adj* dissatisfied, unsatiated. See ਅਤਿਪਤ.

ਅਤਿਪਤਿ [ətipəti] *Skt* ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਿ *n* lack of satisfaction, absence of satiety. "ətipəti man mae."—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਤਿਬਲਾ [ətibalna] *adj* extremely powerful, very strong.

ਅਤਿਬਲਾ [ətibela] *Skt n* It is stated in Valmiki's Ramayan that Vishvamitar taught Ram two techniques of bla and atibla because of which he remained free from fatigue and disease. 2 a herb called gāgeran or kēghi that strengthens semen, pacifies the burning sensation and cholera afflicting the animals. It kills worms in the stomach. Taking it with milk and a lump of sugar cures prameh disease (*L sidonia cordifolia*).

ਅਤਿਬ੍ਰਜ [ətibhuj] *adj* long armed. 1 one whose arms can reach anywhere. "ətibhuj bhāto aparā."—*mala namdev*.

ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ [ətimanukh] *adj* one who though human in form, possesses greater strength than man; god in human form 2 beyond human power. 3 one who transcends human strength; an animal.

ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ [ətimalti] a four lined matrik metre, also called padakulak, comprising four cākals, that is four dāgans, with two pauses, each after eight matras, the final two matras being guru.

Example

kāhū na puja, kāhū na arca,
kāhū na śrutidhuni, śimrati na carca,
kāhū na homā, kāhū na danā,
kāhū na sājām, kāhū śananā.—*kalki*.

ਅਤਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [ətimrityu] *Skt n* salvation; death that does not repeat itself. "ese marhujr bāhur na marna."—*gāu kabir*

ਅਤਿਰਸ [ətirās] *n* spiritual bliss, of which there is no equal. "ətirās pai taje ras phike."—*sāloh*. 2 the joy of reciting the name of God

ਅਤਿਰਥ [ətirath], **ਅਤਿਰਥੀ** [ətirathi] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਥ *n* a warrior who mounting a chariot alone fights against countless enemies; a great hero. "jatha subhat atirathi hve larat na cahit sahay."—*GPS*.

ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ [ətirikat] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ *adv* besides, in addition to.

ਅਤਿਰੋਗ [ətirōg] *n* ignorance. 2 cough. 3 leprosy. 4 *adj* incurable; mortal.

ਅਤਿਵੈਤ [ətivāt] *Skt* ਅਤਿਵੈਤ *adj* very much, abundant, beyond measure. "danī bado ativāt mahā balī."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਅਤਿਵਯਾਪਿ [ətrivyapti] *Skt n* a defective characteristic of a particular object; the characteristic which is to be found in other objects as well. Suppose we describe a cow as a horned animal but there are many other animals like buffalo, and goat with horns, so this is a defect in characterisation.

ਅਤੀ [əti] See ਅਤ and ਅਤਿ 2 *Skt vr* to pass by, go across, trespass.

ਅਤੀਸਾਰ [ətisār] See ਅਤਿਸਾਰ. "tin ko atisar dukh hai"—*NP*.

ਅਤੀਤ [ətit] *Skt adj* gone by; past. 2 free from worldly attachments; averse, ascetic. "ətit sādāe māra ka māla."—*suhi m 5* 3 *adv* away, beyond. "hvebo trigun atī"—*hājare 10*

ਅਤੀਥਿ [ətith] See ਅਤਿਥਿ.

ਅਤੀਂਦ੍ਰਿ [ətīndre] *Skt* ਅਤੀਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* not comrehensible

¹It may also be pronounced as ਵਰੁ

through the senses; beyond sensory perception.

ਅਤੀਮ [atim] *A* آتم *adj* (one) whose parents are dead. 2 poor, penniless, trivial. "jaɪ sʊtə jɪrən me thɪe atimə gəɖ" –s fərid.

ਅਤੀਸ਼ਹ [atishah] *A* اعطش a reward, an award.

ਅਤੀਵ [ativ] *Skt adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਤੁਟ [atut] *adj* undiminished.

ਅਤੁਲ [atul] *adj* immeasurable, measureless. "ape atul tulaɪda piara." –sor m 4. 2 *Skt* ਅਤੁਲਤ matchless, unequalled, rare. "gun gavət atul sukh paɪa." –todi m 5.

ਅਤੁਲਤ [atulat] *adj* unweighed, unmeasured. "bal atulat bahu visala." –GPS.

ਅਤੁਲ ਟੋਲ [atul tol] *n* a spiritual insight; thinking of what is immeasurable.

ਅਤੁਲਿਤ [atulit] See ਅਤੁਲਤ.

ਅਤੁਲਤ [atuly] See ਅਤੁਲ 2.

ਅਤੁਲਤਯੋਗਿਨੀ [atuly-yogita] a figure of meaning with a specific feature "tuly-yogita jəhə nə hoi, jan atuly-yogita soi.–jəsvət jəso bhuən. 'The object to be compared is not equal to the one it is compared with.' It is non-comparability, the obverse of comparability.

Example:

thake nen straven suni thake,

thaki sūdari kaɪa,

jəɪə hak di səbh məti thaki,

ek nə thakəsi maa.–suhi kabir.

giri bəsudha jəl pəvən jəigo

ɪki sadhbəcən ətladha,

əɖ binasi jər binasi

utbhuj set binadha,

cari binasi khəɪ-hi binasi

ɪk sadhbəcən nihcəladha,

disəɪman he səgəl binasi,

ɪk sadhbəcən agadha.–sar m 5.

mela brəhma mela ɪdu,

rəvi mela mela he cədu,

mela malta ihu səsar,

ɪk hari nirmal jaka ət nə par

–bher kabir

ਅਏ [ate] *part* a conjunction meaning 'and'

ਅਏਜ [atej] *adj* without lustre, ineffective. 2 *n* darkness. "atej jese tej lin." –akal

ਅਏਵ [atev] See ਅਤੀਵ. "atevagnɪ hotri." –datt. 'high priest adept in performing rites'

ਅਏ [ate] See ਅਏ. "gohe ate ləkɪ ɔdarɪ kɪɪa hor." –var asa.

ਅਏਕ [atok] *Skt* अङ्ग *n* a limb, part. 2 a traveller, wayfarer.

ਅਏਲ [atol] *adj* unweighed, beyond weighing. 2 unequalled, matchless.

ਅਏਲਕ [atolak], ਅਏਲਵ [atolva], ਅਏਲਵੀ [atolvi] *adj* that cannot be weighed, beyond estimation. "hari hari nam atolak paɪa." –asa chət m 4. "oh vepərvahu atolva." –sri m 1. "mɪti pəi atolvi." –s fərid.

ਅਏਕ [ətək], ਅਏਕ [ətəg] *Skt* आतङ्क *n* terror, fear. "səbh deɪ dukal ətək həɪyo." –NP. "kayər ke ur hot ətəga." –GPS. 2 glory. 3 dominance.

ਔਥ [ətt] *n* surplus, excess. 2 tyranny.

ਔਥਾ [əttə] *Skt* अमा *n* mother. 2 elder sister.

3 the Creator holding every one in grasp.

4 *Skt* अतृ *adj* gourmand, gluttonous

ਔਥਾਰ [əttar] See ਅਥਾਰ.

ਅਥਾਰਾਥਾਰ [atyacar] *Skt n* transgression of morality, outrage. 2 depravity. 3 atrocity.

ਅਤੁਕਿ [atyukti] hyperbole, overstatement, a literary figure in which excess is the norm, and to describe with greater emphasis is its function. It is also called atisuyokti. "dan šurta rup gun kəhiye əti adhikay."

Example:

"təhə sətru ke bhim həsti cəlae,

phirē maddh gənə əɖ lə nə ae." –gyan.

"dhori uɖi khur puran te pəb urədh hve rəviməɖəl chae. manhu pher rəce bɪdhi lok dhara khəɪ aɪh əkas bənəe." –cādi 1

ਅਰਜੰਤ [ətyət] *Skt* adj very much, too much, in excess. "atyāt asa athitybhavnā."—*sahas m 5*
ਅਰਜੰਤਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕ੍ਤਿ [ətyātatisyokti] a literary figure of meaning involving excessive imagination. Its characteristic is to describe an action before the cause for it arises. "jahā hetu te pratham hī pragat hot he kaj."—*śivraj bhuṣan*

Example

"pāhīla putu picheri mai,
 baharī belu gon gharī ai."—*asa kabir*.
 "yuddh hetu dāśmeṣ jeb kasi kamaṛ kirpan,
 jag dukhdaik śatru gaṇ turat bhāe bin praṇ."—*ਅਰਜੰਤਾ ਭਾਵ* [ətyāta bhav] See **ਅਥਾਵ**.

ਅਤ੍ਰ [ətr] *n* short form for **ਅਤ੍ਰਿ**, a missile, weapon for throwing. "ətr ke cārya chitī chair ke dhareya."—*akal*. 2 *adv* here, at this place.

ਅਤ੍ਰਣਾ [ətrəṇa] *adj* without a defect; complete.
ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ [ətrpətr] *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ** *n* an umbrella, which provides shelter from the sun. 2 a royal canopy. See "ətrpətr kahī sis dhurayo."—*VN*.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿ [ətri] *Skt n* Brahma's son in human form, a sage counted among seven eminent sages. His wife was Anusuya and their three sons were Dattatreya, Durvasa and Som. "pun bhāe ətri rikhi munī māhan, dāscarcar vidyanudhan."—*datt*. 2 See **ਅਤ੍ਰੀ**. 3 *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰ** *adj* who eats or devours.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਤ [ətrisut], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਜ** [ətrij], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਤਨਯ** [ətritāny] *n* Atri's son, Dattatreya 2 Durvasa. 3 Som.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ [ətripətr] *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ** *adj* hungry. 2 impatient, greedy.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ [ətripətri] lack of satiety. See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ**.
ਅਤ੍ਰੀ [ətri] See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿ**. 2 short form of **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਵ੍ਰਿਜ** an armed person "yuddhveta ətri atri."—*paras*.

ਅਤ੍ਰੰਗ [ətrāṅg] *adj* without waves or ripples, calm, still. "ətrāṅgasc."—*gyan*. 2 of the inside, inner one. 3 from the heart.

ਅਥ [əth] *part* now, at the moment. 2 after this, hence. 3 ancient Hindu sages employed this

word for expressing a sense of bliss.

"ਐਤ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਅਥਾਥ ਸ਼ਬਦਥਾਵ ਫ਼ਾਵੇਰੀ ਫ਼ਾਵਾਥ ਪੁਰਾ।

ਫ਼ਾਠ ਮਿਥਾ ਵਿਨਿਯੰਤੀ ਥੇਨ ਸਾਫ਼ਾਥਿਕਾ ਕੁਮੈ."

(See Bhamti explication of the Brahamsūtras and Sankhyavachan Bhashy) See **ਵੈਸੇਸਿਕ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ-ਅਥਾਨੋ ਥੇਨ ਵਾਧਾਥਾਥਾਥ and **ਵੈਦੰਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ** ਦੇ ਅਥਿ-ਅਥਾਨੋ ਫ਼ਾਵਾਥਿਯਾਥਾ. See **ਅਥਿ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ** 4 See **ਅਥਿ** 2.

ਅਥਕ [əthək] *adj* tireless. 2 indivisible, continuous. "əhinis diva bāle əthək."—*ram m 1*.

ਅਥਤਿਸ [əthtis] *Skt* **ਅਥਿਥੇਸ** *n* God, the master of the newcomers. "so to nā dādot əstāg əthtis ko."—*akal*.

ਅਥਨ [əthan] *Skt* **ਅਸੁਮਨ** *n* sunset, See **ਅਥਣ**

ਅਥਰ [əthar] short form for **ਅਥਰਵ**. "əthar bed pathyō."—*VN*

ਅਥਰਥ [əthəb] *Skt* **ਅਥਵ** *n* the fourth Ved also named Brahm Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. 2 The sage who revealed the fourth Ved. See **ਅਥਰਵਨ**.

ਅਥਰਥਣ [ətharəbān] See **ਅਥਰਥ** and **ਅਥਰਥਨ**.

ਅਥਰਥਣਿ [ətharəbāni] *Skt* **ਅਥਰਥਣਿ** *n* a scholar of Atharv Ved, pandit. 2 a priest who conducts a sacrifice etc. according to the provisions of Atharv Ved.

ਅਥਰਥਨ [ətharəbān], **ਅਥਰਥਣ** [ətharvān] *Skt* **ਅਥਰਵੰ** *n* the fourth Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. 2 a sage mentioned in Rig Ved. He is mentioned as the son of Brahma, and his Brahman progeny is known as Atharvan, who consider themselves supreme in conducting sacrificial rituals etc. "bhar ətharəbān gūrumukh tara."—*BG*. "Devotees of the Guru have taken away the burden of Atharvan ritualists."

ਅਥਰਵ [əthvān] See **ਅਥਨ**. 2 the west, See **ਅਥਰਵਣ**.

ਅਥਵਾ [əthva] *part* or, rather, alternatively

ਅਥਾਈ [əthai] *n* a place for sitting or settling down. 2 a rest room. "huto əthai ke vic bəthyo."—*GPS*.

ਅਥਾਹ [əthah], **ਅਥਾਹੁ** [əthahu] *adj* measureless,

very deep. "əgəməθah beṣṭ"—*var ram* 2 m 5
ਅਥਾਕ [əthak] *adj* tireless, untiring "kie rath
 əthak."—*sri* m 5

ਅਥਾਮ [ətham] *adj* without a place of one's own,
 homeless. 2 without check or hindrance.
 "ukharyo dhuraj mul athamu."—*NP*

ਅਥਿ [əthi] short form of ਅਥਿਸ਼, a bone 2 *adv* at
 this. "maja rudhir durgādhā nanak athi
 garben əgyanno."—*gatha*

ਅਥਿਤ [əthit], **ਅਥਿਤਾ** [əthita] *adj* what is not set
 or settled, restless. 2 mortal. 3 at some places
 this word has been used to mean ਅਥਿਥਿ.

ਅਥਿਥਿ [əthiti] See ਅਥਿਥਿ, 2 unsteadiness,
 instability.

ਅਥਿਤਭਵਨ [əthitybhavan] See ਅਥਿਤਭਵਨ.

ਅਥਿਰ [əthir] *Skt* ਅਥਿਰ *adj* unstable, unsteady.
 2 mortal.

ਅਥੋਨ [əthon] *adv* thereafter, after this. "athon
 pursa dāmra."—*dhana namdev*. 'After this a
 person should practise breathing.' See ਦਮ.

ਅਥੁ [əthru] *n* ਅਥੁ a tear.

ਅਠ [ad] *Skt* ਅਠ *vr* to eat; to cut; to chop; to
 nibble.

ਅਠਗ [ədag], **ਅਠਗ** [ədag] *adj* untainted,
 stainless. "namo khagg ədaggə."—*VN*. "lekər
 khagg ədagg mahā."—*c5q1* 1. 2 unblemished.
 3 which cannot be burnt. "ədokh ədag ədag
 he."—*akal*

ਅਠਦ [ədad] *A* ۱۱ a number, numeral, figure,
 sum. 2 a countable object.

ਅਠਨ [ədan] *Skt* *n* eating, dining. 2 *A* ۱۱ *adj*
 everlasting. 3 *n* in the Bible and the Quran, a
 garden i.e. Eden, where God kept Adam. See
 ਅਦਮ. 4 a town situated on a hill at the sea
 coast bordering Arabia. Its height from the sea
 level is 1775 feet There is a strong military
 fort which is a part of the Indian empire. Adan
 was captured by the British in January 1839.
 It is a harbour for ships going to and from
 Britain

ਅਦਨਾ [ədna] *A* ۱۱ *adj* lowly, inferior,
 worthless.

ਅਦਬ [ədab] *A* ۱۱ *n* respect, regard, deference.
 "hadiye rahe xudā aməd ədab, be ədab xalist
 əz əltəfe rabb."—*jdgi*. 2 a rule, regulation.
 3 literature imparting morality.

ਅਦਭੁਤ [ədbhut] *Skt* ਅਦਭੁਤ *adj* wonderful, strange
 2 amazing 3 in poetics one of the nine literary
 excellences. See ਰਸ

ਅਦਭੁਤ ਰਮਾਯਣ [ədbhut ramayən] See ਮਹਾਰਾਣ.

ਅਦਮ [ədam] *Skt* ਅਦਮ *adj* that cannot be
 subdued, unconquerable, irrepressible. 2 *A* ۱۱
n absence, non-existence, state of withdrawal.
 3 the next world

ਅਦਰਸ [adras] See ਅਦਰਸ. 2 See ਅਦਿਸ਼ਤ.

ਅਦਰਕ [ədrak] *Skt* ਅਦਰਕ *n* ginger.

ਅਦਰਬ [ədərəb] *adj* without wealth, poor.
 2 priceless, invaluable. "su bājī ədərbā."
 —*gyan*

ਅਦਲ [ədāl] *Skt* ਅਦਲੀ purified butter. 2 *A* ۱۱ *n*
 justice. "ədāl kərə guru gyan samāna."—*maru*
solhe m 1. 3 God, the Creator. 4 equality. 5 a
 measure.

ਅਦਲੀ [ədli] *adj* (one) who administers justice.
 2 *n* a judge. "ədli hor bəthā prabhu apī."
 —*g2m* m 5. 3 a resident of village Bhaini (now
 renamed as Chohla or Cholha). He was a
 spiritually awakened devotee of Guru
 Ramdas. It was as a result of his teaching that
 Bhai Bidhi Chand renounced burglary and
 received spiritual teaching lessons from Guru
 Arjan Dev. "ədli guru ko sikkh təhī jīh
 sumatī visekhi."—*GPS*

ਅਦਲੁ [ədalu] See ਅਦਲ.

ਅਦਵੈ [ədve] See ਅਦਵੈ.

ਅਦਾ [əda], **ਅਦਾਇ** [ədai] *A* ۱۱ *n* grace, gesture,
 gift. "ədbhut ədai tākī."—*ramav* 2 syntax.
 3 settling of accounts. 4 lucid exposition. 5 *A*
 ۱۱ cancellation, rejection. "tero hukām
 kərhi gə əda. guru ke sāg rəhē gə əda."—*GPS*.

6 *adj* destroyed, perished. "Is thāl te tūhi hui adā"—GPS

ਅਦਾਰਿਥ [adarib] *A* اَدَارِب plural of ਅਦਬ. "brīd adarib rakhat hē"—GPS

ਅਦਾਹਣ [adahāṇ] *adj* which cannot be burnt, incombustible, inflammable. "prācāḍ amēṭ adahāṇ."—paras

ਅਦਾਗ [adag] *adj* spotless, clean, unblemished

ਅਦਾਬ [adab] See ਅਦਾਰਿਥ. "karat adab adhik sabhkoe."—GPS

ਅਦਾਲਤ [adalat] *A* اَدَالَت *n* court. 2 justice.

ਅਦਾਲਤੀ [adalhi] who holds the court. 2 *n* a judge, magistrate.

ਅਦਾਵਤ [adavat] *A* اَدَاوَت *n* enmity, hostility. "tū karē adavat guru nai."—jūgnama

ਅਦਿਸਟ [adisat] *Sk* अदृष्ट *adj* invisible, unseen. 2 *n* the Creator. "sahye adisatu pachanīe."—sri a m 3. 3 fate. 4 fortune, destiny.

ਅਦਿਸਟਿ [adisatɪ] the unseen. "citu adisatɪ lagai."—ram a m 3.

ਅਦਿਸਟੁ [adisatʊ] See ਅਦਿਸਟ.

ਅਦਿਖ [adikh] *adj* without initiation, uninitiated by the Guru. 2 invisible.

ਅਦਿਤ [adit] See ਅਦਿਤਰ.

ਅਦਿਤਿ [aditi] *n* the earth. 2 daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to the gods. "ditɪ aditɪ e rikhi bari banai."—VN 3 mother. 4 a devourer, i.e. death.

ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [aditɪsʊt], ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਮਾਰ [aditɪkumar] the sun. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 god.

ਅਦਿਤੀ [aditi] See ਅਦਿਤਿ.

ਅਦੀਸ [adis], ਅਦੀਖ [adikh] invisible. See ਅਦਿਸਟ "adise."—japu

ਅਦੀਨ [adin] *adj* lacking in humility 2 fearless. 3 magnanimous. 4 son of the Pandav, Sahdev

ਅਦੀਨਾ [adina] *P* اَدِينا *n* Friday. adina means adornment; the Muslims adorn themselves on Friday, so it gets this name.

ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ [adina beg] son of Channu Arain, a poor man of Sharakpur, started life as a

Patvari, (a recorder of land holdings) and by virtue of his ability rose to be the nawab of Jalandhar, and died as the subedar of Punjab. His real name was Bahram Jang but born on Friday (Adina), he came to be called Adina beg. With the aim of destroying Ahmad Shah's son, Taimur and his deputy Jahan Khan, he allied first with the Sikhs and then with the Marathas. Being dishonest, he could not continue his alliance with either of them. He died of colic during Assu of Sammat 1815 and was buried at Khanpur near Jalandhar. According to Prachin Panth Parkash, he conquered Jalandhar in Sammat 1813 with the help of Sodhi Vadbhag Singh of Kartarpur and the Khalsa Dal. The Khalsa disinterred and burnt the body of Nasir Ali who had earlier consigned to fire the sacred pillar of Kartarpur

ਅਦੁਤਿਯ [adutiɪ], ਅਦੁਤੀ [aduti] See ਅਦਿਤੀਯ.

ਅਦੁ [adu] *A* اَدُو *n* an enemy, a rival.

ਅਦੁਖ [adukh], ਅਦੁਖਾ [adukha] *adj* without suffering or distress. 2 guiltless, innocent. 3 sinless. "man rahyo adukha."—GPS

ਅਦੁਜ [aduɟ] *adj* matchless, unique.

ਅਦੁਲ [adul], ਅਦੁਲੀ [aduli] *A* اَدُول *n* refusal, disobedience, negation. 2 opposition, antagonism. "hukamaduli gunahi vicaro."—GPS

ਅਦੇਉ [adeu] *n* a demon. 2 *adj* unable to give, unfit for giving. "dēu adeu vasatu jo hoi."—NP

ਅਦੇਅ [adea] *adj* not fit to be given, See ਅਦੇਯ 2 *n* one who is not a god, a demon, See ਦੇਅ.

ਅਦੇਸ [ades] *adj* without a country "akal purakh ades."—japu. 2 ignoble habitation. 3 See ਅਦੇਸ਼.


ਅਦੇਸਾ [adesa] *P* اَدَسَا *n* apprehension, concern, anxiety. 2 envy. 3 misgiving, doubt. "cuke manhu adesā."—vaḍ chāt m 5 4 fear, panic

ਅਦੇਖ [adekh], ਅਦੇਖਿ [adekhi] *adj* invisible. "jās adekhi tās rakhi bicara."—gaur bavan kabir.

ਅਦੇਖ [ədey] *n* not worthy of being given; what is not given. "nahī ədey kachū to te."—NP.

ਅਦੇਵ [ədēv] *n* one who is different from a god; a demon. "mī dev ədevən sīdhu mēthyo."—mohru 2 who has no god to worship, who does not worship any deity. "adī ədev hē."—japu.

ਅਦੋਖ [ədokh] *adj* faultless, sinless, blameless.

ਅਦੰਗ [ədāṅg], ਅਦੰਗੀ [ədāṅgi] *adj* unblemished, untainted See ਦੰਗ 2 free from bickering. 3 P  foolish

ਅਦੰਡ [adāṇḍ], ਅਦੰਡਤ [adāṇḍt] *Skt* अदण्डय *adj* not punishable, not liable to be punished.

ਅਦੰਭ [adāṇbh] *adj* free from hypocrisy; unpretentious.

ਅਦਤ [ədy] *Skt* adv today, now.

ਅਦ੍ਰ [adr] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਸਾਰ [adrasar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. 2 iron. 3 steel. "kahū adrasarā, kahū bhadr rūpā."—əkal. 'At some places it is iron and gold at other places.' 4 a spring or a stream, rising from Adri mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [adrahman], ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ [adrman] عبدالرحمان Abdul Rahman, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. He served the Guru at Kartarpur and is counted among devout Sikhs. "ek fakir ju adrahman."—NP.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ [adri] *Skt* *n* a mountain. 2 a stone. 3 a tree. 4 a cloud.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adris], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ [adrisat] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ 1 and ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ. "dekhi adrisat rahau bismadi."—sor m 1. "bitharyo adrisat jih karam jar."—əkal 2 See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾਰ [adrisar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. See ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ. 2 iron. 3 a fountain of water that springs from a mountain

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਤਾ [adrisuta] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati 2 stream. 3 Ganga.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ ਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਭਨੀਆ [adri sutahu kī jo ṭhania] goddess Kaushaki, daughter of Parvati

1. गौरी को शाश्वतस्था: शर्विका विःसृताम्बिका ।

कौशिकीति सप्तलोभु लोको लोकेषु गौरी ।।—durga sapat sālī a 5.

2 Goddess Kali According to a story in Markandey Puran, she appeared from the forehead of Durga during the formidable battle of Saronatbij. "nikh mattha phorkē."—cāḍī 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁ [adrist] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ 1 and 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਕੁਟ [adristkuṭ] a riddle, the resolution of which is beyond grasp; a riddle with an enigmatic clue. In Punjabi it is pronounced as drisṭkuṭ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ [adriṣy] *Skt* अदृश्य *adj* invisible, unseen, missing.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [adrija] *n* daughter of the Himalay, Parvati. 2 a stream.

ਅਦ੍ਰੀ [adri] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ. 2 *adj* honourable, venerable. 3 a man from the hills

ਅਦ੍ਰੋਹ [adroh] *adj* without ill-will, without enmity; amiable.

ਅਦ੍ਰੁਘ [advay], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਘ [advitīy], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਘ [advīy] *adj* incomparable, unique, matchless. "advzy amar."—gyan.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ [adves], ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ [advekh] *Skt* ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ *adj* without enmity. 2 without envy.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇ [adve] *adj* unique. See ਅਦ੍ਰੁਘ. "adī purakh advē."—əkal

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ [advekh] See ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਤ [advet] *Skt* *adj* unrivalled, unique. 2 *n* God who is peerless.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਤਵਾਦ [advetvad] *Skt* वेदांतवाद, the principle holding that there is nothing except God who is the cause as well as the creator of the world.

ਅਧ [adh] *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. "adh ser magau dale."—sor kabir. 2 *Skt* अधस् *part* below, under 3 See ਔਧ.

ਅਧ ਉਰਧ [adh uradh] *adv* under and above. 2 *n* the earth and the sky. 3 nether and celestial worlds. 4 heaven and hell. "kirat pāia adh urdhi."—gau a m 1.

ਅਧਸੀਲੀ [adhsilī] *adj* semi cultured, partly well behaved "adhsilī treta aia."—cāḍī 3.

ਅਧਰ [ədhəh] See ਅਧ 2.

ਅਧਕ [ədhək] See ਅਧਿਕ.

ਅਧਕਾਰ [ədhkar] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ.

ਅਧਕੀ [ədhki] *adj* additional, excessive. "ədhki trisna viapē kam."—*gāu a m 1*.

ਅਧਨ [ədhən] *adj* without wealth; poor. "adhan dhənu ho jat."—*sāloh*.

ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ədhnetra] See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅਧਪਤਿ [ədhpatɪ] *Sk/* ਅਧਿਪਤਿ *n* the master, a king. "jyō ədhpatɪ ɪk poʃɪʃ təkē."—*NP*.

ਅਧਪੰਥ [ədhpādh] half the journey, half the distance. 2 According to the Hindu custom, it is the mid point between the home and the cremation ground where the hearse is placed and the oblation is performed. 3 *S* ਅਧਪੰਥ *adv* resuming the travel then.

ਅਧਪੰਥੀ [ədhpādhɪ] *adj* who travels half the way to the destination; who cannot complete the journey. "ədhpādhē he sāsaro va."—*vəḍ alahṇiā m 1*.

ਅਧਬੂਤ [ədhbhut] See ਅਧਿਭੂਤ.

ਅਧਮ [ədhəm] *adj* mean, low, base, wicked, vile.

ਅਧਮਈ [ədhmai] *n* meanness, impiety, baseness, depravity.

ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [ədhəm cāḍali] This hymn of Guru Arjan Dev is in the Asa Rag.

(1) ədhəm cāḍali bhəi brahməni
sudi te srestai re,

(2) patali akasi səkhnī ləhbər bujhi khai re,

(3) ghar ki bilai əvar sikhai
musa dekhi dərāi re,

(4) əj kē vasi guri kuno kehəri
kukar tihni ləgai re,

(5) bəhu thunia chapra thamia
rughrā gharu para re,

(6) binu jərie le jəɾio jəɾava
thēva əcərəju laia re,

(7) dadi dadi nā pahucanhara
cupi nirməu para re,

(8) malɪ dulice bəthi le mirtaku
nen dikhələnu dhar re,

(9) soi əjanu kəhē mē jana
janənharu nā chana re.—*asa m 5*.

It means :

1 The murderous and pain-giving tendency has turned into divine knowledge. The servile has changed into nobility i.e. spiritual strength has come within grasp. See ਜੁੱਸਟ and ਜੁੱਸਟਾਈ.

2 The fire of desire that was not satiated by eating up the underworld and the starry world has got extinguished. See ਲਹਾਰ.

3 The house cat has been taught in such a way that it is now frightened of the mouse.

4 The Guru has placed the tiger (pride) under the control of the goat (humility) and the dog now eats grass instead of carrion.

5 The thatched roof of the body is held firm without props. What roamed astray without rest has found a home deep within.

6 Without (an) insetter flaunting his acumen, the devotees have got within their own conscience, and inset there a wonderful gem (of spiritual knowledge).

7 The supplicant, failing to get justice through appeal raised with a hue and cry, succeeded in his mission through silence i.e. through deep understanding.

8 Man's corpse man (lacking self-knowledge) sits on the throne, but his visual ostentation (false pretension) has disappeared. He has cultivated contempt for it.

9 An ignoramus alone claims that he knows, but the (real) knower cannot remain unknown.

ਅਧਮਤਾ [ədhəmta]. ਅਧਮਤ੍ਰ [ədhəmtɪ], ਅਧਮਾਈ [ədhmai] *n* lowliness, meanness, depravity, falsehood, inferiority "nəhi chuti ədhmai."—*sor m 9*. "kəhəu kəhā əpni ədhmai."—*foḍi m 9*.

ਅਧਮਾਧਮ [ədhmadham] *adj* lower than the lowly, the lowest, most ignoble, heinous sinning, wicked.

ਅਧਯਨ [adhyān] *Skt* ਅਧਯਨ *n* study, learning, perusal. ਅਧੈਨ.

ਅਧਰ [adhar] *Skt* *adj* which cannot be grasped or adopted. 2 *n* the nether region, hell. "adhrā dharā dharāṇah."—*sahas m* 5 'adopter of the earth and the nether region.' See ਅਧਰੈ ਧਰੈ ਧਰਣਹ. 3 the lower lip. 4 a lip. 5 a constellation "hukme dharī adhar rahave."—*sukhmāni*. 6 the vagina, pudendum. 7 *S* *adj* baseless, without support, helpless

ਅਧਰਣ [adharan] *adj* not worth adopting; unworthy of adoption. "adharan dharṇā paitāu dharṇā."—*gyan*.

ਅਧਰਮ [adhamam] *n* irreligion, sin, depravity, unworthy of adoption. 2 *sans* words such as, sublime, etc. "namastā adharmā."—*japu*

ਅਧਰਮਾਈ [adhamai] *n* irreligiousness. 2 absence of religion.

ਅਧਰਮੀ [adhami] *Skt* ਅਧਰਮਿੰ *n* an irreligious person, a sinner, a wicked person.

ਅਧਰਵਿਚੋਹਾ [adharvichoha] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ (b)

ਅਧਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [adhamrit] *n* sweetness of lip, pleasure of kissing. "adhar triya ko caṭ kḥrit adhamrit payo."—*caritr* 81.

ਅਧਰੀਅ [adhria] *n* a base, support. "nam sahrī ko pran adhria."—*gāu m* 5. 2 *adj* who provides support.

ਅਧਰੰਗ [adhrāṅg] ਅਧਰੈ ਅੰਗ half limb; a disease that disables half the body ਪਛਾਘਾਤ, *h*g hemiplegia. It is a disease of the muscles caused by stupor, brain-carbuncle, gas formation in the stomach, epilepsy, syphilis, etc. Its attack on the left side is more dangerous because the heart is on this side. Its treatment should start early because cure is difficult after two months Hemp seeds ground and mixed with honey, or fresh ginger

mixed with honey are beneficial for the patient.

Powder of rock salt, roots of long pepper, gourd, ginger and raysan, taken in equal quantity should be ground and taken 6 masas daily in the gravy of horse beans, is a standard treatment of hemoplegia. The use of the gum of Annysis comiphora is also very effective.

Take sap of leaves of calatropis procara, azedarach, drumstick, vitesnegundo, castor in an equal measure. Boil them in oil equalling the total weight of all these ingredients. When all the sap is burnt, clean the remaining oil and put it in a bottle. Rubbing this on the body of the patient is quite useful. Rubbing with tiger or bear fat is indeed efficacious.

A patient of hemiplegia should not be given glutinous diet as it produces gas in the body. Instead meat and gravy of gram are useful.

ਅਧਰੈ ਧਰੈ ਧਰਣਹ [adhrā dharā dharāṇah]—*sahas m* 5. See ਅਧਰ. 2 assuming form to give support to one lacking it.

ਅਧਵੱਧ [adhvaddh] *adj* two equal halves; two parts or pieces.

ਅਧਰੋ [adhrō] *Dg* half. "adhrō aṅgh adhrō māṇas."—*bāno*. 'half man half-lion'; Nar Singh

ਅਧਾ [adha] See ਅਧ. 2 *Skt* part then. 3 and. 4 but. 5 therefore, hence.

ਅਧਾਕ [adhāk] ਅਧਾਕਿਕ *adj* half a letter. 2 See ਅਰਧਾਕ.

ਅਧਾਖਰ [adhakhar], ਅਧਾਖਰ [adhakhyar] ਅਧਾਖਰ *adj* half letter. "brāham granu ka kḥria na jaī adhakhyar."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਧਾਨ [adhan] *Skt* ਅਧਾਨ *n* trust money, deposit for safe custody. 2 pregnancy, conception.

ਅਧਮ [adham] who has no habitation, homeless. "namastā adhamā."—*japu*

ਅਧਾਰ [adhar] *Skt* ਆਧਾਰ *n* support, prop, succour.
 2 a vessel, pot, utensil.
ਅਧਾਰੀ [adhari] *Skt* ਆਧਾਰਿਨ੍ *adj* who gives support.
 2 *n* a beggar's bag, lap. 3 a female ascetic, a T-shaped stand wooden support on which holy men rest their arms during meditation
 4 food. "sābhnā dei adhari."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.
ਅਧਿ [adhi] *Skt prep* used to form words denoting higher status as ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ (officer), ਅਧਿਪਤਿ (lord, king), ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ (God), and ਅਧਿਰਾਜ (monarch), etc.
ਅਧਿਆ [adhia], ਅਧਿਆਉ [adhiau], ਅਧਿਆਇ [adhiair] See ਅਧਯਾਯ.
ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [adhiatam] *Skt* ਅਧਿਆਤਮ. *n* soul. 2 mind. 3 nature. 4 body. 5 knowledge of the self.
ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ [adhiatam karam] *Skt* ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਕਰਮ *n* actions relating to spiritualism 2 means for attaining spiritual knowledge. "adhiatam karam kare ta saca."—*gau a m 1*. 3 actions in accord with one's nature,¹ willed actions. "adhiatam karam je kare namu na kēb-hi par."—*sri m 3*.
ਅਧਿਆਤਮੀ [adhiatmi] *adj* concerning spiritualism. "adhiatmi harigun tasu manī jēp-hi eku murari."—*sri m 3*.
ਅਧਿਸਟਾਤਾ [adhiṣṭāta], ਅਧਿਸ੍ਠਾਤਾ [adhiṣṭhata] *Skt* ਅਧਿਸ੍ਠਾਤ੍ਰ *n* a manager, an organizer, a chief.
ਅਧਿਸ੍ਠਾਨ [adhiṣṭhan] *Skt n* a place for living, a town. 2 a house, home. 3 support, prop.
ਅਧਿਕ [adhik] *adj* plentiful. "adhik suad rog adhikai."—*mala m 1*. 2 remainder, residue. 3 *n* gemination mark in Punjabi in the shape of the new moon denoting double consonant. 4 a literary figure of meaning wherein the supporter is magnified more than the support provided "jahī adhey te adhik adhar."—*garab gājini*.
 * "rom rom vicc rakkhion

¹"ਲਾਭਾਗੀਯਾਨਾਸ ਸੁਖਯੋਗੇ"—*Gita*

kār brāhmanāḥ kārōṣ sumara"—*BG*

Here the quality of a hair is magnified more than of the universe.

ਅਧਿਕਤਾ [adhikṭa] excess, abundance.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰਣ [adhikarāṇ] *Skt n* basis, support. 2 a context. 3 a title, heading. 4 locative case in grammar.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [adhikarī] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ. "tani manī sātī hoī adhikai"—*kalī a m 4* 2 *adj* desirous of worldly objects, greedy. "maia ke jo adhikai, vic maia pēce pēcijē."—*kalī a m 4*. 3 having long life, long-living. "markāde te ko adhikai, jini trin dhari mūd bāke."—*dhana namdev*. 4 too much. "trisna jāhi adhikai."—*bher m 3*

ਅਧਿਕਾਰ [adhikar] *n* a rank, status. 2 a right. 3 competence. "ātar bāl adhikar."—*sava m 1* 'concerning the competence of the army.' 4 authority.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [adhikarī] *Skt* ਅਧਿਕਾਰਿਨ੍ *n* one who has the right or a title. 2 a rank holder. 3 an owner, a master.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ [adhikṛit] *Skt* ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* occupied, under possession. 2 *n* an officer.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [adhidev] *n* a deity. 2 a household god. 3 an adorable god.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [adhidev] *adj* what happens suddenly. 2 concerning a god.

ਅਧਿਪ [adhip], ਅਧਿਪਤਿ [adhipati] *n* a master, an owner. 2 a chief, chieftain. 3 a king.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ [adhibhūt] *n* the immanent God to whom all living beings owe their dependence.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ [adhibhūtāk], ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ [adhibhūtāk] See ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [adhirāj] See ਕਰਾਟ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [adhirāj] *n* a powerful king, an emperor; a monarch ruling over a vast empire.

ਅਧਿਵਾਸਨ [adhivasan] *Skt n* the act of residing in another's house. 2 residence. 3 consecration of god in an image.

ਅਧਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ [ədhrvəʃən] *Skt* *n* a rally 2 a session.
 3 an assembly, a congregation
 ਅਧੀ [ədhi] *adj* half. 2 ਅ (without) ਧੀ (intellect), foolish. "tūdh bhavē adhi pərvaṇ."—*dhāna m* 1. 3 *n* half a damṛī, the smallest coin.
 ਅਧੀਸ਼ [ādhiṣ] *Skt* *n* an owner, a master. 2 a king.
 ਅਧੀਤ [ādhit] *adj* studied, considered.
 ਅਧੀਨ [ādhin] *adj* subject, subordinate.
 2 subdued. 3 humble, free from vanity. "əjya adhin tāte pəram pavitr bhāi."—*BGK* 1 'A goat (ਅਜਾ) being humble became holy.'
 ਅਧੀਨਤਾ [ādhintā] *n* subjection, dependence.
 2 humility.
 ਅਧੀਰ [ādhir] *adj* impatient, restless.
 ਅਧੀਰਜ [ādhiraj] *Skt* ਅਧੀਰਜ. *n* impatience, uneasiness, petulance.
 ਅਧੀਰਾ [ādhirā] *n* in poetry, a middle-aged heroine who petulantly disapproves of the hero's conduct of making love to another woman.
 ਅਧੂ [ādhu] *adj* half. "ədhu gula cīrī ke cugāṇu."—*var mālā m* 1.
 ਅਧੁਨਾ [ādhunā] *adv* now, at this time, these days.
 ਅਧੁਲਾ [ādhuḷā], ਅਧੁਲੀ [ādhuḷī] *adj* blind.
 2 ignorant. "durmatī adhulī kar."—*basāt e m* 1. "netr phun adhulē."—*bher m* 1.
 ਅਧੁਆ [ādhuā] *adj* half. "bīlām na adhūā rai."—*guj e m* 1.
 ਅਧੁਤ [ādhut] *Skt* *n* one who remains unafraid; a fearless one. "adhut hē."—*japū*
 ਅਧੁਮ [ādhum] *adj* smokeless. 2 noiseless.
 ਅਧੁਰਾ [ādhuṛā] *adj* partially complete, incomplete.
 ਅਧੇ [ādhe] *Skt* ਅਧ part below, under. 2 *Skt* ਅਧੇਧ *adj* not held by anyone, without support. "adhe hē."—*japū*.
 ਅਧੇਅ [ādheā] See ਅਧੇਯ.
 ਅਧੇਨ [ādhen] See ਅਧਰਯਨ.
 ਅਧੇਯ [ādhey] See ਅਧੇਯ. "əhī ədhey jhuthō lakh lēse."—*NP*

ਅਧੇਰ [ādher], ਅਧੇਰਾ [ādherā], ਅਧੇਰੁ [ādheru] *n* darkness, gloom. "səkəṭī ədher jevrī bhram cuka."—*gəu kabīr* "bhāram ədherā lāhī."—*dev m* 5. "əgrian ədheru cukaṛā."—*var guj / m* 3.
 ਅਧੇਲਾ [ādheḷā] *n* quarter of a pice; half a dhela.
 ਅਧੇਨ [ādhen] See ਅਧਰਯਨ.
 ਅਧੇ [ādho] See ਅਧੇ.
 ਅਧੋਗਤਿ [ādhogəṭi] *n* fall, decline, downfall, retrogression.
 ਅਧੋਗੀ [ādhogī] *Skt* ਅਧੁਗ *n* one on the road; a traveller, passenger. "bhājle guru gyanədhogī."—*BG* 'Pray to and serve the Guru who leads to knowledge.'
 ਅਧੋਮੁ [ādhomu] short form of ਅਧੋਮੁਖ. See ਅਧੁਮ 1.
 ਅਧੋਮੁਖ [ādhomukh] *adj* hanging with head downward; prostrate. 2 upside down.
 ਅਧੋਰੀ [ādhorī] *adj* who supports or helps. "sukhdate prabhū pran ədhori."—*gəu m* 5
 ਅਧੋਰਨਾ [ādhorṇā] *v* to unstitch, unsew, separate.
 ਅਧੋਨ [ādhoṇ] ਅਧੋ-ਮਨ half a maund, twenty seers.
 ਅਧੋਧਰ [ādhadhar] *adj* half the body, body in two parts. "sōḍer sīgh ədhādhər kē."—*kṛisān*.
 ਅਧੋਨ [ādhoṇ] *adj* unfortunate, unfelicitious, unblest.
 ਅਧ [əddh] See ਅਧ 2 *Skt* ਅਧਨ *n* a journey, passage. 3 a path. "sənəddh bəddh əddh hve."—*kalkī*.
 ਅਧੋਧ [əddhəṇ], ਅਧੋਨ [əddhəṇ] *n* half a maund, twenty seers, two weights (of ten seers each).
 ਅਧਰਯ [ədhyaṣṭ] *Skt* *adj* false, illusory; a thing thought to be at a place but in reality there may be nothing at all; for example silver in an oyster shell.
 ਅਧਰਯਕ [ədhyaṣṭk] *Skt* *n* one who keeps an eye on every thing around, master, owner. 2 an officer 3 a headman.
 ਅਧਰਯਨ [ədhya-yən] *Skt* *n* recitation of the Guru's words as uttered by him, that is, a study, a reading.

¹Sec Bhai Gurdas, Var 23, paūrī 13

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ [adhyasay] *Skt n* enthusiasm, courage. 2 confidence. 3 fondness, desire.

ਅਧਯਾਸ [adhyas] *Skt n* a thought. 2 false knowledge. 3 imagining the quality of one thing in another. 4 a seat. 5 a posture.

ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ [adhyahar] *Skt n* a thought. 2 a talk. 3 (missing) words added during explication of a text. "Th jag me ram nam so tau nehī sunio kan."—*Jeja m 9*. 'In this God's name (great essence of which) you have not lent an ear to' the words added in brackets are adhyahar. Similarly in the line. "kari kari hario enik bahu bhati."—*gaur m 5*. 'got tired of various (efforts)', the added word is an adhyahar to complete the sense of the line.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ [adhyatam] See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਗਿਆਨ [adhyatamgyan] *Skt n* knowledge spiritual or divine.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [adhyatam ramayan] *n* the Ramayan, which contains the story of Ram for imparting spiritual knowledge. Gulab Singh, a learned scholar of the Nirmala sect translated it from Brahmand Puran in Sammat 1839.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਾ [adhyatma] *Skt n* transcendent God.

ਅਧਯਾਪਕ [adhyapak] *Skt n* a teacher, an educator.

ਅਧਯਾਪਿਕਾ [adhyapika] *Skt n* a lady teacher, a mistress.

ਅਧਯਾਯ [adhyay] *Skt n* a part of a book, chapter.

ਅਧਯਾਰੋਪ [adhyarop] *Skt n* fabrication. 2 assigning the action of one to another, for example, taking the behaviour of maya (illusion) as the act of God. 3 climbing, ascending.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [adhvra], ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [adhruv] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰਵ *adj* not stationary, unstable, volatile. 2 transient, impermanent, perishable. "sabh adhruv drithe jiu ta caran kamal citu laia."—*suhi chit m 5*.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [adhvra] *Skt n* such an oblatory ritual in which violence and sacrifice do not figure and no killing of the animal takes place. 2 uninterrupted oblation. See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵਾਯੁ [adhvrayu] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰਵਾਯੁ *n* Yajurved. 2 a Brahman who performs oblation by reciting verses from Yajurved.

ਅਠ [an] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ *vr* to go, be competent, take away. 2 *part* indicating the negative aspect by prefixing the main word. 3 ਅਨਠ *adj* other, another, different. "lobhi an kau sevde."—*sri m 3*. "sagar bād nehī an hera."—*bxla m 5*. 4 *n* corn, grain. "laṭu madhanā āngah."—*varasa*. 5 a suffix clarifying the idea of the principal verb. "rakhe rakhanhar apī ubarionu."—*var guj m 5*. 6 ਅਨ is also used in place of ਅਨੁ. See ਅਨਦਿਨ and ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨਸਨ [ansan] *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਸਨ *adj* who does not eat, or who undergoes fast. "acvāhō asan ki rehō ānsana?"—*NP*.

ਅਨਸਾਧੁ [ansadhu] an evil person, See ਧੈਧ 2.

ਅਨਸੁਆ [ansua] See ਅਨਸੂਯਾ.

ਅਨਸੂਤਾ [ansuta] *n* a barren woman, not capable of bearing a child.

ਅਨਸੂਯ [ansuy], ਅਨਸੂਯਕ [ansuyak] *adj* free from ਅਸੂਯ (jealousy), unenvious. "ānsuyak ṣubh man nehī mane."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਸੂਯਾ [ansuya] daughter of Daksh and wife of rishi Atri. According to the Ramayan, she lived on Chitrakut mountain with her husband. She was saintly and given to meditation and therefore possessed several spiritual powers. When Sita along with her husband came to see her, Ansuya gave her a magical paste for rubbing over her body which would keep her ever youthful. "bāri an ānsuya nari."—*datt*. 2 freedom from jealousy and envy.

ਅਨੰਤ [ansākh] *adj* innumerable, countless "ānsākh āchuhānī sāg dālā."—*datt*. See ਸੰਖ.

'In Gurbani, it changes into 'ਅਨੁ'

ਅਨਸੂਰ [ənsvar] *Skt* adj indestructible, everlasting.

ਅਨਹਤ [ənhət] *Skt* ਅਨਹਤ adj unstruck; without a bruise. "dərɪ vəp-hɪ ənhət vaje ram."—*vad chət m 5*. See ਅਨਹਤ ਸਬਦ.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸਬਦ [ənhət šabad], ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ [ənhət nad] *Skt* ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ¹ *n* the sound that is produced without striking at anything. According to the Yog, the yogis hear it when they reach the transcendental stage of meditation, dasam dvar or the ultimate spiritual stage.

"prathme bhramargūjar sākhdhunɪ dutɪy kəhujje,

tritɪy baje mɪrdəg cəkureth-hɪ tal sunɪje, pōcam ghəṭa nad khaṣṭ bɪnadhunɪ hoi, saptam baj bherɪ aṣṭamə dūdabhi joi, navme gərəj samudr ki dəsəm megh ghokh-hɪ gunɪ,

kəhɪ sūder ənhəṣṣabad ko dəs prəkər jogi sunɪ."—*sūdər Vilas*.

2 In Gurmat, it stands for transcendental music that is not audible to the ears. The devotees experience it during meditation. "ənhəṭa šabad bajəṭ bherɪ."—*sohila*. 3 The revelation of the Divine that dawns upon a spiritually awakened person.

ਅਨਹਦ [ənhad] See ਅਨਹਤ. "ənhad bəni paic təh haume hoɪ bɪnas."—*sri m 1*. 2 adj unlimited, beyond measure. "ənhad rup ənahat bəni."—*akal*. 3 *n* a gaṇ metre, also named akra, əṅka, ənubhav, ṣaṣṭivadna, cādrasa and madhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line has 11, 15S arrangement.

Example:

səɟug ayo, səbh sunpayo,

muni mən bhayo, gunɪ gən gayo.—*kalki*.

ਅਨਹਦਸਬਦ [ənhədsəbəd] ਅਨਹਦਨਾਦ [ənhədnad],

ਅਨਹਦਬਾਣੀ [ənhədbāni] See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ. "ənhad

¹The antonym of ਅਨਹਤ is ਅਹਤ, which arises out of striking something

šabad baj-hɪ dərbare."—*bher m 5*. "ənhəd dhunɪ dərɪ vəjde."—*sri m 5* "ənhəd bəni šabad vəjəe."—*gəu a m 3*.

ਅਨਹਿਤ [ənhɪt] *n* against one's interest; evil, damage, disadvantage, opposition.

ਅਨਹੋਨੀ [ənhoni] adj what cannot happen; impossible. "cɪta taki kijie jo ənhoni hoɪ."—*s m 9*.

ਅਨਹੋਭਨ [ənhovən] adj impossible. "hovən kaurə ənhovən mɪjha."—*brla m 5* (that is) 'Death is bitter but sweet is life.' 2 *n* non-existence, absence.

ਅਨਕ [ənək] *Skt* adj low, mean. 2 *Skt* many. 3 *Skt* ਅਨਕ *n* a small kettle drum. "ənək tur bherɪ pəṇav."—*cəɪɪɪ 1*. 4 *A* ਜੀ *n* happiness. 5 adj joyful, pleasing.

ਅਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ [ənək sɪŋh] See ਚੂੜਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ [ənəkdūdbhi] son of Anakdundubhi (Vasudev), Krishandev.—*sənəma*.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ ਬਲਾਭਨਿਯਾਚਰਨਾਯਕ ਸਤ੍ਰ [ənəkdūdbhi] balabhnɪjəcərnayək sətr] *n* Anakdundubhi's son, Krishan, whose darling was Jamna; born of Jamna was the grass that the deer grazed; the deer's master was the lion; whose foe was the gun.—*sənəma*.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ [ənəkdūdbhi] See ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ.

ਅਨਕਪ [ənəkəp] *Skt* ਅਨੇਕਪ *n* one who drinks with more than one limb, i.e. with trunk and mouth; an elephant.—*sənəma*.

ਅਨਕਪਨੀ [ənəkəpnɪ], ਅਨਕਪੀ [ənəkəpi] *n* an army of elephants.—*sənəma*. See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨਕਪਯਾਰਿ [ənəkəpyərɪ] *n* the enemy of an elephant, the lion.—*sənəma*.

ਅਨਕਪਯਾਰਿ ਨਾਢਨਿ [ənəkəpyərɪ nadənɪ] *n* an army roaming like the lion, the enemy of elephants, having its roar.—*sənəma*. 2 gun, musket.

ਅਨਕੁਚੀਥ [ənəkriɪb] *A* اَنْكَرِيْب adv nearly, roughly, about (in time). 2 in the near future.

ਅਨਕਾ [ənka] a gaṇ metre of four lines, also named ਗੌੜ, whose each line is organized as

one yagan (155).

Example:

prabhu hē, əju hē, əjē hē; əbē hē.—ramav.

2 See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 3 See ਉਨਕਾ

ਅਨਕਾਇ [ənkai], ਅਨਕਾਏ [ənkai] *Skt* ਅਨਕਾਯ *n* one who is bodiless, desire, lust; Cupid. "ənkai rat̪ia! vaṭ duheli rām."—*bīha chāt m* S. 2 ਅਨਕ-ਕਾਏ! why (or for what) another; why any other.

ਅਨਕਾਦ [ənəkad], ਅਨਕਾਦਿ [ənəkadi] *adj* the origin of many; root of all. "ənkadi sarupā amit bībhutā."—*gyan*

ਅਨਕਾਮ [ənkam] *adj* without desire. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਕਾਮ fulfiller of desire. "sarab ke ənkam."—*akal*.

ਅਨਕਾਲ [ənkai] *adj* timeless; *akal*; God that never dies.

ਅਨਕੁੰਭ [ənkūbh] See ਅਕੁੰਭ. "tāb kūbh or ənkūbh an; dāl rukyo rām ki tyag kan."—*ramav*.

ਅਨਕੰਪਾ [ənkāpa] See ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ.

ਅਨਕਾਰ [ənəkār] *Skt adj* who has no knowledge of letters; uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਨਖ [ənakh] See ਅਣਖ. "mān ənkhai su kuphi ghanere."—*GPS*. 2 who has no nails, without talons.

ਅਨਖੰਗ [ənkhāg] See ਅਨੁਖੰਗ.

ਅਨੱਖਰ [ənəkhar] See ਅਨਕਰ.

ਅਨਭ [ənəg] See ਅਨੰਭ. 2 who is not ਨਭ (stationary); moving, living. 3 transitory. 4 volatile.

ਅਨਭਨ [əngan], ਅਨਭਨਿਤ [ənganit] *adj* countless, innumerable.

ਅਨਗਰੂਆ [əngarua] *adj* lacking in sense of honour, mean. 2 ਅਨੰਗ-ਰੂਆ charming, attractive, having graceful features. "əngarua akhara."—*mala namdev*.

ਅਨਗਤ [əngat] *adj* unorganized, unforged, self-existent. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਅਨਗਾਹ [əngah] *adj* which cannot be organised; boundless, very grim. 2 *n* a thrashing frame which is dragged around in a circle over the

corn that is threshed. "laṭu mādhanāḥ āngah"—*var asa*.

ਅਨਗੰਧ [əngādh] *adj* odourless. 2 without any trace 3 *n* a foul smell, stench. "əngādh jare mahā kūḍ ənlā."—*gyan*.

ਅਨਘ [ənagh] *adj* without ਅਘ (sin), sinless. 2 blameless, unblemished.

ਅਨਘੜ [əngar] *adj* unhewn. See ਅਨਭੜ 2 badly hewn, unshapely, mis-shaped. 3 uneducated, uncultured, vulgar.

ਅਨਚਾਰ [əncar] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰ *n* loose character; immorality.

ਅਨਚਾਰੀ [əncari] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰਿਯ *adj* licentious, reprobate, profligate. "əncari ka dhan."—*seva m* 3.

ਅਨਚੇਤ [əncet] *adj* without feeling, insentient. 2 *adv* all of a sudden, suddenly. "jāi lagi hērī ko əncet."—*krisān*.

ਅਨਚਿੰਜ [ənchij] *adj* indestructible, imperishable. "əncijj tej udar."—*akal*.

ਅਨਜਾਨ [əjan] *adj* ignorant, without knowledge, foolish, illiterate.

ਅਨਜਾਨਤ [əjanat] *adv* ignorantly. "əjanat bikhia mahi rācā."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਨਜੇਵ [əjev] *adj* unconquerable. "im kapāt dev əjev nrīp, jadin jhātak de dhar hē."—*paras*. 2 which cannot be ਜੇਮਨ (eaten); inedible.

ਅਨਜੰਭ [ənjājh] *adj* sans ਝੰਭਾ (trembling), unshivering, steady. "ənjājh gat."—*japu*. See ਝੰਭ.

ਅਨਟ [ənət], ਅਨੱਟ [ənətt] *n* ਅਨਿਤ. a lie, falsehood. 2 injustice. 3 *adj* who does not back out. 4 immutable, permanent. "ənaṭt sukhlā."—*gyan* 'lasting comfort.'

ਅਨਭੀਠ [əndith] *adj* unseen, unobserved.

ਅਨਭੰਡ [əndāḍ] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਤਯ not liable to punishment, unpunishable.

ਅਨਰ [ənət] *Skt adj* which is not ਨਰ (bent), unbending, without humility. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤ

endless. "pæsrio ap hoī anət tarəg."—*sukhmari*. See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼੍ਨ. 3 *Skt* ਅਨਤਰੂ *adv* somewhere else. "kəhr nanək əb nahi anət gətr."—*ṭoḍi m 9 4 Skt* ਅਨਿਤਰ *adj* transitory, destructible "anata dhan dharṇi dhare anət nā cahia jai; anət kau cahən jo gae se ae anət gəvai."—*gau m 1*. 'puls perishable wealth under the earth, but does not desire the endless one (God); those who pursued wealth have come to lose that eternal One (God).' 5 someone else. "simran bina anət nahi kaju."—*NP*

ਅਨਤਰੰਗ (anət tarəga), ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ (anət tarəgi) *adj* having infinite waves; sea, ocean 2 *n* the Creator, God. "asa puran anət tarəga."—*brla m 5*.

ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ (anətbhar) *adv* in numerous ways. "raja ram maṭia anətbhar."—*baṣāt kabir*.

ਅਨਤਰ (anətar) *Skt* ਅਨਤਰ *adj* one of the two, the second, the other one. 2 *Skt* *adj* at another place, somewhere else. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤਰ *adv* afterwards, hereafter. 4 ਅਨਤ-ਤਰੂ another tree. "cādna subasu jasu simrət anətar."—*seveye m 3 ke*

ਅਨਤਰੀਆ (anəteriya), ਅਨਤਰੀਆ (anəteriya) *adj* who does not know swimming. "anəteriya jyō sīdhu ko cahit tarən."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਨਤਾ (anata) See ਅਨਤ. "anata dhan dhari dāria."—*suh chāt m 4*.

ਅਨਥਾ (an-tha) See ਅਨਥਾ.

ਅਨਥ (anəd) *Skt n* pleasure, joy, happiness. "anəd sukh māgəl banē."—*brla m 5*. 2 felicity. 3 See ਅਥ.

ਅਨਥਮੂਲ (anədmul) *adj* the origin or cause of happiness. "anədmul dhiaio purkhotamū."—*brla m 4*.

ਅਨਥਰੂਪ (anədrup) *adj* whose forte is happiness. "anədrup prəgəzio sēbh thani."—*ram m 5*.

ਅਨਥਾਇਕ (anədaik) *adj* who does not give. "anədaik tih putr nā pit ko bədh kriyo."—*caritr 266*. 2 the provider of food

ਅਨਥਾਈ (anədaī) *n* ecstasy, joy, pleasure. "həri

aradhē ərog anədaī."—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਅੰਨਥਾ. 3 a non-giver.

ਅਨੰਦਿਨ (andin), ਅਨੰਦਿਨੁ (andinu) *Skt* ਅਨੰਦਿਨ *adv* every day, always, continuously. "andino mohi ahi prasa."—*sohila andinu sahsa kade nā cuka*."—*brha var m 3*

ਅਨੰਦੁ (anadu) See ਅਨੰਦ. "anadu kərə sasi sasi sāmārē."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਨੰਦਿਸਟ (andrisəṭ) *adj* invisible, unseen.

ਅਨੰਦਿਸਟਿ (andrisəṭi) *Skt* the deluge, ultimate destruction of the universe. "avanu javən drisəṭi andrisəṭi."—*sukhmari*.

ਅਨਥਰ (andhar) *Skt* ਅਨਥਰ *adj* without a base, groundless. "andhar pramath."—*datt 2* ਅਨਥਰ which cannot be caught; ungraspable, irresistible. "ih bhāt nīd andhar subhāt."—*paras*.

ਅਨਥਿਕਾਰੀ (anədhikari) *Skt* ਅਨਥਿਕਾਰਿਨ *adj* who is not entitled or empowered; undeserving, incapable, unfit. 2 dismissed, demoted.

ਅਨਥਯਾ (anədhya) *Skt* ਅਨਥਯਾ *n* time not prescribed for studying. In Hinduism, study is prohibited on the first, eighth and fourteenth lunar dates and on moonless and full moon days; "anədhya jo vidya pərə so vadi jəg mahi."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਨ (anən) *Skt n* life. 2 movement, dynamism. 3 breath. 4 See ਅਨਨ.

ਅਨਨਪਰ (anənpar) *Skt* ਅਨਨਪਰ *adj* devoted or attached to only one; a monotheist. "giran əru dhyān anənpar."—*seveye m 4*.

ਅਨਨਤ (anənny) *Skt* *adj* not related to ਅਨਤ (other); devoted only to one. 2 engrossed in only one subject, devoted only to one type of thinking.

ਅਨਨੁਪ (anənvay) *Skt* unrelated; a literary figure of meaning, wherein there is none to be compared with the one defined; a simile to
 'Many other days and times are also added to them when study is prohibited. See manusmṛiti. Ch. 4, s 102 to 121

reveal uniqueness where something is compared with itself "jahā karat upmey ko upmeyer upman."—*śrīvrā; bhuṣaṇ*.

Example:

"kahī ravidas akath katha bahu kaī karijē? jesa tu tesa tuhi, kīa upma dijē?"—*brīa*.

"bhāle amardas guṇ tere teri upma tuhi banzave."—*śaveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ [anpəṛh] *Skt* ਅਪਠ *adj* one who does not know how to read; unlettered.

ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ [anəpəini], ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ [anəpəvani] *Skt* ਅਨਾਪਾਇਨ *adj* imperishable, constant, firm. "anəpavnu bhagətī nā upjī."—*sar pərmanāḍ*.

ਅਨਪੇਖ [anpeksh] See ਅਨਪੇਖ 2.

ਅਨਪੇਖ [anpeksh] *adj* unseen, invisible. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਪੇਖ desireless, indifferent.

ਅਨਪੁਰ [anphur] *adj* without will or resolve, quiet. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਭਿਕਤ [anbikat] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਕਤ *adj* whose name and form have not been revealed. 2 ਅਨੁ-ਅਵਸਥਾ free from illusion. 3 *n* the Creator, God. "anbikat rēg."—*datt*

ਅਨਭਿੱਧ [anbiddh] *Skt* ਅਨਾਭਿਧ *adj* which cannot be pierced, unbreakable. 2 whose limbs have not been perforated.

ਅਨਬੋਲ [anbol] *adj* silent, soundless.

ਅਨਬੋਲਤ [anbolat] *adj* without speaking. "anbolat meri birtha jani."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ [anbraṇ] *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਣ *adj* not split, unpierced, undivided. "anbraṇ anāt."—*japu*.

ਅਨਭਉ [anbhau] *adj* fearless. "anbhau pədu pavē ap gəvae."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "anbhau kīne nā dekhīa, beragiare."—*maru kabir*. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ, *n* knowledge gained without any guidance. "anbhau prəkās."—*japu*. 'is self-evident knowledge.' 4 ਅਨਜ-ਭਯ, fear of the other. "anbhau bisarīgāe prabhū jaciā."—*sarā m 1*

ਅਨਭਉ ਭਾਉ [anbhau bhau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ ਭਾਵ *n* the light of self-knowledge. 2 the Creator,

Vahguru. "anbhau bhau nā dərse."—*ram ravidas*.

ਅਨਭਯ [anbhay] *adj* fearless.

ਅਨਭਵ [anbhav] See ਅਨੁਭਵ. 2 *adysans* ਭਵ (birth); which is not born.

ਅਨਭਾ [anbha] short form for ਅਨਭਾਵ, the other thought. "nās hoī anbha bhīdē."—*GV 10*. 'Ideas gathered in the other way came to naught.'

ਅਨਭਿਗ [anbhig], ਅਨਭਿਗਰ [anbhigry] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਗ *adj* not knowing, ignorant.

ਅਨਭਿਸ [anbhix] *adj* not trusting. 2 unrelenting, not pleased. 3 ascetic, alone; detached.

ਅਨਭੂਤ [anbhut] *adj* not of material elements. 2 See ਅਨੁਭੂਤ.

ਅਨਭੇਵ [anbhev] See ਅਭੇਵ "te jan hē anbhev."—*brahm*.

ਅਨਭੈ [anbhe], ਅਨਭੈ [anbha] See ਅਨਭਉ, ਅਨਭਯ and ਅਨਭਵ. "karta hoī sū anbhe rahr."—*bher ravidas*. 2 ਅਨਭ-ਭਯ other fear. "anbhe visre namī sāmā."—*gəu m 1*. 'With the Divine imbibed, vanishes the other fear.'

ਅਨਮਨ [anman], ਅਨਮਨਾ [anmana] *adj* attached to other than the One; fickle-minded. 2 sad, melancholy. "sunke sikh anman hve ae."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਮਾਰਗ [anmarag] *Skt* ਤਨਮਾਰਗ *n* wrong or false path. 2 ਅਨਭ-ਮਾਰਗ the other route.

ਅਨਮਿਖ [anmikh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮਿਖ *adj* without blinking, with constant stare. 2 *n* a fish. 3 The god who does not blink. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used anmikh for time. "tīh anmikh mukh bhāi arunta."—*NP*. 'Then the face got ruddy, is a transform of blink.'

ਅਨਮੀਲਾ [anmila] *adj* not aligned. See ਅਸਤ ਭਿਅਸਤ

ਅਨਮੇਖ [anmekh] See ਅਨਮਿਖ.

ਅਨਮੇਵ [anmev] *adj* ਅਮੇਯ immeasurable. 2 unlimited, boundless. "nankī sunāt harkhāt anmev ਝੰਗ."—*NP*

ਅਨਮੋਲ [anmol] *Skt* ਅਮੋਲ *adj* priceless, precious.
2 expensive.

ਅਨਮੋਡ [anmod] *adj* undecorated. 2 See ਅਨਿਮੋਡ.

ਅਨਯ [anay] *Skt* *n* against ਨਯ (justice) injustice. "samas manfd prakas nay, tam anay nasaē."—*GPS*. 'Light of justice equals that of the sun.' 2 inauspicious.

ਅਨਭ [anar] *n* an impotent person. 2 a coward, timid person.

ਅਨਰਸ [anras] *adj* ਅਨਰ-ਰਸ other taste. "anras cuke hariras māni vasaē."—*majh a m 3*. 2 insipid, tasteless. "hor anras sabh bisre."—*anādu 3* renouncer of taste. "dehrasā vallō anras hoe hēn."—*bhāgtavli 4 n* antagonism, discord, hostility. 5 a literary defect inhering conflicting qualities; poets have defined five categories of anras: "prātynik niras viraś keshav duhsādhān patraduṣṭ kabbī bahu kārhi nā sukavī bekhan."—*rāsik priya*. (a) prātynik is mixing of love, power, pity and horror. (b) niras is expressing love hypocritically. (c) viraś is writing about copulation amidst sorrow. (d) mixing up of friendship and hostility is duhsādhān. (e) writing contrary to the context is patraduṣṭ. 6 Some poets have mentioned the savour of quiescent peace as an anras. In their opinion quiescence spoils poetics; they therefore uphold only eight rāsas in poetic literature. 7 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਸ a mixture of two savours. See ਅਨਰਸ.

ਅਨਰਗਲ [anargal] *Skt* ਅਨਰਗਲ *adj* without restraint, unrestrained, free.

ਅਨਰਤ [anrat] *adj* without love, loveless, sad. 2 ਅਨਰ-ਰਤ who loves someone else. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੂਤ *n* a lie, an untruth. "ahāmat anrat kumit hit."—*kan m 5*. "matvā mēdyā kunarā anratā."—*kalki*.

ਅਨਰਥ [anarath] *Skt* ਅਨਰਥ *n* a wrong meaning, contrary implication. 2 wealth sinfully

acquired. 3 violence, oppression "kari kari anarath viharhi mara."—*asa m 5*. 4 part in vain, futile.

ਅਨਰਾਉ [anrau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਾਗ *n* love, affection, amorous attachment. "nanak ke māni ihu anrau."—*sukhmanu 2* ਅਨੁਰਾਓ echo, reverberation.

ਅਨਰਾਗ [anrag] See ਅਨੁਰਾਗ. 2 without love, bereft of love. See ਅਨਰਾਗੀ 2.

ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [anraga], ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [anragi] *adj* ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ lover. "gurmukhi so anraga."—*sor m 1*. "surati sūni anragi."—*gau kabir*. "niighari bastau pavānu anragi."—*siddh gosāṭi 2* ਅਨ (without) ਰਾਗ (love), stoical. "sabh mahi vasi atit anragi."—*bher m 3*.

ਅਨਰਧਾ [anradha] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰਧਾ *adj* unrestrained, headstrong. "jan bicre anradha."—*sri benī*. 2 See ਅਨੁਰਧਾ.

ਅਨਰੁਕਤ [anrukat] See ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਨਰੁੱਧ [anruddh] See ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ.

ਅਨਰੂਪ [anrup] *adj* ill-formed, ugly. "rup anrup moro kachu nā bicarīo."—*toḍi m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰੂਪ *adj* similar, resembling, like. "dharani me sālī jese kup anrup¹ ke bimāl jāi chae hē."—*BGK*. 3 proper, suitable. "jo anrupro thakur mere hox rahi uh bat."—*gurm 5*. 4 concordant. 5 other or different form.

ਅਨਲ [anal] *Skt* ਅਨਲ *n* what never gets satiated; a fire. "audh anal tanu tin ko mēdaru."—*gau kabir*. 2 representing the numeral three because three fires are recognised. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ 3 *Skt* ਅਨਿਲ source of life; wind, air. "anal āgam jese lāhari māro dādhi."—*sor ravidas*. 'Waves come into being on account of strong wind rising above the ocean.' 4 *Skt* ਅਨਿਲ a bird also called *anālpaks*, supposed always to stay in the sky. Its eggs ripen in the sky during their fall to the earth, and the poults

¹Traditional scholars use this term for 'expressing' as well.

begin flying in the air without ever touching the earth. "ənal əkas pāchi dōlbo karət he." -*akal*. See ਉਨਕਾ and ਹੁਮਾ.

ਅਨਲਹੱਕ [ənalhəkk] *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 I am God. "ənalhəkk bolyo vikhiṛa." -*NP*. The followers of Vedant philosophy, who like the Sufi saints consider themselves Brahma, make this utterance, See ਸਮਝ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਅਨਲਪੱਕ [ənalpəks], **ਅਨਲਪੱਚੀ** [ənalpāchi] See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਨਲਵਾਉ [ənalvau] *n* fire-like air, scorching wind. 2 a hot suffocating, sand laden wind of the desert of Arabia, Africa etc. which causes many to parch to death and others to get stranded. *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢. "ənal vau bharam bhulai." -*maru sothe m* 3. 3 fire without life-sustaining oxygen in which man cannot remain alive; carbon dioxide. "ātar lobh bharam ənalvau, diva bēc na sojhi pax." -*asa m* 3.

ਅਨਲੁ [ənalu] fire. See ਅਨਲ. "mukte gurī ənalu bujhāṛa." -*ram kabir*.

ਅਨਵਸਥਾ [ənavəstha] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਾ: *n* lack of firmness in thought and speech. 2 a blemish of speech wherein the device does not lead to a conclusion, as in. "je ko bujhe hovē sacṛarū; dhavē uparī keta bharū? dhartī horū pēre horū horū; tīs te bharū tēc kavanū jorū?" -*japu*.

ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ [ənavəsthiti] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ *n* vacillation, unsteadiness. 2 lack of support. 3 instability of mind even after meditation. 4 See ਅਨਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਨਵਸਰ [ənavsar] a literary figure describing the execution of action at the wrong time, rendering it useless.

Example

"suke sərvarī palī bādhavē,
lūnē khēl hāthvarī kārē.
aio cor turāt-hī legāro,
merī rakhāt mugadh phirē.
jihva bācān sudh nāhī nikṣē,

tab re dharam ki as karē."

-*asa kabir*

"jab ghar mādarī agī leganī,
kadhī kup kadhē panīhare."

-*nāṭ a m* 4

ਅਨਵਦਤ [ənavady] *Skt* *adj* free from ਅਵਦਤ (defect), appreciable, admirable, praiseworthy. "əjar əmar ənavady abhekha." -*NP*.

ਅਨਵਰ [ənvər] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* illuminating, shining, very bright. 2 *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਵਰ, not inferior, superior.

ਅਨਵਰ ਖਾਨ [ənvər xan] a ranked holder in the army of the chief Mukhlas Khan. He fought against Guru Hargobind during the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨਵਰਤਨ [ənvartyan] See ਅਨਿਵਰਤਨ.

ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ [ənvauṇa] *v* to make available, send for. "ənvayo hām ne tīs bhāt." -*GPS*.

2 ਅਨੁਵਾਉਣਾ to get something or someone washed or bathed. "rupsfidhu ənvae." -*paras*.

ਅਨਵਾਇਆ [ənvāra] *adj* called for, sent for. 2 ਨੁਵਾਯਾ got bathed, helped in having a bath.

ਅਨਵਾਨ [ənvān] *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢 a title, heading. 2 a beginning. 3 a preface, foreword.

ਅਨਵਾਰ [ənvār] *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢 plural of ਨੂਰ, light, flashes.

ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ [ənvraṇ]. See ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ.

ਅਨਸ [ənas] *adj* hopeless, undesired. "anasā udasī." -*dāṭ* 2 indestructible. "namo namo anas ko." 3 *Skt* without ਨਾਸਾ (nose), noseless.

ਅਨਸਵ੍ਰਿਤ [ənasavrit] See ਅਨਸੋਚ.

ਅਨਸਨ [ənasān] *adj* without a seat or position. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਸਨ food.

ਅਨਾਸਿਧ [ənasir] *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢 plural of ਉਨਸਰ, the five elements: earth, air, water, fire and ether.

ਅਨਸੋਚ [ənasoc] *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* uncleanness, impurity. "ənasoc nama mēhā sur sohe." -*paras*

ਅਨਾਹਤ [ənahat], **ਅਨਾਹਤਿ** [ənahatī], **ਅਨਾਹਤੁ** [ənahātu] *adj* not wounded, unhurt. 2 indestructible, deathless. "adī ənil ənadī ənahatī."

—*japu*. 3 *n* one who has not been killed; the Creator, the transcendent One. “*joti sarp anahat lagi, kahū halal kra kia.*”—*prabha kabir*. 4 According to Amarkosh it is a piece of cloth that has not been beaten in washing by the washerman. 5 See ਅਨਹਤ ਸਬਦ.

ਅਨਾਹਾਰ [anahar], ਅਨਾਹਾਰੀ [anahari] *Skt* अनाहारिन् *adj* without food, fasting.

ਅਨਾਗਾ [anaga], ਅਨਾਗੀ [anagi] *adv* without missing a day or time, regularly, continuously. “*dan deu anagi sāghar rāccra.*”—*cādi* 3. 2 *adj* unprecedented.

ਅਨਾਚਾਰ [anacar] See ਅਨਚਾਰ.

ਅਨਾਜ [anaj], ਅਨਾਜੁ [anaju] *n* foodgrain, corn, cereals, See ਅਨਾਦ. “*anaju magau sāt si ka.*”—*dhana dhāna*.

ਅਨਾਤ [anat] *Skt* सूत *adj* bathed; who has taken a bath. 2 sends for, obtains. 3 something fetched.

ਅਨਾਤਮ [anatem] *Skt* अनात्म *adj* soulless, inert. 2 *n* five elements which are different from the soul. 3 without conscience. “*ēg hin abhēg anatem.*”—*japu*.

ਅਨਾਥ [anath] *adj* unprotected. 2 indigent, destitute, orphan.

ਅਨਾਥਾਨਾਥ [anathahnath] ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ [anathnath] *adj* master of all orphans. “*anathahnath dāral sukhsagar.*”—*sar* in 5. 2 *n* God who is the master of the orphans. “*patit udharan anathnath.*”—*gau thiti* in 5.

ਅਨਾਥਾਲਯ [anathalay] *n* a house for the homeless, an orphanage.

ਅਨਾਦ [anad] *Skt* अनाद *n* God who accepts all. 2 *adj* who eats corn or cooked food. 3 corn, grain, etc. 4 rootless, without a beginning. 5 *n* a four lined *varṇik* stanza, also called *vapi*, organised as SSS, ISS, S, I, with pauses after every fourth *varṇ* (character):

Example:

cālē baṇ, rukke gey; mēte sur, rēte nēṇ.

dhakke dhol, dhuki dhal; chuttē baṇ, uttē jval.—*ramav.*

6 *Skt* *adj* without ਨਦ (sound), soundless. 7 *A* *for* enmity, hostility.

ਅਨਾਦੈਤ [anadett] *n* lack of charity, parsimony, miserliness. “*ite datt dhayo anadett uttā.*”—*paras.* ‘From here rushed charity, from there came miserliness.’

ਅਨਾਦਰ [anadar] *n* disrespect, insult, dishonour. ਅਨਾਦਿ [anadi] *Skt* *adj* sans beginning ever-existent. “*adi anil anadi anahat.*”—*japu*. 2 victuals, provisions. “*anā anadi kiau.*”—*savaye* in 4 ke. “*dhān anadi bhukhe kaval jhkev.*”—*gōd kabir.* “*devhī sabbhan anadi.*”—*NP.*

ਅਨਾਮ [anam] *Skt* अनाम *adj* nameless. “*anam he.*”—*japu*. “*jag nam sahās anam aho.*”—*NP.* 2 *Skt* ਅਨਾਮਯ without ਅਮਯ (disease), healthy. “*tān anam mān anad he.*”—*NP.* 3 See ਫਿਨਾਮ.

ਅਨਾਮਯ [anamay] *adj* having no disease, healthy. “*akhil anamay kripa tumari.*”—*GPS.*

ਅਨਾਮਾ [anama], ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ [anamika] *Skt* finger next to the little finger which is sinful to name because it was with this finger that Shiv had cut Brahma’s head. At the time of an oblation, a ring of grass is worn on it so that its impurity goes away. “*nij anamika te su bagai.*”—*GPS.* ‘took the ring from Anamika and threw it away.’

ਅਨਾਮੀ [anami] *adj* nameless. 2 ਅਨਾਮਯ without disease. “*karhō avār ko kes anami.*”—*NP* 3 prize-winning, fit for the award.

ਅਨਾਮਿ [anamē] See ਅਨਾਮਯ.

ਅਨਾਯਾਸ [anayas] *adv* without ਆਯਾਸ (effort), effortlessly. “*anayas sabb hi bājar.*”—*GPS.*

ਅਨਾਯੁਧ [anayudh] *Skt* *adj* unarmed, without weapons.

ਅਨਾਰ [anar] *adj* without ਨਰ (neck), neckless. 2 *P* *μ* *n* a pomegranate, *L* *punica granatum*. A sweet pomegranate heals thirst and sickness

of throat, strengthens semen and is constipative. Seedless pomegranates of Kandhar are the best. Its sour type is used in preparing sauces and condiments. Its rind called 'naspal' is used in several medicines.

ਅਨਾਰਢਾਣਾ [anardana] *n* dried seeds of pomegranate used in sauces and condiments.

ਅਨਾਰਢ [anaray] *Skt* अनाय *n* non-Aryan. 2 a clumsy fellow, a naive person. 3 an uncultured fellow; a rustic.

ਅਨਾਕਾ [anaka] *adj* not a companion. "khāḍra bhareṁ anal ka."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 without sloth.

ਅਨਾਲੋਭ [analobh] *n* absence of greed, contentment.

ਅਨਾਲੰਭ [analāb] *adj* without a support or a stay. "analāb lekḥ sis jhukava."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਵਨ [anavan] *v* to bathe, to have bath. "jal nīkas pun sikkh anave."—*GPS*. 2 *n* bringing or fetching.

ਅਨਾਵਰਤ [anaverat] *adj* without ਆਵਰਤ (circling or turning) i.e. not rotating, not turning back, not revolving. "anaverat birā mahā varat dhara."—*paras*. 2 *Skt* अनावृत not covered, uncovered, open.

ਅਨਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [anavṛiṣṭi] *n* absence of rain, drought.

ਅਨਾਢੀ [anarī] *adj* who does not know how to feel ਨਾਢੀ (pulse), who is an incompetent physician. 2 *Skt* ਅਨ-ਏਭ foolish, unintelligent. "asāt anarī kade na bujhe."—*gau m* 3.

ਅਨਿ [anī] See ਅਣਿ. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਜ *adj* other. "anī na upav karhā."—*asa m* 5 'not to make any deliberate effort.' 3 army. "hau me anī siu larr mār."—*bavan*.

ਅਨਿਆਊ [aniāu], **ਅਨਿਆਇ** [aniyai] *Skt* अन्याय *n* inequity, injustice. "ta kapiē je aniyai ko mārta."—*bher m* 5. See ਅਨਯਾਯ.

ਅਨਿਆਈ [aniyai] See ਅਨਯਾਯੀ.

ਅਨਿਆਸ [anias] *Skt* अनायास *adv* without effort, effortlessly. 2 without ਆਯਾਸ (hard work).

ਅਨਿਆਚਾ [anīara], **ਅਨਿਆਚੇ** [anīaro] *adj* pointed. 2 not different, ordinary. 3 *n* the crescent moon that has two sharp points on the second day. "bhal birajēt he anīaro."—*caritr* 1

ਅਨਿਸ਼ੂ [anīṣṭ] *Skt* adj not dear; against desire. 2 *n* a loss, harm, an evil omen.

ਅਨਿਕ [anik] *adj* not one; many, several. "anik bhog bikhia ke kār."—*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* कनक *n* gold. "anik kākak jese bhulpār."—*sor ravdas* 3 A 6 travel, journey. 4 an attack, a charge. "kārī kārī harīo anik bāhu bhati chod-hī kēt-hu nahī."—*gau m* 5. 'After launching several attacks on lust, I have met with defeat.'

ਅਨਿਕਤ [anikat] **ਅਨੇਕਧਾ** *adv* in many ways, of many kinds. "khojāsēkha anikat pātha."—*dev m* 5. 2 *n* plurality, multiplicity.

ਅਨਿਕਧਾ [anikdha] *adv* ਅਨੇਕ *vr* in many ways, by several means.

ਅਨਿਕਮੁਖੀ [anikmukhi] *adj* multi-faced, having several months. 2 *n* Sheshnag, a thousand-hooded cobra. 3 Shiv, with five-faces. 4 Ravan, ten-headed. 5 Brahma, four-faced. 6 Kartikeya, six-faced.

ਅਨਿਕਰੰਗੀ [anikrāgi] *n* the Creator, who enacts a multifarious play; the universal form.

ਅਨਿਗ [anig] *adj* many. 2 *n* limbless, Kamdev, god of love, Cupid. "sūdar anig bhau karat phirāt."—*sar m* 5.

ਅਨਿਗਭਾਉ [anigbhau] many moods. 2 ਅਨੰਗਤਾਯ the idea of love, See ਨੁਪਰੀ.

ਅਨਿੰਦ [anicch] *adj* sans desire.

ਅਨਿੰਦਿਤ [anicchit] *Skt* अनिच्छित *adj* undesired, unwanted.

ਅਨਿਤ [anit], **ਅਨਿੱਤ** [anīt], **ਅਨਿਤੁ** [anitu], **ਅਨਿਤਤ** [anity] *adj* not perpetual; transitory, momentary. "anit biuhar acar bidhī hmat."—*kan m* 5. 2 not fixed, unappointed. "anīt he."—*japu*.

ਅਨਿੰਦ [anid] *n* opposite of ਨਿੰਦਾ; praise,

appreciation. "təj kam krodh ənid nīda." –asa chāt m 5. 'Forsake lust, rage, praise and vilification.' 2 *Skt* અનિંદ્ય *adj* not fit to be vilified; praiseworthy. "jo ənid nīd karī choḍio." –guj m 5.

અનિન (ənin), અનિન (ənin) *Skt* અનન્ય *adj* not attached to any one; worshipping One only "das anin mero nīrup." –sar namdev. See અનન.

અનિપ (ənip) *n* chief of અનિ (army); commander. અનિબંધ (ənibaddh) *Skt* અનિબદ્ધ *adj* untied, unbound. 2 *n* a musical instrument without a metallic or fibre strand tied to different tune-

અનિમિષ (ənimikh), અનિમેષ (ənimekh) *Skt* અનિમેષ *adj* without blinking; staring. 2 *n* a fish. 3 god; it is mentioned in the Purans like Bhagvat that gods do not blink.

અનિમંજ (ənimāḍ) *adj* adornment of the army, military decoration.

અનિયત (əniyat) *Skt adj* unconfirmed, uncertain. 2 ephemeral. 3 transitory.

અનિયારા (əniyara) See અનિઆરા.

અનિરક્ષ (ənirakh) *adj* priceless. 2 which cannot be seen or observed. "ənirakh sēb ucro." –brahm.

અનિરત (ənirat) *Skt* અનૂત *n* different from truth; falsehood, untruth.

અનિરવચની (əniravāni), અનિરવચનીય (əniravāniy) *Skt* અનિર્વચનીય *adj* inexpressible, beyond expression. "lakh-hu əniravāni iho yāte." –GPS. 2 *n* God.

અનિરુક્ત (ənirukt) *Skt* અનિરુક્ત *adj* which can't be uttered; unspeakable.

અનિરુદ્ધ (əniruddh) *Skt* અનિરુદ્ધ *adj* who cannot be stopped; unrestrainable. 2 *n* grandson of Lord Krishan, son of Pradyuman born to Rukmi's daughter, and father of Vajar.

Ban's daughter, Ukha, fell in love with Aniruddh and with the help of her shrewd

friend Chitarlekha, she brought him to her father's town Shonitpur. When Ban heard of this, he sent many warriors to capture Aniruddh but he killed them all. At last Ban somehow imprisoned Aniruddh. At this Krishan, Balram and Pradyuman went to get him released. A fierce battle took place. Ban was a devotee of Shiv whom he called for help. Shiv and Sakand sided with Ban. Lord Krishan wounded Shiv and Sakand was wounded by Garur and Pradyuman. At last on Shiv's request Krishan released Ban, and Aniruddh along with Usha came to their home at Dvarka. "sāg ləyo əniruddh ko." –krishan. See કુષ. 3 a rope to tie animals with. 4 an emissary, envoy. 5 Shiv.

અનિલ (ənīl) *n* air. "ənīl bera hau khevi nā sakau." –basāt namdev. 2 gout, paralysis. 3 See અનલ.

અનિલકુમાર (ənīlikumar) *n* son of the Wind; Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

અનિલહુક (ənīlbhuk) *Skt n* a serpent which lives on air. 2 *adj* who consumes air to remain alive.

અનિવર્તિન (ənivartin) *Skt* અનિવર્તિન્ *adj* who does not turn back, impetuous. "ənivartin niveratke." –caritr 137. 'pushing back the impetuous ones.'

અની (ənī) *n* a point, pointed end. 2 army. See અનિ. "ke kē bāl sōbh ki hani ani." –cāḍi 1.

અનીઆલા (ənīala) *adj* pointed. "ram bhagatī əniālē tīr." –gāu kabir. See અનિ.

અનીસ (ənīs) *adj* who has no ઈશ (master); orphan. 2 chief of the army; commander-in-chief 3 soul separated from its Creator.

અનીશ્વરવાદી (əniṣvarvadi) *Skt* અનીશ્વરવાદિન્ *adj* atheist.

અનીહ (ənih) *Skt adj* without desire, uncaring.

અનીય (ənik) *Skt n* army. 2 a battle, war. 3 a battlefield.

અનીકની (ənūkni), અનીકિની (ənīkīni) *Skt* અનીકિની

n a blue lotus, lily. 2 an army composed of 2,187 chariots, 2,187 elephants, 6,561 horses and 10,935 foot soldiers. 3 army. "bīcāl bīthar eṣe bhagī anuknī."—cāḍī 1.

ਅਨੀਤ [ənīṭ] *Skt* ਅਨਿਤ *adj* not perpetual; for a brief period 2 injustice. See ਅਨੀਤਿ. 3 fetched. See ਅਨੀਤ. 4 some other place. See ਅਨਰਤ.

ਅਨੀਤਿ [ənīṭi] *n* absence of ਨੀਤਿ; injustice. 2 *adj* ਅਨਿਤ *n* not always, for a few days. "jēṭ dhovē bahu deṭi anīṭi."—sukhmānī

ਅਨੀਤਿ [ənīṭi] *Skt* ਅਨਰਤ *adv* at some other place. 2 in evil and falsehood. "gavhī gīte citi anīṭi... bin nāvē mānī jhūṭh anīṭi."—aṣa e m 1. 'Reciting hymns, the mind wanders to other places, and is deprived of the Divine.' 3 See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੀਰਾਇ ਜੀ [ənīrāy jī] See ਅਣੀ ਰਾਇ.

ਅਨੀਲ [ənīl], **ਅਨੀਲੁ** [ənīlu] *adj* white, bright. 2 without form or colour. "adī anīlu anadī anahatī."—japu. 3 beyond count i.e. countless, boundless, uncountable. 4 See ਨੀਲ.

ਅਨੁ [anu] *n* ਅੰਨ corn, cereals. "anudhanu bahutā upā."—aṣa m 3. 2 *Skt prep* when added to words, it carries the sense of after, equal, with, each, repeatedly, etc. as in ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ (following, succeeding) ਅਨੁਦਿਨ (daily), ਅਨੁਰੂਪ (resembling) etc. 3 See ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨੁਅਚ [anuar] See ਅਨੁਹਾਰ.

ਅਨੁਸਰਣ [anusarən] *n* the act of pursuing, conforming. 2 imitation.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ [anusāsan] *Skt n* an order. 2 an advice, a precept. 3 thirteenth chapter of Mahabharat.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ [anusar] *Skt adj* according to. 2 like, resembling.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ [anusari] *adj* following. 2 conforming.

ਅਨੁਸੁਤ [anusut] *adj* diffused, pervasive. See ਅਨੁਸੁਤਤ. "nījanusut sabhī n me dekhe."—GPS.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਪ [anusup], **ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਪ** [anusubh] *n* a vāṇīk stanza of two lines, each with sixteen characters, that is, four quarter-units of eight

characters, making a total of 32 characters. The fifth and sixth characters of each quarter-unit are laghu and guru respectively. The seventh character of the fourth quarter-unit must also be laghu. This poetic form is often used in Sanskrit compositions. It is also called a śalok. In Sanskrit books there are many metres but while counting, only a stanza of 32 words is taken as a śalok.

Example:

ਵਿਜਾਨੇਨਾਸਿਨਾ ਧੇਨ ਟੁਕਾਨ ਨਰਾਯਣਕਮ੍
ਭਾਯਤੇ ਨਾਮਯੇਤੋਸ੍ਯਾਧਿ: ਜਗੋਬਿੰਦੁਹਰਿ ਗੁੰਫ:

—guru nanak satōr rātnakār.

kīz man nā bhulke, vidyā rūp dhānadī ko,
dharo prem sūṣīṭa gurumat dharo cit.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਨ [anusāhan] *Skt n* commencement of work. 2 recitation of magical incantations in accordance with the prescribed procedure. 3 the idea of performing religious deeds.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁ [anusān] *Skt* ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾ *adj* not hot; cold.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਤ [anusyut] *Skt adj* sewn, stitched. 2 all-pervasive.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ [anusvar] *Skt n* a vowel pronounced in conjunction with some nasal symbol like bīdi and īppi. It nasalizes the vowel as in sāt mahāt, jītu, tītr etc.

ਅਨੁਹਾਰ [anuhar] See ਅਨੁਹਰਣ and ਅਨੁਹਾਰ. "karhī krīty nār anuhar hoī."—GPS.

ਅਨੁਹਰਣ [anuharən] *Skt n* copying, imitation.

ਅਨੁਹਾਰ [anuhar] *adj* similar, equal. "sānmukh devī ke gayo sālābh dīp anuhar."—cāḍī 1. 2 *n* a form, shape. 3 resemblance.

ਅਨੁਕਤ [anukāt] *Skt* ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* unsaid, unspoken. "anukāt prabha hē."—japu.

ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukarən] *Skt n* an imitation. 2 an act performed in conformity with another. 3 pursuit of a law-suit. 4 a word formed with sound as its basis, onomatopoeia as ਘੜੀਮ, ਧੜੀਮ, ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ

ਅਨੁਕੂਲ [anukul] *Skt adj* who helps a drowning

person like a shore or the bank (kul); a helper. 2 conforming. 3 benefactor. 4 who gives support.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ [anukulta] *n* conformity, concord, See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ [anukula] *n* a vārṇik metre also known as maktikāmala. It has four lines, each line being organised as : Śīl, ŚŚī, ll, S, S with pauses at the fifth character and the sixth character thereafter.

Example:

śrī guru sevo, jñam sudharo,
kamaṇu homē, mān nahī dharo,
alas tyago, kirat kamao,
hve upkari, jḡg sukh pao.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ [anukāpa] *Skt* अनुकम्पा *n* the act of trembling on account of another's distress; pity, kindness. "mujh pār nīj anukāpa dharu." -*NP*.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪਨਾ [anukāpena] *adj* abode of kindness; compassion, beneficence. "sun ḡṛnan bēna anukāpena banī bhānī rāsā." -*NP*.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤ [anukt] See ਅਨੁਕਤ.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਿਤਾ [anukramita] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕਿ. (c)

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮ [anukram] *Skt* *n* succession, order.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਣਿਕਾ [anukramṇika] *Skt* *n* a serial list or table of contents, index.

ਅਨੁਕੰਭ [anukhḡg] *Skt* अनुकम्ब *n* compassion, beneficence. 2 connection, bond. 3 the process of bringing words from one line to another as in Guru Amardas's compositions in order to complete the sense. "cōhu jḡg māhī ōmṛitu sacī baṇī, sīdh sadhīk tērs-hī sēbh lor; pure bhagī pārapatī hoī." -*dhana* m 3. Here the word ōmṛit of the first line has to be brought into the third line too, in order to complete the meaning of that line. This is anuḡḡg.

ਅਨੁਗ [anug] *Skt* *adj* अनु (behind) ग (moving), follower 2 a servant, footman, dependent. "anug apne ko abhedan datī." -*chakke*

ਅਨੁਗਨੀ [anuganī] *Skt* army, which is composed of followers and servants. -*sānama*.

ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ [anugamī] *Skt* अनुगामिन् a follower. 2 an employee, a servant, slave.

ਅਨੁਗੁਣ [anugun] a figure of speech in which the company enhances the merit of the companion.

Example:

sadhō ī ih mān gahīo nā jai,
cēcēl trisna sḡg basat hē,
yate thir nā rahai. -*gāu* m 9.

bālīhari guru apne diuharī sadvar,
jini mānās te devte kīe karat nā lagi var.

-*var* asa.

mānās jñam amol hē, hoī amol sadhūḡg pae.

-*BG*

ਅਨੁਗਾ [anugya] *Skt* अनुग *n* an order, a command. 2 a figure of speech involving a description of one finding virtue in a matter popularly considered bad.

Example:

bhālī suhavi chapri jamhī gun gae, ...
anadu ḡaribi sadh sḡgī jitu prabhu cit ae, ...
pisanu pīstī oḡhī kamrī sukh mānu sātōkhae, ...
nagan phirāt rḡgī ek kē oḡu sobha pae.

-*suhi* m 5.

jētāk karan ke dukh hī,
sēbh se sukh kē tēn pē anumano. -*ramav*.
bhāī laddhe kahyo suno premī mere gurubhālī
kāl ham ramdaspurī vikhe jāvēḡe,
kāla mukh karkē savar hoī gādhe pār,
sātā balvād ko gunah baxsavēḡe.

ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹ [anugrah], ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹਿ [anugrahi], ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹੁ [anugrahu] *Skt* अनुग्रह *n* kindness, mercy. "bhāīo anugrahu prasādī sātāḡ kē." -*sor* m 5

ਅਨੁਚਰ [anucar] *Skt* *n* a follower. 2 a servant, an attendant.

ਅਨੁਚਰਣੀ [anucarnī] *n* an army, that has a collection of servants. -*sānama*. 2 *adj* following one's commander.

ਅਨੁਚਿਤ [anucit] *Skt adj* improper, unbecoming.
 ਅਨੁਜ [anuj] *Skt n* younger brother. "jivat anuj
 nam tih lahu"—*NP* 2 born later. "rahu anuj
 adi pad dije." 'wood got from a tree, and a
 gun or musket made from it.'

ਅਨੁਜਾ [anuja] *Skt n* younger sister, born later.

ਅਨੁੱਤਮ [anuttam] *Skt adj* not good. 2 having
 none better than itself, the best.

ਅਨੁਦੱਤ [anudatt] *Skt* ਅਨੁਦਾਤਾ *adj* ਅਨ-ਉਦੱਤ inferior,
 of no consequence, worthless. 2 low tone,
 abated voice.

ਅਨੁਦਿਨ [anudin] *Skt adv* each day, daily,
 always.

ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ [anunasik] *Skt adj* nasal sounds ਙ,
 ਜ, ਞ, ਨ, ਮ.

ਅਨੁਨਾਦ [anunad] *Skt n* an echo, a resonance,
 reverberation.

ਅਨੁਪਸਥਿਤਿ [anupasthiti] *Skt n* absence.

ਅਨੁਪੱਤਿ [anupatti] *Skt n* tactlessness,
 irrationality, deviousness. 2 impropriety.
 3 inability. 4 non-achievement.

ਅਨੁਪਾਮ [anupam] *Skt adj* matchless, incompe-
 rable.

ਅਨੁਪਲਾਬਧਿ [anuplabadhi] *Skt* ਅਨੁਪਲਾਧਿ *n* non-
 achievement, non-attainment. 2 knowledge of
 non-existence, for example, to know that a
 horse is not an elephant, is in fact non-
 knowing.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [anupan] *Skt n* something gulped to take
 medicine, as water with a tablet. 2 water, etc.
 taken after food.

ਅਨੁਪਾਦ [anupar] short form for ਅਨੁਪਾਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰੀ [anupari] *adj* possessing matchless
 beauty.

ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ [anupras] a figure of speech, drawing
 its charm from the sameness of sound in words,
 is called alliteration or assonance. This is also
 called pāḍmetri and varāṇ metri. Scholar have
 recognized five types of anupras: chek, vritti,
 śruti, laṭ and śty.

(a) When a sound repeatedly appears in
 the middle or beginning of words, it is called
 chekanupras.

Examples:

gave ko vidya vikham vicaru—japu
 kucil karupi kunari kulakhni
 pirka sahaju na jania.—sar m 1.
 chatrdhari chatripati chelrup chitinath,
 chorukar chayabar chatripati gare.—gyan
 parampurakh pamesur svamu pavan paun
 ahari—hazare 10.

chalupi cheli sada chaki rehit chiti mahi
 achal chelat chiti patin ko chali kon te jahi ?
 —caritr 70.

(b) If the same sound appears repeatedly
 at the end of words in the same line or stanza,
 it is called vrityanupras:

Example:

darsan parsan sarsan harsan
 ragi rāgi kartari re.—asa m 5
 namu dhiai sada sakhai sahai subhai govīda,
 gaṇit mītai cuki dhai kade na vīape māncīda.
 —asa chāt m 5.

nam kam bihin pekhat dham hū nehī jahī.
 —japu

kahū devtan ke divan me virajman,
 kahū danvan ko gumanmatī det ho.—akal
 kahū ko tanyā he nā meya jāke bheya kou,
 chonī hū ke cheya chod kasō priti laie.—gyan

(c) Sounds articulated at the same place
 (dental, labial part of body) appearing in the
 same line constitute śrutyānupras.

Example:

tithē gharīc sura sīdha ki sudhī.—japu

In this line t, th, s, dh, are all dental.

(d) The same words carrying different
 meanings according to their position in a line
 they figure in, form laṭānupras.

Example:

gave ko taṇu hove kise taṇu.—japu

The meaning of this verse depends on where the pause is placed in the text, that is, whether the pause precedes the first *tanu* or follows it. In the sentence "jao mat thahiro ihā." the sense conveyed depends upon whether the pause is after jao or after mat. In the first case it will be 'go, do not stop here' but in the second case it will be 'do not go, stop here.'

(c) The fifth type of *anupras* is what rhyme is in English. Here it is named *ātyanupras*. Poets have imagined six forms of this rhyme.

(1) In *sarvāty anupras* the last syllable of each line rhymes.

Example:

amit tej jag jotī prakāśi,
adī ached abhe avināśi,
param tatt paramarth vikāśi,
adī sarup ekhād udasi-gyan.

(2) *samāty vikhamāty anupras* is where odd and even lines rhyme:

Example:

gun mud māgal mul,
sabh karay ko sidh karat;
avgun gaho na bhul,
sukh sāpatī ko jo harat.

(3) In *samāty anupras*, even lines rhyme but not the odd ones.

Example:

īdran īdr,
balan bal,
rākan rāk,
kalan kal.-japu.

(4) In *vikhamāty anupras*, odd lines rhyme but not the even ones.

Example:

salahi salahī,
eti surati nā paia,
nadia ete vah,
pavhi samūdi nā jāniahī.-japu

(5) In *samvikhamāty anupras*, the first line rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth.

Example:

gun gən udar,
mahima apar,
asen abhāg,
upmā anāg.-japu

(6) Where the last words of all the lines are of different quantities, and none of them rhymes, it is *bhīntukāty anupras*.

Example:

kito kal bityo bhae ramrajā,
sabe satru jite maha juddhamali,
phiryo chakr carō dīśa madh ramā,
bhayo nam tāte mahā cakrvarti.

—ramav.

अनुबन्ध [anubādh] *Skt* अनुबन्ध *n* relation, connection, contact, affinity. 2 the contents of the texts which relate to the reader as title, subject, relation and purpose. "im carō anubādh ko gyan ride jeb hori."—GPS.

अनुभव [anubhav] *Skt* *n* knowledge evolved without formal instruction or education. 2 cognizable knowledge. 3 knowledge not indefinite. 4 a four-lined *ganyik* metre also known as *akra*, *anka*, *anhad*, *saśravadna*, *cādrasa* and *madhur-dhuni*. It is arranged as II, 155.

Example:

anhad baje, dhunī ghən lajje,
ghaṇṇaṇ ghorā, janū ben morā.-suraj

अनुभाव [anubhav] *Skt* *n* an effect. 2 a brief revelation of pleasure through the gestures of eyes and eyebrows.

अनुभूत [anubhūt] *Skt* *adj* felt; known through practical experience. 2 tested. 3 known

अनुमति [anumatī] *Skt* *n* an agreement, a consensus. 2 a permission. 3 according to Vishnu Puran, daughter of Angira and wife of the

ਅਨੁਮਨ [anuman] *Skt n* an estimate, a conjecture, guess, speculation. 2 See ਪੁਮਣ.

ਅਨੁਮੋਦਨ [anumodan] *Skt n* a confirmation, an approval 2 expression of satisfaction or delight. 3 indulgence. "anumodan nādan mat kare."—*GPS*.

ਅਨੁਮੋਤਿ [anumōti] *Skt* अनुमोत्ति *adj* expressing approval or agreement.

ਅਨੁਯਾਤੀ [anuyatī], ਅਨੁਯਾਤੀ [anuyayī] *Skt* अनुयायिन् *adj* who follow. 2 servant, attendant.

ਅਨੁਰਕਤ [anurakt] *Skt* अनुरक्त *adj* immersed in love; enamoured. 2 dyed in red colour. 3 beloved.

ਅਨੁਰਾਉ [anurau] love. See ਅਨਰਾਉ 2 *Skt* अनुराव *n* resonance, a reverberation, an echo.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗ [anurag] *Skt n* love, affection, attachment. 2 reciprocated love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ [anuragi] *Skt* अनुरागिन् *adj* who loves. 2 a reciprocator of love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ [anuradha] *Skt n* seventeenth of the twenty seven lunar mansions. According to Hinduism, travelling or doing charitable deeds in this period is auspicious.

ਅਨੁਰੁ [anuru] *Skt* अनुरु *n* charioteer of the sun who has no thighs (ur). See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਨੁਰੂਪ [anurup] *Skt adj* resembling, like, congruous. 2 suitable, appropriate. See ਅਨਰੂਪ.

ਅਨੁਰੋਧ [anurodh] *Skt n* an obstruction, an impediment. 2 obduracy. 3 impulse, impetus.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮ [anulom] *Skt n* descent. 2 See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮਜ [anulomaj] *Skt* See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਵਾਕ [anuvak] *Skt n* part of a book, a section, a chapter. 2 a sentence formed to express the idea of another. 3 repetition of words uttered by the teacher. "padhē anuvak jese padha so padhavaī."—*NP*.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦ [anuvad] *Skt n* translation. 2 a revision, repetition, an iteration. 3 denigration, vilification.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ [anuvadi] in music, a note that iterates the sāvadi note, as the fifth one in bilaval measure. See ਸਵਾਦੀ. 2 *adj* who repeats another's utterance.

ਅਨੁਠਾ [anutha] *adj* strange; of a new kind, wonderful.

ਅਨੁਢਾ [anudha] *Skt n* a maiden; a virgin; a woman who has not been married yet.

ਅਨੁਪ [anup] *Skt n* a region with a lot of water. 2 a buffalo. 3 *adj* unequalled, incomparable, inimitable. "tithē gharētī gharē bahutū anupu."—*Japu*.

ਅਨੁਪ ਸ਼ਹਰ [anup shahar] a sub-divisional town in district Bulandshahar of the United Provinces, 25 miles east of the city. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai during the reign of emperor Jahangir. Guru Har Rai's father-in-law, Daya Ram, was a resident of Anup Shahar.

ਅਨੁਪ ਨਰਾਜ ਚੰਦ [anup nara j chād] *n* a poetic metre not different from nara j chād because this metre has sixteen characters per line organised as 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, in jaghu and guru order. In Dasam Granth the term anup has been added because of this affiliation.

Example:

gajā gaje hayā hale halahālī halohālā,
babājī sīdhre surā chūāt bañ kevā,
papakk pakkhre ture bhābhakk ghay nirmālā,
palutth luth bitturi amāth juth utthālā.

—*ramav.*

ਅਨੁਪਮ [anupam] See ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਢ [anupach] *adj* ਅਨੁਪਮ-ਅਭਿ, matchless eyes. "sohāt anupach."—*kalki*.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [anupan] See ਅਨੁਪਾਨ.

ਅਨੁਪੀਆ [anupia] *adj* unequalled, having matchless excellence. "cakrapāṇi dārasi anupia."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਅਨੁਪੁ [anupu] See ਅਨੁਪੁ.

ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ [anupera] *adj* possessing matchless

excellence. "rēg anupere."—*kan m 5*.

ਅਨੁਪੇਖ [anupere] See ਅਨੁਪੇਖਾ

ਅਨੁਰ [anuru] See ਅਨੁਰੁ.

ਅਨੇਸ [anes] *adj* ਅਨੀਕ-ਦੀਸ army commander. "race car anesē."—*cāḍi 2*. 'appointed four army commanders.'

ਅਨੇਹ [aneh] *adj* without affection, indifferent. *Skt* अस्नेह.

ਅਨੇਹਾ [aneha] *adj* similar to this. 2 *Dg n* time, occasion.

ਅਨੇਕ [anek] *Skt adj* not one, more than one, many, several. "anek upav kari gur karāṇi."—*suhi a m 4*

ਅਨੇਕਤਾ [anekta] *Skt n* plurality, multiplicity, variety, abundance.

ਅਨੇਕਦਾ [anekda] *Skt adv* many times, often "anekda nivavat hē sis ko."—*akal*

ਅਨੇਕਦਾ [anekdha] *Skt adv* in many ways, by various means.

ਅਨੇਕਪ [anekap] See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨੇਕ ਵਕਰਾ [anek vakra] See ਵਕਰਾ.

ਅਨੇਤ [anet], ਅਨੇਤਾ [aneta] See ਅਨਿਤਤ. 2 *Skt* अनिष्ट *adj* without certainty. "bahu bidhi joni phirai aneta."—*maru m 5*. 3 irresolutely. "jo kichu kīno sou aneta."—*sukhmāni*. 4 See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੇਰਾ [anera] *n* darkness, confusion. "dujebhai anera."—*majh a m 3*.

ਅਨੇ [ane] lack of ਨਯ (ethics), absence of virtue. ਅਨੇਸ [anes], ਅਨੇਸਾ [anesa] *adj* painful. "chatri kharges hve aneso bol h3 sahō."—*krīṣan*. 2 ਅਨਯਾਸ without effort. "par bhāi pat phar anese."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਨੈਕ [aneky] *Skt n* absence of unity, disunity, discord.

ਅਨੇਖਾ [anokha] See ਅਣੇਖਾ.

ਅਨੋਚਿਤ [anocit] *adj* improper, inappropriate, inept. "vak anocit mēju bakhane."—*NP*.

ਅਨੋਜ [anoj] *adj* without ਚਿਜ (strength); weak "jiv anoj jai jih jai."—*NP*. 2 See ਅਨੁਜ.

ਅਨੋਪਮ [anopam], ਅਨੋਪਿਮ [anopim] *Skt* अनुपम *adj* unequalled "paramāṇ purakh mānopimā."—*guj jēdev*. 'param adi purkhā anopimā.'

ਅਨੰਗ [anāṅg] *Skt* अनङ्ग *n* one who does not have a body, Kamdev (Cupid). There is a story in the Purāṇs that once Shiv was troubled by lust (kam), and in anger Mahadev burnt him to ashes. 2 *adj* bodiless. "āṅg te hoī anāṅg kīn?"—*ramav*. 'Why not one to give up the body?' 3 ਵਿਓਹ free from pride of the body. "dhānuḥ dhāryo le bhāvan me raja jānēk anāṅg."—*ramcāḍrika*. 4 *n* the sky. 5 mind. 6 soul.

ਅਨੰਗਬੋਧ [anāṅgsekhar] *n* a vāṇīk metre also known as māhanarac. It comprises four lines and each line has thirty two characters, in lāghu and guru order, with pauses after every eight characters organised as 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151.

Example:

guru gobid sīgh ko namo su hath jorke
kuṣtru tej tor jāhi palio hīdan ko,
krīpalu sis hath de su kīṭe kīye mrigēdr
īdrap laj pekh nath ki kaman ko,
bhūja bhūjāgrā si viraj sis keṣ
cād syamta nā hoy to mukharbīd san ko,
apar dukh tarke nivarke kaleṣ das
vas to vīkūth tej purio jāhan ko.

—*ādhyatam ramayan* by bhāṭ gulab sīgh.

ਅਨੰਗਪਾਲ [anāṅgpāl] See ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ and ਜਯਪਾਲ. 2 Balram or Balbhadr who brought up Anang (Pradyuman) (Lord Krishan's eldest son).

ਅਨੰਗਰਿਪੁ [anāṅgripu], ਅਨੰਗਾਰਿ [anāṅgarī] *n* enemy of Anang (lust); Shiv, Rudar.

ਅਨੰਗੀ [anāṅgi] *Skt* अनङ्गी *adj* without limbs, bodiless. "anāṅgi aname"—*japu*. 2 *n* Cupid. 3 formless; the unmanifest Creator.

ਅਨੰਤ [anāt] *adj* endless, boundless. "īksu te hoīo anāta."—*majh a m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 the sky. 4 Sheshnag. 5 Balbhadr, regarded

as the incarnation of Shesh and is therefore known as anēt. “anēt ke upar kop calayo.” –*Kṛīṣaṇ*. 6 an ornament worn on the arm by Hindus on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Bhadon believing it to be the image of Sheshnag.

ਅਨੰਤਰੰਗੀ [anētsirṅgā] many-headed Sheshnag. 2 one with a stupendous body, God.

ਅਨੰਤਰੰਗੀ [anēt tarṅgā] the ocean. 2 the Creator whose waves are endless. See ਅਨੰਤਰੰਗੀ. 3 a man in whose mind countless ideas arise. “anēt tarṅgī dukh mara.” –*gāu m 4*.

ਅਨੰਤਰੁਕਾ [anēt tuka] a metre of diverse rhymes; blank verse. This metre has no specific class, any composition where end-words of two or more lines do not rhyme forms blank verse, as for example Ramavatar savṛya and bhujṅg prayat are in blank verse.

Example:

ros bharyo tej hoṣ nīṣacār
sri rāghuraj ko ghar prēhare,
joṣ vaḍo kar koṣlīṣṭ
adhbiḥ-hī te sār kaṭ utare,
pher bēdo kar ros dīvardan
dhaipare kapī pōj sāghare,
pattīs loh-hathi pārsṭ gār le
jābuve jamdārḥ calāvī.
kīto kal bityo bhāe ramrajṣ.
sābe śatru jīte mōhā juddhmali,
phīryo cākī carṭ dīṣa mōddh ramṣ,
bhayo nam tāte mōhā cākīrvartī.

2 See ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ. 3 In Sanskrit literature there are many multi-rhymed compositions as rhymed poetry is seldom found there. See the following bhujṅg prayat and toṭak stanzas:
ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਯੇਨ ਸੇਵਾ ਗੁਰੋਸੇਵਿ ਫੇਰੁ । ਸਤਨਾਮਿਯ ਲਖੰ ਨਿਜਾਨੰਦ ਰੂਪੁ ।
ਦੇਵੀ ਸ਼ਿਖਿਯ ਸੰਘਾਯ ਨਾਮੋਪਦੇਯੰ । ਨਮਾਮਿ ਪੁਸ਼ਪੰ ਗੁਰੰ ਰਾਮਦਾਸੁ ॥

ਅਮਰੰ ਗੁਰੁਦੇਵ ਮਹੰ ਸਤਤੰ । ਪੁਨਸਾਮਿ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਮੇਕਰਸੁ ।
ਗੁਰੁ ਪਾਦ ਸਰੋਜ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰਜਿੰ । ਹਰਿ ਦੇਵ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਪਤਨੰ ਸਿਸ਼੍ਯਸੁ ॥

—*guru nanak satotr ratnakar*

4 There are also in Guru Granth Sahib unrhymed verses which have no rhymed endings:

ruro mānu hārīrāgo loṛe,
gali hārīnihu nā hor,
hau dhuḍhedī darsan karāṇī,
bithu bithu pekhā,
gurmīlī bhāramu gavaṭa he,
ih budhī pai mē sādhu kēnhu,
lekhū līkhīo dhurī mathe.

ih bidhī nanak hārī nēṇ aloi. —*ṭoḍī m 5*.

5 See ਚਉਬੇਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਅਨੰਤਰ [anētar] *Sk* अनन्तर *adv* after this, subsequently. 2 without break, continuously. **ਅਨੰਤਾ** [anēta] vocative: ‘he anēt.’ “jau pe ham nā pap karāta, ahe anēta.” —*sri ravdas*. 2 *Sk* अनन्त *n* the endless One! 3 the earth. 4 soft grass, commonly used as fodder, *L* panicum declyon. 5 a medicinal creeper, *L* Manispermum glabrum. 6 the only son of Kakko Vadhan, Khatri, a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who was a great warrior and died fighting in the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨੰਤਾਸਤ੍ਰ [anētastr] innumerable weapons. “anētastr churṭe.” —*cāḍī 2*.

ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ [anēti mata] daughter of Rama Sill, a khatri of Vatala in Gurdaspur district and Mata Sukhdevi. She was married to Baba Guruditta on 21 Vaisakh Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dhirmal and Guru Har Rai. Her shortname was Natti. Many writers have named her as Nihal Kaur.

ਅਨੰਦ [anēd] *Sk* आनन्द *n* happiness, joy, delight. “ਮੀਤਾ ਸੋਗ ਮਹਾ ਅਨੰਦ ਤੀਯਾ.” —*asa m 5*. 2 Guru Amardas’s composition in Ramkali measure which he composed in Sammat 1611 on the occasion of the birth of Baba Mohri’s son. Mohri was the Guru’s younger son. 3 Guru Amar Dev’s grandson. He was a man of great

spiritual eminence. Guru Hargobind sent a special palanquin to bring him to Kiratpur. That palanquin is now at Goindval. 4 In Sikhism marriage ceremony is also called *anād*. "bina *anād* brah ke bhugte par ki jor. . mera sikh nā sor."—*retarūmal*. This *baṇī* is also recited on other auspicious occasions, as it was recited at the birth of Guru Hargobind. "gurubāṇī sakhī *anād* gawe."—*asa m 5*. See *ਅਨੰਦ* 4 5 *Skt* *अनन्द* *adj* without happiness.

ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [*anād sīgh*] an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great spiritual scholar as well as brave fighter. He attained martyrdom at Chamkaur.

ਅਨੰਦਘਾਨ [*anādghān*] See *ਅਨੰਦ ਘਨ*.

ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ [*anādpal*] son of Raja Jaipal I of Lahore. He died in or about 1013 AD. Historians have also named him Anangpal.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ [*anādpur*] See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ*. 2 a village under police station Bassi in tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. In a low-lying place in the interior of this village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur.

Because of its low lying area, rain water accumulates here. It gets an annual cash grant of Rs. 70 from the state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh.

It is 9 miles northeast of Sirhind railway station. There is a metalled road 5 miles long upto Bassi; beyond that there is a unmetalled four miles path. Village Kalaur is near by. So the two villages collectively are known as Anandpur Kalaur

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੌਰ [*anādpur kalr*] See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ* 2.

ਅਨੰਦਮੈ [*anādmā*] *ਅਨੰਦਮਯ* abounding in happiness. "ve pāvahu *anādmā*."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਨੰਦ ਵਿਆਹ [*anād vīah*] See *ਅਨੰਦ* 4 and *ਅਨੰਦ* 4.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [*anādi*] *Skt* *अनन्दिन्* *adj* happy, pleased. "var para purakh *anādi*."—*sri chēt m 4*.

ਅਨੰਦੂ [*anādu*] See *ਅਨੰਦ*. "anādu bhāra sukhu

para."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਨੰਨ [*anān*] one who does not acknowledge any other person. See *ਅਨਨਕ*. "besno *anān* brāhmān saligram sevā."—*BGK* "sikh *anān* pādīt dīkh eśe. grāh tīthī var nā jāne kēse. ek bhārosa prābhū ka pae, tyag lagan ardas karāe."—*GV 6*.

ਅਨੰਨਕਾ [*anānta*] *Skt* *अनन्तर* *n* disbelief in any other relationship; monotheism.

ਅਨੰਨਿ [*anāni*] See *ਅਨਨਕ*. "hoz *anāni* mānhāth ki dīrīta."—*gurm 5* 'being a monothiest with firmness of mental resolve.'

ਅਨੰਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ [*anānībhagautī*] *adj* worshipping only one deity. "koi kahitāu *anānībhagautī*."—*ram a m 5*. 2 *ਅਨਨਭਗਉ* worship of the only One.

ਅਨੰਭਉ [*anābhau*] *adj* fearless, unafraid. "pārem dukh nīvar apār *anābhau*."—*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਅਨੁ [*anh*] *Skt* *अन्* *n* a day.

ਅਨੁਰਾਤਾ [*anhrata*] a feeling that it is night-time during the day. 2 night-blindness, nyctalopia. See *ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ*.

ਅਨੁਾ [*anha*] *adj* blind, without eyesight.

ਅਨੁਾਨਾ [*anhana*], *ਅਨੁਾਨ* [*anhavan*] *v* to bathe, take a bath. "avādh *anhae* kahā tīlāk lāgāe kahā."—*hāram*.

ਅਨੁੇਰਾ [*anhera*] darkness. See *ਅਨੇਰਾ*.

ਅੰਨ [*ann*] *Skt* *अन्न* *n* food, victuals. 2 corn, grains. 3 God whose energy imparts life to the creatures. 4 the sun. 5 breath. 6 eatables.

ਅਨਰ [*any*] *Skt* *अन्य* *adj* other, second. 2 stranger, unfamiliar. 3 different, separate, apart.

ਅਨਰਤ੍ਵ [*anyatr*] *Skt* *part* at another place, elsewhere.

ਅਨਰਥਾ [*anyatha*] *Skt* *adj* opposite, against. 2 false, illusory. 3 part otherwise, or.

ਅਨਰਾਧਿ [*anyaui*], *ਅਨਰਾਧਿ* [*anyaī*], *ਅਨਰਾਧ* [*anyayī*] *Skt* *अन्याय* *n* injustice, inequity. 2 an unlawful activity, atrocity

ਅਨਰਾਧੀ [*anyayī*] *Skt* *अन्यायिन्* *adj* who has

recourse to unlawful activity, commits atrocity, goes against justice.

ਅਨਯੋਕਿ [anyokṛi] See ਕੁਢੇਕਿ.

ਅਨਯੋਨਕ [anyony] *Skt* *pron* mutual. 2 *n* a literary figure of speech in which two objects are described as mutually interacting with each other.

Example:

"kūbhe badha jālu rahe, jā binu kūbh na hoī."
—*var asa*.

"prabhu te jānu jānuje jān te suami,"—*sri rāvdas*.

ਅਨਯੋਨਸਾਧ [anyonyasāy] *Skt* *n* mutual support; reliance on each other. 2 knowledge of one thing for the sake of another, as knowledge of darkness is essential for understanding light. 3 an inadequacy of conversation, wherein one needs the other for justification.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [anritṛ] *Skt* *adj* without debt, not indebted.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [anritṛ] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ *n* lack of ਰਿਤ (truth), falsehood. "rār hē anritṛ."—*kalki*. 'will speak the untruth.'

ਅਨੁਭ [anvay] *Skt* *n* taking away, carrying. 2 relation, contact, connection. 3 shifting of words for clarifying the meaning, as for example to re-write "bhe bohith sāgar prabhu cārṇa."—*vaḍ chāt m 5*. as "bhesāgar bohith prabhu cārṇa." or "divya in ke sāg khelāt hē kavī śyam su dan ābhe."—*krīṣṇ*. as "ābhedan divya in ke sāg khelāt hē." and "ālekḥ bhekh dvekh rekh sekḥ ko pāchanṛ."—*gyan*. Here the initial 'ā' is to be carried with all words so as to underline the negative meaning. 4 dynasty, lineage.

ਅਨੁਸਫ [anveṣaṇ] *Skt* *n* research, finding, discovery.

ਅਨ੍ਵਿ [anve] See ਅਨੁਭ.

ਅਪ [ap] *prep* prefixed to words, it gives the meaning of opposite, against, loss, difference, prohibition, or bad etc. See ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ etc.

2 *Skt* ਅਪ *n* water. "ap tej baī prithmī akasa"
—*gāu kabir*. 3 *pron* own, personal. "mul nā jāne ap bāl."—*var majh m 1*. "kaṛī silāk dukh mara karī line ap dāse."—*var jet*. 'enslaved them.' "āpān ka jo kare bicar."—*bāsāt rāvdas*. 'he who thinks of his body.'

ਅਪਰਿ [apac] *adj* dedicated, presented. 2 See ਅਪਿਰਿ.

ਅਪਸਰੁਨ [apsakun], ਅਪਸਗਨ [apsagan], ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [apsagun] *Skt* ਅਪਸਰੁਨ. *n* an evil portent, inauspicious omen. "tāu sāgan āpsāgan kaha bicar."—*sukhmānī*. "sāgun āpsāgun tīs kau lag-hī jīsu citī nā ave."—*asa m 5*.

People of many religions in all countries believe in the good and the evil portents, those mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures have thus been listed by Bhai Santokh Singh.

Bad omens:

pharke bhujā vīlocan vamu,
sīr vayas' bethyo dukh dhamu,
niksāṛ chik bhāī dīs dāe. ...
dhunī khoṭī te bājāt nagara,
dāl pār gidh bhramṣṭī cālē.
kaṣṭ bhār āgārī mīlē,
dinmānē bājī rudnavṛ. ...
cālāt ākārān girgīr pārē,
kīṭak bhāṭān pāgīā pār lārē.
śīva' pukarāt sāmukḥ āvat,
mrīg kī māl kupherē dhavāt.
darun kak bolīe udē, ...
sāmukḥ vāyu mrīgmal kupherī ..
khār bolyo mrīṭsucāt bhārī ..
jāt līyē mīṛṭak sabb cīnā
īm āpsāgun vīlokat bādē.

Good omens.

pharkyo dāhīn vīlocan sūdār,
bhujādād dāhīno bālmādar,
nīrmāl dīvas vāyu sukhkārī,

¹crow.

¹she-jackal

mīli dughatdhar¹ sūdār nari,
mrīgaṇmaḥ dahin ko ai,
madhur vihāṅgaṇ sabaḍ sunai,
mīli joṣita² balāk god,
huṭi suhagaṇi sahiti pramod
surbhu³ vetaṣ⁴ cūghavat ṭhaḍhu.
caṭat rīde prīti bahu baḍhi,
kaḡ dahni diṣi uḍ ava,
nakul⁵ daras sabhhiṇ ne pava.—GPS.

As for the Sikhs, such is Bhai Gurdas's dictum.

səṅga khabba sūn na mān vasaia...

bhakh subhakh vicar na chik manata...

અપસમર [apasmār] *Skt* અપસમાર. *n* epilepsy, as a result of which memory gets lost. See મિતરગી.

અપસર [apsar] *Skt* અપસર. *n* a wrong time; an in-appropriate or late time. "sar apsar na pacaṇia."—*sri benī*. 2 lack of leisure. 3 *Skt* અપસર running. 4 an aquatic animal.

અપસરા [apsara] *Skt* અપસરા *n* a female emerging from અપ (water). According to Ramayan and the Purana, apsaras came out when oceans were churned. The Veds contain little about them. They only mention Urvashi, etc. Manu holds that seven manus created them and they were taken as their joint creation. Vayu Puran has an account of 14 of them and Harivansh 7. They mention their two varieties comprising: ten orthodox and thirty four ordinary ones respectively. With their enticement the apsaras would disturb austerities of many holy men. It is written in Kashi chapter that they are 350,000,000 in number but the more prominent among them are only 1,060. In Ramayan their number is given as 60 crore. Only those warriors are rewarded with apsaras

in heaven who die fighting valiantly in wars.⁶ Apsaras possess the ability to change their form; they know how to make moves in chess and conduct exorcist exercises. In Athrav Ved, several incantations are mentioned which can prevent apsaras from exercising their magical effect. "apsara anād māḡal rās gavni niki."—*mala pāṭal m 5*.

અપસન [apsan] *Skt* અપસન *n* using of water to clean sexual organs before a bath. 2 bath taken after the cremation or burial of a dead body. અપસુંદ [apsūd] *Skt* ઉપસુંદ Sund and Upsund were real brothers and sons of the demon Nikumbh or Nisund. They had Brahma's blessing that no third person could kill them as long as they did not fight with each other. Tilottama the apsara, was sent from heaven to kill them. Both got enamoured of her and quarrelled between themselves. She told that she would marry the one who was more powerful. Both of them died fighting each other, and Tilottama went back to heaven. "baḍhe sūd apsūd dve det bhari..."

"duhū bhrat baḍhke triya gai brāhmpur dhar."—*cārītr 116*.

અપસેસ [apsos] See અહસેસ. "adhik kin apsos ham."—*NP*. 2 drier or sucker of અપ (water), the sun. 3 the wind, air.

અપસુચર [apsvarath] *n* selfishness.

અપસુચરી [apsvarthi] *adj* selfish.

અપચરહ [apharāṇ] *n* stealth, theft. 2 snatching, plundering. 3 concealment, hiding.

અપકરહ [apkarakh] *Skt* અપકાર *n* insult, disrespect. 2 the act of pulling down. 3 deficiency, loss.

અપકરમ [apkarām], અપકમ [apkam] *Skt* અપકાર *n* a bad or wrong action. 2 sin.

અપકાર [apkar] *n* opposite of upkar. 2 evil, harm. 3 wickedness, villainy.

⁶See parāṣar śmṛiti, Ch. 3.

¹woman carrying two pitchers of water

²woman.

³cow.

⁴cat.

⁵mongoose.

ਅਪਕਾਰੀ [əpkari] *adj* who does wrong, who inflicts harm.

ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ [əpkirətɪ] *Skt* अपकीर्ति *n* infamy, opprobrium, notoriety. "kab-hū apkiratɪ mahɪ ave."—*sukhumāni*.

ਅਪਕੇਪਨ [əpkhepən] *Skt* अपकेपन *n* the act of pulling down; toppling.

ਅਪਗਤਿ [əpɡatɪ] *n* going down; a fall, misery. 2 going to hell.

ਅਪਗਾ [əpɡa] *n* what ਅਪ (water) merges into; a river, stream. See ਬਿਨਪਗਾ.

ਅਪਚਾਰ [əpchar] *n* an evil or bad behaviour.

ਅਪਚਾਰਾ [əpchara], ਅਪੱਚਰਾ [əpacchra] See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

ਅਪਜ [əpə] *Skt* *n* born of water; a lotus.

ਅਪਜਸ [əpjas] or ਅਪਜਸੁ [əpjasu] *Skt* अपजस *n* ignominy, infamy, opprobrium. "əpjasu miɪt hove jagɪ kiratɪ."—*guy m 5*.

ਅਪਜਸੁ [əpjasu] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਣਾ [əpna] *pron* own. 2 *n* a kinsman, relative.

ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ [əpnauna] *v* to make one's own, adopt, draw to one's side.

ਅਪਣ [əpat] *adj* without honour or respect, disgraced. "əpatu pəsū mən mukhu betala."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 leafless. "əpat karir nā maulic."—*BG*. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ. 4 *S* useless, purposeless.

ਅਪਣਨ [əpatan] See ਅਪ 3. 2 not in a state of fall, steadiness; firmness.

ਅਪਤੀਜ [əptij], ਅਪਤੀਣਾ [əptina] *adj* not satisfied or reassured, lacking faith. "əptij pətina."—*saveye m 5* ke 'was charmed without reposing faith.' "həth nɪgrəhɪ əptij nā bhiɛ."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'Faithless mind is obstinate in not stopping to placate the senses.'

ਅਪਤੁ [əpatu] *n* selfhood, ego, conceit, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh əpatu pāc dut."—*saveye m 3* ke. 2 See ਅਪਤ. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ.

ਅਪਤੜ [əpatɪ] *Skt* *n* an offspring, a progeny.

ਅਪਥ [əpəth] *n* a wrong path, an evil passage. 2 awkward gait.

ਅਪੱਥ [əpəth] *Skt* अपथ *n* food or conduct that aggravates sickness. 2 harmful conduct, misconduct.

ਅਪਦ [əpad] *n* calamity, distress. 2 ਅ-ਪਦ, reptiles like snakes etc. which crawl. 3 a condemned place.

ਅਪਦਾ [əpda] calamity. See ਅਪਦਾ. "əpda ka maria grɪh te nāsta."—*prabha ə m 5*

ਅਪਧਾਰੀ [əpdhari] *n* maternal affection, motherly tenderness. "binsi əpdhari."—*bila m 5*.

ਅਪਨ [əpən] See ਅਪਣਾ. "səbh kunē bəsi əpan hi."—*guy m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [əpnai] owned, adopted. "kina əpnai."—*bila m 5*.

ਅਪਨਪੈ [əpanpə] *n* one's self. "pragət nā hot əpanpə goi."—*NP*. 2 owning, possessing. 3 he who blesses; one who utters a blessing.

ਅਪਨਾ [əpna] See ਅਪਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਉਣਾ [əpnauna] See ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਇਓ [əpnaiə] See ਅਪਨਾਇਆ. 2 of the adopted. "rakh lajəpnai."—*toḍi m 5*. 3 one's own reality. "nāhɪ bujhio əpnai."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [əpnai] *adv* made one's own.

ਅਪਨਾਈ [əpnai] *n* one's own existence. 2 familiarity. 3 made one's own, adopted. "dhənu dharti əru sāpəti səgri jo manio əpnai."—*sar m 9*.

ਅਪਨਾਕ [əpnak] having made one's own. "rakh lehu əpan əpnak."—*kan m 4*.

ਅਪਨੀ [əpni] *pron* one's own. 2 *Skt* अपन *n* a shop, store. "əpni əpni pəhucyo jai."—*GPS*. 'reached his own shop.' 3 *Skt* अप-ਨੀ to take far away. 4 to steal, to plunder.

ਅਪਨੀਧੇ [əpnidhe] belonging to one's own. 2 presuming one's own. "tūm peɪ rəkh-hu əpnidhe."—*basāṭ m 4*.

ਅਪਨੁਤਿ [əpnhutɪ] *Skt* अपनुति *n* hypocrisy, concealment. 2 an excuse. 3 a figure of speech in

which the natural object is kept in the background and truth is established; through analogy the thing to be compared is made to look as if it were the original thing.

Example

ghān ki nā garāj he sīghnād sīghān ko,
capla kī cārnāk, nā āsī dāśmeṣ ko.

By concealing the roar of the cloud and the flash of the lightning, the heroism of the Sikhs and the wonder of the Guru's sword are shown as the essential truth. Poets have illustrated several other functions of this device.

(b) Concealing the actual subject some how or under some pretext is *ketvapānhuṭī*.

Example:

"kalgidhar ke baṇ mīs kalbyāl dālet."

(c) Tactfully replacing one thing with another is called *hetvapānhuṭī*.

Example:

amī nahī surlok me āmrī gurughar mahī,
jīh pivat hī martya sabb turat amar hvejāhī.

(d) Rejecting the nature of something and reposing its quality in something else is called *pariyastapānhuṭī*.

Example:

cāden cādu nā sarād rutī mulī nā mītal gham,
sitālū thivē nankā jāpādīo harīnam.—var jēt.
Here, the poise of the Divine is reiterated by concealing the coolness of cāden and such objects.

(e) In the event of someone's genuine doubt, replacing the fact with a false answer gives rise to *chekapānhuṭī*.

Example:

yodha ke nahī mē pīkhyo kabhī pīth pē ghau,
kātyo āg ikk sīla te phīsal gāyo mān pau.

Seeing a wound inflicted on the back of a soldier, if someone asks him the reasons with the remark that a valiant person sustains wound in the front not at the back, the

cowardly soldier responds to this by hiding the truth.

ਅਪਬਲ [apbal] See ਅਪ 3. 2 *n* weakness. "bāl apbal apno nā bicara."—*caritr* 405.

ਅਪਭ੍ਰਾਂਸ [apbhrāṣ] *Skt n* fall, falling down. 2 a deformed word with a change in form as ਕੌਮ from ਕਰਮ, ਚੌਮ from ਚਰਮ and ਧੌਮ from ਧਰਮ, etc.

ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman] *n* egoism, selfishness. "kinhu prīṭī lāl moh apman."—*asa m* 4. 2 *Skt* disrespect, insult, contempt.

ਅਪਮਾਨੀ [apmanī] *adj*/who has given up the ego; humble, without pride. "bās kīsor bīkhe apmanī."—*NP*.

ਅਪਮ੍ਰਿਤਫੁਟ [apmrityu] *Skt* अपमृत्यु *n* unnatural or uncommon death as by snake bite, hanging or lightning etc. 2 untimely death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਪਯ [apay], ਅਪਯਉ [apyau] See ਅਪਿਓ.

ਅਪਯਾਸ [apyas] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਯੰਤ [apyāt] *adj* drank. 2 (they) drink.

ਅਪਰ [apar] *adj* first. 2 later. 3 another, other. 4 different, separate. 5 ਅਪਰ has also appeared in place of ਅਪਰ as in "sāmāṭh nā par apara māra."—*sor ravīdas*.

ਅਪਰਾਪਾਰ [aparapar] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. "so bāsno he aparapar."—*gāu m* 5.

ਅਪਰਸ [aperas] *n* one who has taken a vow not to touch metals etc. "sompak aperas udrānī."—*bavan*. 2 one who keep himself untouched by perversions; one who doesn't have recourse to evil deeds. "nanak koṭī mādhē ko esā aperas."—*sukhmani*. 3 *Skt* असृष्य *adj* untouchable.

ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ [apar sāyog], ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ [apar sāyog] *n* second marriage. "jī sīstrī kā bhārtā kalbas hōra hōr, cāhī uske picche jāt sāt sīl palē, kīte vāl cītī dūlavē nāhī, jō jānē kīśī upāu rāhī kār rāhī nahī saktī, tāt jāri corī nā kārē, apnī lārk dekhkē apar sāyog kārē."—*prem sumarag*.

ਅਪਰਚਾ [aparcha] See ਅਪਰਿਚਾ.

અપરથ [əpəreθ] See અપારથ.

અપરના [əpərna] v to reach, arrive. 2 to be equal to. "takau koi apər nə sake."—*kalī m 4*. 3 See ઉપરના.

અપરપર [əpərpər], અપરપરા [əpərpəra], અપરપરુ [əpərpəru] See અપરૌપર. "ehu pāj vakhat tere apərpəra."—*maru solhe m 5*. "apərpəru māni gursabadu vasaiaū."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

અપર બ્રહ્મ [əpər brəhm] n immanent God, the Deity together with all the properties of nature. 2 the individual soul.

અપરમા [əpərma] *Skt* અપુમા n untrue perception, false knowledge, wrong understanding. See પુમા. "tripuṭ me lakh ap ko kahē apərma gyan."—*GPS*.

અપરા [əpra] n worldly wisdom; other than divine knowledge; practically useful knowledge. "તત્ત્વાપરા જ્ઞાનેનો યજુર્વેદ જ્ઞાનેનોઽયર્વેદો ઽથપરા યયા તદ્વક્તરમધિગમ્યતે."—*mōḍkopaniṣad* See પરા, 2 western direction.

અપરાજિત [əpraɟit] adj undefeated, unconquered. 2 n Guru Gobind Singh.

અપરાજિતા [əpraɟita] feminine of અપરાજિત "əpraɟita bhāgvatī bhīma."—*GPS*.

અપરાંત [əprāt] See ઉપરૌંત. 2 *Skt* અપરાન્ત n a country north of Konkan, of which the capital used to be Sopar, which is now a town in police station Thana of Bombay Presidency.

અપરાધ [əpradh] *Skt* n a sin, fault, an offence, crime. 2 a mistake, blunder. 3 disobedience, disrespect.

અપરાધી [əpradhī] adj who commits a crime, sin or does something wrong. "əpradhi matihūn nīrgun"—*asa chēt m 5*.

અપરિષિ [əpriɔ], અપરિઆ [əpriə] v reached, arrived.

અપરિગ્રહ [əparigrah] *Skt* n the act of not holding; giving up, relinquishing, forsaking 2 asceticism. 3 non-acceptance of charity.

અપરિચય [əpariɟay] *Skt* n unfamiliarity,

unacquaintance.

અપરિચિત [əpariɟit] *Skt* adj unacquainted, unfamiliar.

અપરોક્ષ [əprokʃ], અપરોષ [əpərokh] *Skt* adj not away from sight; manifest, present, apparent, visible.

અપરૌપર [əpəṣəpər], અપરૌપરુ [əpəṣəpəru], અપરૌપાર [əpəṣəpār] *Skt* અપરસ્પર adj not mutual or reciprocal, not wishing or desiring help from anyone. 2 without lineage or dynasty; who has no need of another's help in creation or perpetuation of dynasty. "apəṣəpər parbrāhmu pərmesəru."—*sor m 5*. "tū adīpurəkh apəṣəpər kartā jī."—*sopurəkhū*. 3 *Skt* limitless, boundless.

અપવરગ [əpvərag] *Skt* અપવર્ગ n a high post or position. 2 liberation, emancipation. "gahak je apvərag ke."—*NP*

અપવાદ [əpvad] *Skt* n indecent language, foul talk. 2 censure. 3 opposition. "pərdhan par apvad narī nīda"—*sri mukhvak saveye m 5*. 4 rejection, negation. 5 a perverse argument, useless controversy.

અપવાદી [əpvadī] *Skt* અપવાદિન્ adj who slanders. 2 quarrelsome. 3 foul-tongued. "maha bikhadi dusəṭ apvadi."—*asa m 5*.

અપવિત [əpvit], અપવિત્રુ [əpvitru], અપવિત્રુ [əpvitr] adj impure, unclean, profane. "sāt ka dokhi sada apvitu."—*sukhmānī* "apvitr pavitr jini tu kartā."—*ram a m 5*.

અપવિત્રતા [əpvitrta] n profanity, squalor "dukh darid apvitrta nas-hī nam adhar."—*gəu thiti m 5*.

અપવીંત [əpvit] See અપવિત્ર. "navē chidr apvit."—*gəu thiti m 5*.

અપઝાના [əpəna] v to reach. "tithē kal nə apre."—*sri a m 5* 2 to be equal, be similar. "apəɟi koi nə səkai pure sātigur ki vəḍraia"—*var sar m 4*.

અપઝાઉટા [əpəʒaʊta] v to deliver. "lakh cəurasi

rijak apɪ əprae."—*majh ə m 3.*

ਅਪਾਇ [əpaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਯ *n* a difference, peculiarity. 2 destruction. 3 depravity. 4 See ਉਪਾਯ. 5 *Skt* ਅਪੋਯ *adj* unfit for drinking. 6 not drunk, did not drink "jo ham te bhəj jaɪ, tɪh mata dudh əpaɪ."—*krisən*. 'didn't suckle mother's milk.'

ਅਪਾਇਣ [əpaɪn], **ਅਪਾਇਣੇ** [əpaɪno] *n* selfhood, one's own personality. "mɛ chəɖɪə səgəl əpaɪno."—*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਪਾਹ [əpah] *adj* without being effected. 2 detached, unattached. 3 *n* pride, conceit, egoism.

ਅਪਾਹਜ [əpahj] *Pkt* ਅਪਹੀਜ *adj* crippled, disabled, limbless, incapacitated.

ਅਪਾਹਿ [əpahɪ] See ਅਪਾਹ 2. "maɪɪku moɦɪ mau dɪna dhəɪ əpahɪ."—*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਪਾਹਿਜ [əpahɪj] See ਅਪਾਹਜ.

ਅਪਾਹੁ [əpahu] unengrossed, unsullied. See ਅਪਾਹ. "ape apɪ əpahu."—*sor m 4.*

ਅਪਾਕ [əpak] *adj* (that) which is not pious; unholy, polluted, profane. 2 *Skt n* rawness, unripeness. 3 indigestion, dyspepsia. 4 wise, intelligent. 5 knowledgeable, well-informed. "ਸ੍ਰੁੱਯ: ਪਾਕ: , ਰਹਿਤ: ਪਾਕ:" 'Pious is he who is foolish, unholy is he who is not pious.' "tum ape apɪ apaki."—*dhəne m 4.*

ਅਪਾਕੀ [əpakɪ] *n* unholiness, profanity. 2 See ਅਪਾਕ 4-5.

ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹ [əpagrəh], **ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [əpagrəɦɪ] ਅਪ-ਅਗ੍ਰਹ *n* false persistense, unwise obduracy, mulishness, obstinacy.

ਅਪਾਜੀ [əpaɟi] not ਪਾਜੀ See ਪਾਜੀ. 2 not artificial or bogus; real, genuine. "paɟi ko əpaɟi ləkh tɛ so vɪɪmɔyo he."—*NP*. 'taking the false as real.'

ਅਪਾਭ [əpaɦ] See ਅਪਾਘਨ.

ਅਪਾਤ [əpat] *adj* without leaves. "əpatə pələsi mənə phul lage."—*GPS*. 2 without a fall or decline; infallible, imperishable "nəməstə əjate, nəməstə əpate."—*jəpu*.

ਅਪਾਤਿ [əpaɪ] *adjsans* ਪਾਤ (sub-caste); who does not belong to any sub-caste or class, classless.

"paɪ me nə ave so əpaɪ ke bulale."—*gyan*.

ਅਪਾਤ੍ਰ [əpatr] *adj* unentitled, unofficial

ਅਪਾਥ [əpaɦ] *adj* wrong way, false track. 2 dry. "səkuce dəl kəj əpaɦa."—*GPS*.

ਅਪਾਦਾਨ [əpadan] *Skt n* a division, variety. 2 in syntax, ablative case is marked by ਤੋਂ or ਜੋ postpositions.

ਅਪਾਨ [əpan] *Skt n* one of the five vital airs which passes through the anus. See ਅਪਾਨ ਝਾਟਿ. 2 anus. 3 selfhood, self. "bɪsɪə əpan tən."—*NP*.

ਅਪਾਨਝਾਟਿ [əpanɦaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਨਝਾਟੁ wind that stays in the alimentary canal, vagina, testicle bag, urinary bladder, phallus, etc. It is because of its pressure that the excretory system of the body works and the birth of an offspring takes place. When this wind is adversely affected by phlegm, catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the excretory system of the body cannot function properly, and it becomes stiff and the back begins to ache and ills such as piles, stone gall-bladder come to afflict the body. To keep flatulency in good order, regular walk, horse riding, light food and keeping the alimentary canal clean are the best ways. A powdered mixture of white trivi and sugar, four tolas each and piper longum one tola, taken daily in doses of half a tola each with honey removes the disorder of wind. "praɪɦar əpanɦaɪ bɦən."—*caritr 405*.

ਅਪਾਨਾ [əpana] *n* self, idea of selfhood. "bɪsɪə səɦɪn əpana."—*NP*.

ਅਪਾਪ [əpap], **ਅਪਾਪੀ** [əpapɪ] *adj* free from sin, sinless. "əpapi e əpradh bɪn sɪɪxɔr guru bal."—*PPP*.

ਅਪਾਰ [əpar] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. "əpar əgəm gobɪd ɦakur."—*asa chɪt m 5*. 2 unfathomable, limitless. 3 abundant,

excessive. 4 countless, innumerable. 5 *n* God. "payau apar" – *savēye m 4 ke*. 6 near side bank, this side. "ape sagar bohitha, ape par apar." – *sm a m 1*. 7 *Skt* અપર limit or extent. "janē ko tera apar nirbhau nirākar." – *savēye m 4 ke*

અપારગ [aparag] *adj* not going across, unable to go across.

અપારગિ [aparagi] અપરગર ignorant of the other side; ignorant of knowing the end. "man bāchat phal pae sagle kudrat kum aparagi." – *sukh chāt m 5*. 'Of the extent of the Creator's greatness, man is ignorant.'

અપરંત [aparan] *adj* without પાર (ending). "mere suamī agam aparā." – *maru solhe m 5*.

અપરથ [aparath] *Skt* અપર્થ *n* a defect in poetics due to which the sublime meaning of a poem is missed. "punarukt aparath ki samajh nā avai." – *NP*. 2 *adj* meaningless, without meaning.

અપરંતાર્થ [aparbhau], અપરંતાર્થ [aparbhav] *adj* the tenor or meaning of which is endless. "bhakhia bhau apar." – *japu*

અપરિણ [aparla] *adj* who has no end. "atibhuy bhāro aparla." – *mala namdev*.

અપર [aparu] See અપર. 2 ઉપર, near side bank. "pari sajenu aparu pritamū gursabad surat lāghvae." – *tukha chāt m 1*.

અપાલ [apal] *Skt* અપાલ *adj* not nurturable; whom none can bring up. "apal hāri." – *akal*. 2 અપાલ has also been used as અપર in "buddhā apal." – *akal*. 'unnurturable wisdom.'

અપવન [apavan] *adj* not પવન, not sacred, unholy

અપિ [api] *Skt* part also, certainty.

અપિહિ [apiu], અપિહિ [apio] *n* nectar, ambrosia; not meant to be drunk by the common people. "apiu hāritas pitia." – *vaḍ ghorā m 4*. 2 sap of God's name. "apio pio gat thio bhama." – *jet m 5*.

અપિઆહિ [apiu], અપિઆહ [apiav] *Skt* અપિઆહ *n* light or soft food "mukh apiu beth kau den." – *sukhmanī*. 2 meal, victuals "det sagal apiu." – *sar m 1*. "kag sadhusabha rāhyo nirahar muktahā apiav kē." – *GPS*.

અપિર [apir] *n* lack of pain; comfort. "ghar ki bujhē pir apir nā." – *NP*. 2 *adj* painless.

અપીલ [apil] *E* appeal. *n* a request, an appeal. 2 the act of approaching a senior officer for changing the order of a junior.

અપીલન્ટ [apilāt] *E* appellant *n* the person lodging the appeal

અપીર [apir] *n* absence of pain; comfort, 2 *Skt* આપીર pressure. "apir pir tē dukhā." – *ramav*.

અપુ [apu] See અપ.

અપુસટ [apusat] *adj* lean, thin, weak. 2 reversed, upside down, against, contrary. "apusat bat te bhāi sidhri." – *asa m 5*.

અપુષ્ટ [apuch] *adj* without a tail; tailless. 2 without asking; unasked for. 3 without question, unquestioned.

અપુષ્ટિઆ [apuchia] *adj* without asking for. "apuchia dan devka." – *var sri m 4*.

અપુઠા [aputha], અપુઠી [aputhi] *adj* reversed, opposite, See ઉપરી.

અપુત્ર [aputta], અપુત્ર [aputr] *adj* without a son, without an offspring; childless, See અહિં.

અપુન [apuna] See અપા. "apune ramhā bhāju re mānu." – *g5d namdev*.

અપુષ્ટા [apucha] *adv* without asking for, without question. 2 doubtlessly, without doubt. "des mere beāt apuche." – *bher m 5*.

અપુષ્ટ [apujy] *adj* not to be worshipped, unadorable.

અપુઠા [aputha] *adj* reversed, upside down, overturned. "sidha chodī aputha bun-na." – *gāu m 5*

અપુત્ર [aput] *adj* without a son, childless. 2 *Skt* defiled.

અપુપ [apup] *Skt* *n* fried bread, a kind of fritter.

2 wheat. 3 fried cake of sweetened butter.

ਅਪੁਰਣ [əpurāṇ] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਣ *adj* incomplete, not whole, unfinished.

ਅਪੁਰਣ [əpurāṇ], ਅਪੁਰਵ [əpurāv] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵ *adj* novel, hitherto unknown, uncommon, curious, a strange. "əpurāv jṣṇaṇai."—*sukhī chāt m 4*.
2 a gaṇ metre of four lines, each line being organised as 55, 55

Example.

kan-nā ge ram, dharm karmā dham,
lacchne le sāg, janki sobhāg.—*ramav*.

(b) Another form of this metre has four lines organized as 155, 5.

Example:

gaṇe kete, haṇe jete, kai mare, kite hare.

—

ਅਪੁਰਵਾ [əpuravā] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵਾ *n* novelty, strangeness, singularity, peculiarity.

ਅਪੇਕਾ [əpekā], ਅਪੇਖਿਆ [əpekhiā], ਅਪੇਚਾ [əpechā],
ਅਪੇਖਿਆ [əpechiā] *Skt* ਅਪੇਕਾ *n* desire, want.
2 need, necessity. 3 basis, support.
4 comparison, balance.

ਅਪੇਯ [əpey] *adj* undrinkable. 2 *n* wine, liquor.
3 hemp. 4 poppy husk.

ਅਪੇਨ [əpel] *adj* impenetrable, stagnant, steady.
2 irremovable. 3 intransgressible.

ਅਪੀ [əpe] *Skt* ਅਪਰਯ *n* accord, union. "nam nav
nidhi ape."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਿਧਿ.

ਅਪੋਦਘਾਤ [əpodghat] See ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ.

ਅਪੋਰਥੇਯ [əporthey] *Skt* ਅਪੋਰਥੇਯ *adj* not existing
because of man, not man-made; formed by
God.

ਅਪੰਗ [əpāṅ] *adj* free from dust; clean, clear,
stainless. "ācāt nir apāṅ."—*GPS*. 2 faultless,
stainless. "apāṅ pāṅ."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* ਅਪਾਙ,
without a limb, crippled. 4 with crooked
limbs.

ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əpācīkrit] *Skt* ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ *n* elements
which have not been divided into five parts;
undivided elements. See ਪੰਚੀ ਕਰਣ. "bhut

apācīkrit yut karay."—*GPS*.

ਅਪੰਡਿਤ [əpāṇḍit] *adj* not a scholar; illiterate,
foolish.

ਅਪੰਥ [əpāṭh] *adj* wrong path, fake course. 2 *n*
a tantrik mode of worship. 3 atheism. "apāṭh
pāṭh sabbh logan laya."—*arhāt*.

ਅਪ [əpp] *n* pride of self, ego. 2 *Skt* ਅਪੁ fear,
dread. 3 a disease. 4 *Skt* ਅਪੁ the air. "bhayo
app bhesā."—*kalki*. 'took the form of air'.

ਅਪਰਧਿ [əpyau] adopted; made one's own,
occupied. 2 See ਅਪਿ "harī ka nam akhenidhi
apyau."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਸੂਤ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ [əprastut praśsa] *n* a literary figure
of speech meant as praise which is out of
context.

Example:

khai ser ki oḍh kar gadha na karī sir bhā.
'By regarding some cowardly person as a tiger
the former is admired'.

rājās bin ko karē chur nīr ko dor.—*vrīd*.
'An ignorant judge is praised by calling him
a swan.'

ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ [əpragyat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ *adj* not known,
unknown. 2 *n* a state of meditation in which
the worshipper forgets his difference from the
worshipped.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ [əpratim] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ *adj* unmatched, peerless,
"apratim rup bidhi ne dayo."—*cārīr 156*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [əpratīman] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ *adj* unparalleled,
unmatched, matchless.

ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਾਕ [əpradharakh] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਾਕ *adj* who cannot
be threatened, who cannot be brought under
pressure. 2 invincible, unconquerable.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [əpraman] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ *adj* unmatched, matchless,
peerless. 2 beyond measuring and weighing.
3 without proof

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ [əpramad] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ *adj* unerring, guiltless.
2 not intoxicated. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [əpramey], ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [əpramey], ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ
[əpramev] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ *adj* beyond measurement.

2 beyond conjecture.

ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ [əporayukat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ *adj* unused.

2 unconnected, non-contiguous.

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ [əpradh] See ਅਪਰਾਧ “koṭi əpradh sadh sāgi mīṭe.”—*sukhmani*

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [ərapat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ *adj* not received, unacquired. 2 rare.

ਅਪ੍ਰਿਅ [əpriə], ਅਪ੍ਰਿਯ [əpriy] *adj* not lovable. 2 *n* an enemy.

ਅਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əpret] *adj* not yet dead. “namo pret əpret.”—*japu*. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਅਫ਼ਾਲ [af-al] *A* اَفَال plural of اَفَال.

ਅਫਸਰ [aphsar] *E* officer *n* a chief, commander. 2 a ruler. 3 an office-holder. 4 *P* اَفْسَر a crown.

ਅਫਸ਼ਾਦਨ [əfšādan] *P* اَفْشَدَن *v* to spread; to scatter. 2 to sprinkle; to spray.

ਅਫਸਾਨਾ [aphsana] *P* اَفْسانا *n* a story; tale, legend, narration. 2 a novel.

ਅਫਸੋਸ [aphsoe] *P* اَفْسوس *Skt* ਅਪਸੋਸ. 2 sorrow. 3 regret.

ਅਫਥਨ [əfkan], ਅਫਥਨ [əfgen] *P* اَفْثَن *n* throwing (imperative of ਅਫਥੀਦਨ.) you throw. 2 When this word is suffixed to a noun, it carries the sense of a thrower, as Sherafgan.

ਅਫਗਨ ਖ਼ੋਰ [əfgan xer], ਅਫਗਨ ਖ਼ਾ [əfgan khā] Sherafgan Khan, governor of Kashmir who under orders from Aurangzeb converted Hindus to Islam. “suba tih thā əfgan xer.”—*GPS*. 2 the first husband of Noor Jahan, Alikuli Beg who having killed a tiger got the title of ‘Sherafgan’ (defeater of the tiger). He died in 1606 AD.

ਅਫਗਨਮ [əfgenəm] *P* اَفْغَنَم I throw down, I shall throw down, I shall defeat.

ਅਫਗਨ [əfcan] *P* اَفْغان *n* noise, din. 2 a Muslim tribe especially the one that lives between Kandhar and the river Indus. that thunders in battle. a Pathan. Pathans speak Pashto. 3 a lament, wail. 4 *adj* an inhabitant of Afganistan.

ਅਫਗਨਿਸਤਾਨ [əfganistan] اَفْغانِستان *n* country of the Afgans; a country northwest of India with Kabul as its capital. It is surrounded by Russia, Turkistan in the north, Persia in the west and Kashmir in the south-east. The ruler of Afganistan formerly called Amir is now known as Shah (King). See ਅਮੀਰ.

ਅਫਗਾਰ [əphgar] *P* اَفْغار *adj* wounded, injured.

ਅਫਗੀਦਹ [əphgādeh] *P* اَفْگیدِه *adj* thrown, cast. 2 put in, poured in. 3 defeated.

ਅਫਗੀਦਨ [əphgādan] *P* اَفْگیدن *v* to put in, pour, drop. 2 to throw, throw down. 3 to defeat.

ਅਫਜਲ [əphjal] *A* اَفْجَل *adj* possessing greatness, very good, best.

ਅਫਜਾਯ [əfzay] *P* اَفْزای *adj* which increases; it is a suffix and adds to the meaning of words as ਅਫਜ਼ੂ-ਅਫਜਾਯ.

ਅਫਜ਼ੂ [əfzu], ਅਫਜ਼ੀ [əfzū] *P* اَفْزُو *n* an increase, a promotion. 2 *adj* more, special. “əphju khudais.”—*var majh m 1*. In Dasam Granth the word has been used at many places to underline this context.

ਅਫਜ਼ੂਦ [əfzud] See ਅਫਜ਼ੂਦਨ. “mīlas nī) əphjud kar.”—*saloh*.

ਅਫਜ਼ੂਦਨ [əfzudan] *P* اَفْزودَن *v* to be more, increase, progress, rise.

ਅਫਤਾਬ [əftab] See ਅਫਤਾਬ “dunīa əphṭabam.”—*krisan*. ‘I am the sun of the world’.

ਅਫਯੂਨ [əfyun] See ਅਫੀਮ.

ਅਫਰ [əphaer] *adj* what cannot be caught. 2 without fruit, fruitless. 3 bad fruit, bad result.

ਅਫਰਨਾ [əpharna] *v* to bloat. 2 to swell with pride, be arrogant.

ਅਫਰਾਖਤ [əfraxat] *P* اَفْراخت *adj* raised, elevated.

ਅਫਰਾਖਤਨ [əfraxtan] *P* اَفْراختَن *v* to raise; to lift; to elevate.

ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ [əphratəphri] See ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ.

ਅਫਰਿਓ [əphrio], ਅਫਰਿਆ [əphria] *adj* not grasped by senses. “əphrio be pərvah tū.”

—*maru solhe m I* 2 bloated with pride, filled with vanity. “*aphrio bhar apha rare.*”—*maru a m I* 3 bearing evil fruit. “*akk na lagge ab aphria.*”—*BG*. ‘A bloated wild plant, *calotropis procera*, cannot bear mango fruit’.

ਅਫਰੀਤੀ [aphriti], ਅਫਰੀਦੀ [aphridi] *P* افريتى *n* ਅਫਰੀਤੀ is also correct. *n* Pathan community is regarded as progeny of the Prussian emperor Fridun; Orakzei and Shinvari Pathans are branches of this clan.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤਨ [afroxtan] *P* افروختن *v* to illumine; to enlighten.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤੀ [afroxti] *P* افروختى you lit it up.

ਅਫਰੋਜ਼ੀ [afrozi] *P* افروزي you may lighten it. Its root is also afroxtan.

ਅਫਲ [aphal] *Skr adj* fruitless. 2 *n* a bush. 3 an impotent male. 4 Indar, king of gods, whose testicles got abraded because of a curse by the sage Gautam and he came to be known as fruitless or barren. See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂ [aphlatu], ਅਫਲਾਤੂੰ [aphlatū], ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [aphlatun] *P* افلاطون *G* ਪਲਾਟੋਨ *E* Plato. A celebrated personality among western philosophers, son of Ariston and Priksoene, he was born in the capital Athens in 428 BC. His real name was Aristocles but because of his broad chest and forehead he came to be known as Platon. Ancient historian Olympudorus writes that while his parents took him to Mount Himatus to obtain the blessings of gods, honey bees put honey to the infant's lips which earned him the adjective Athenswi (a large black bee), and poets concluded that his tongue spoke words sweeter than honey.

Plato became master of poetics early in his life. One day while passing through a narrow lane, he came across the great sage Socrates whom he had not met earlier. Socrates barred Plato's path with his stick and

said ‘Blessed boy, please let me know the way to the school of goodness.’ Held in ecstatic awe by Socrates' words, Plato said, ‘I do not know, sir.’ Pointing towards him Socrates said to his companions, ‘This is the swan who in my dream last night sat on my breast and then flew away!’ Plato was twenty years old then. He was so charmed by Socrates that he, considering the latter's company as a path to emancipation, decided to spend the rest of his life at Socrates' feet and be educated by him.

After the death of Socrates, Plato roamed about far and wide and then, around 388 BC, he settled down at the world famous Academy Garden and for 40 years concentrated on philosophic questions, and explained them to his associates and pupils who belonged to both the sexes. They became so famous for their truthfulness that whenever called to the court for evidence, they were not formally sworn to speak the truth.

Plato wrote many celebrated treatises which, fortunately for the scholars, still survive. Easy and correct translations of these treatises have been done in various languages of the West for readers not only of Europe and America but also of India. The Indians respectfully admit that Plato born in Europe was a saint-philosopher of the calibre of Ved Vyas To call this philosopher a metaphysician and a paragon of education and knowledge would not be an exaggeration. That is why Emerson writes that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato.

Many principles of Plato are in accordance with the Sikh tenets, even his idea about keeping full-grown hair accord with what was ordained by Guru Gobind Singh (see his book *Timaeus* and his statue). On this topic, the

Sikh scholar Dharam Anant Singh has written a book of over 300 pages entitled 'Plato and the True Enlightener of the Soul'. He wrote this book after consulting Plato's writings in the original Greek. It was published in London by Luzac and Co. in 1912 AD.

Plato died on his birthday in 348 BC when he was exactly 81 years old. Some scholars hold that even at the time of his death, he was busy writing.

The influence of Plato's wisdom and knowledge on people's mind is so deep that while praising any person for his wisdom, he is called aphlatun (Plato). 2 *xa* a quilt, a ragged mattress.

ਅਫ਼ਵ [afav] *A* *اف* *n* a pardon, forgiveness. See *ਅਫ਼*.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਹ [afvah] *A* *افواه* *n* plural of *ਫ਼ੁਹ*. (It means mouth, thus afvah is the talk of many mouths), news, rumour, canard.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਜ਼ [afvaj] *P* *افواج* *n* plural of *ਫ਼ੋਜ*.

ਅਫ਼ਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ [afvulguna] *P* *افولج* *adj* one who pardons sins. "kz aphvulguna he."—*japu*.

ਅਫ਼ਤ [aphat] *adj* who cannot be caught, beyond grasp.

ਅਫ਼ਤਾਫ਼ਤੀ [aphrataphri] *A* *افتراف* *n* more or less, confusion, disorder, melee.

ਅਫ਼ਕਾ [afaka] *فك* relief from pain or sickness.

ਅਫ਼ਤ [aphat] *A* *افات* plural of *ਅਫ਼ਤ*. calamities, tribulations. "hor aphot pari eti diragh."—*GPS*.

ਅਫ਼ਰ [aphar], ਅਫ਼ਰਾ [aphara] *adj* impetuous, headstrong. "chale hukam apha."—*sri a m 5*. an order that no one can check. "bin guru kal apha."—*sri a m 1*. 'Death is unrestrainable without a spiritual guide' "karia hukam apha."—*sor a m 5*. 2 *Skt* *स्फुर* unrestrained, spreadout widely. 3 broad. 4 great. "mol apha sac vapara."—*vad chat m 3*. 'ta ko bhar

aphar."—*bavan*. 5 force, severity. "barat-hi hor apha."—*sri m 5*. 6 *فحم* flatulence caused by eating heavy indigestible food, increase of rheumatic effect, defect in stomach or liver, as a result of which the stomach gets bloated, respiration becomes difficult and nausea is felt.

The medicines, which are prescribed for colic pain, are good for flatulence, but if it persists for long periods and recurs frequently then, the following recipe should be tried.

Take nisoth (a purgative drug) two parts, piper longum four parts and myrobalan five parts, all powdered and sieved, then mix them with gur (raw sugar) and roll into small pills which taken in the morning with fresh clean water permanently remove flatulence.

Alternatively, pistocia lenticus (a fine gum mastagi) 3 masas mixed with one tola gulkand (preserve prepared with rose petals) taken with water along with the use of aniseed and mint is beneficial. 7 getting puffed with pride; self-conceit, vanity. "ek mahari to hohi apha, ek mahari nimano."—*gau m 5*. "aki marhi apha."—*maru m 1*.

ਅਫ਼ਾਰੀ [aphari], ਅਫ਼ਾਰੋ [apharo] See *ਅਫ਼ਾਰ*. 2 *adj* vain, arrogant.

ਅਫ਼ਾਲ [aphal] See *ਅਫ਼ਾਲ*.

ਅਫ਼ੀਮ [aphim] *Skt* *अपिमेन* which is as strong as a serpent's poison. *A* *افيم* *E* opium *n* an intoxicating and poisonous drug prepared from buds of poppy plant. Physicians use it as medicine to cure several ailments. It has a very dry effect and shrinks the muscles and causes slackness and dullness.

ਅਫ਼ੀਮੀ [aphimu] an opium addict.

ਅਫ਼ੁਟ [aphut] See *ਅਫ਼ੁਟ*.

ਅਫ਼ੁਰ [aphur] *adj* without thought, desire and doubt; free from volition. 2 sans shudder.

ਅਫ਼ [aphu] See ਅਫ਼ਰ.

ਅਫ਼ੁਨਤ [əfunət] *A* فونت foul smell, stink, stench

ਅਬ [ab] *adv* now, at this time, at present, "ab harī rakhēharu citarīa."—*dhāna* 1.1 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* not perverted, always alike. "suhagu hamaro ab hunī sohīo."—*asa* 5. 'our eternal blessing' 3 *Skt* *adv* today. "kal karāta ab-hī kar ab karta su ītal."—*s kabir* 4 *A* أب father. 5 teacher, guru.

ਅਬਹੀ [ab-hī] *adv* this very moment, now, immediately.

ਅਬਹੀ ਕਬਹੀ [ab-hī kab-hī] *adv* now and any time; now and not later. "ab-hī kab-hī kichu na jana."—*ram* 1.

ਅਬਕੇ [əbke], ਅਬਕੇ [əbke] *adv* this time, this moment. "abke chutke thaur na thāro."—*gau kabir*. "abke kehīe namu na mīlāī."—*maru* 1.

ਅਬਖਰਹ [əbxarəh] *A* ,/ plural of ਭੁਖਰ.

ਅਬਖਰਾਤ [əbxarat] plural of ਅਬਖਰਹ.

ਅਬਖੀ [əbkhī] *Dg* *n* a bad time, an ill-omened moment.

ਅਬਗਤ [əbgat] *Skt* अपगत. *n* a miserable condition, poverty, misfortune "sadhu binuēse abgatī jave."—*g3d kabir*. 2 *Skt* अविगत *adj* imperishable, eternal. 3 *Skt* अवशब्द *adj* bodyless. "adī purakh abgat abīnāsi."—*akal* 4 See ਅਵਗਤ.

ਅਬਚਲ [əbcal] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਬਚਲਨਗਰ [əbcālnagar] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਬਜ [əbəj] *Skt* अबज *n* born of water, lotus. 2 the moon which was born from the sea.

ਅਬਜਦ [əbjad] *A* ابد *n* a series of letters beginning with alif, be, jim, dal, etc. 2 an alphabet. 3 a table of letters used for counting numbers beginning with alif, be, jim, dal. The complete table is as under

ا	ب	ع	د	ر	ز	ح	ط	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ي	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

م	ق	ر	ش	ط	ث
90	100	200	300	400	500
ع	ز	س	ظ	ح	
600	700	800	900	1000	

While mentioning dates in years, poets use two such suggestive letters in which these counting letters may also be employed.

ਅਬਤਬ [abtab] *n* a dilly-dallying, an evasion. 2 an excuse, pretext. 3 *adv* always. 4 anytime. "ab tab avaru na magau harī pahi."—*gujā* 1. 5 this and the other world.

ਅਬਤਰ [əbtar] *A* ,/ *adj* very bad. *Skt* अवतर. 2 with a short tail, with tail cut, tail-less.

ਅਬਤਾ [əbatta] See ਅਬਤਾ.

ਅਬਦ [əbed] metathesis of ਅਦਬ, See ਅਦਬ. 2 *Skt* अबद *n* a cloud that provides water. "āmritvak abed āmrit te."—*GPS*. 3 year. 4 camphor. 5 sky. 6 *Skt* अवद्य *adj* unspeakable, unutterable. 7 *A* ,/ without end, boundless. 8 constant, perpetual, always the same. 9 *A* ,/ *n* a slave.

ਅਬਦਾਲ [əbdal] *A* ابدال *adj* changeable, changing. 2 *n* saintly persons of a particular rank similar to the Hindu's dikpals as guardian deities of different directions. The Muslims believe in 70 abdals out of which 40 are in Syria and 30 in other places. Some writers accept only 40 abdals and they believe that the world is intact because of them. When one of them dies, God appoints some other holy person in his place. Thus they go on changing and hence their designation abdal persists. Prominent abdals are called Gaus. Abdal is a plural of bādāl (change) "marphatī mānu marhu abdala."—*maru solhe* 5. To transfigure concepts with spiritual exercise is essential for attaining the status of an abdal. In this verse-line abdal has a double meaning; those who kill the fickle mind are also abdals. 3 Abdal is one of the five of Muslim holymen:

gaus, kutab, vali, abdal, and kalandar. Many put kutab in place of kalander. 4 a Muslim community in Kangra district, whose members live on beggary and accompany dead bodies singing to the burial/cremation ground. They also sing about exploits of the valiant warriors.

ਅਬਦਾਲਾ [abdala] See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [abdali] *adj* connected with Abdal, "kəɾɪ əbdali bhesva."—*bher namdev*. See ਅਬਦਾਲ 3. 2 *n* Pathans of Saddozai tribe are also called abdali. They are a branch of Durrani and are also called by this name. See ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ and ਦੁੱਰਾਨੀ.

ਅਬਦੀ [abdi] *A* ابدی *adj* everlasting, immortal.

ਅਬਦੁਲ [əbdul] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ. "sun əbdul d̪haɖi cal ayo."—*GPS*.

ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦ ਖਾਨ [əbdulseməd xan] عبدالصمد خان son of Muhammad Amin Khan, a rank-holder who courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb, who was given the title of Diler Jang (valiant-in-battle). During the reign of Farukhsiyar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore as subedar. He launched an invasion on Banda Bahadur at Gurdaspur and by employing deceit made him a prisoner and sent him to Delhi.

During the time of Muhammed Shah, he was subedar of Multan. He died in 1739 AD. In Sikh history he also figures as Samund Khan. Zakariya Khan subedar of Lahore (Khan Bahadur) was his son. See ਬੰਦਾ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਖਾਨ [əbdul xan] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਮਾਨ [əbdul rehman] companion of the Prophet and religious fighter who accompanied him in numerous battles. He died at Madina in 32 Hijri. According to JSBM, Abadul Rehman initiated nine families.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਿਮ ਖਾਨ [əbdul rehīm xan] عبدالرحيم خان

well known as Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, who was an ally of Akbar. He was born at Lahore in 1556 AD. After the death of Todar Mal, he became Akbar's foremost vazir in 1589 His daughter Jani Begam was married to prince Danial. After Akbar's death he remained in Jahangir's service for 21 years, and died in 1627. His grave is near the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamudin in Delhi. He was a scholar of many languages and poet with Rahuman and Rahim as his noms-de-plume. His couplets in Hindi are very fascinating:

kəɾɪ rehman ya peɾ sō kyō nā bhayo tu piṭh,
bhukhe man bigar hē bhare bigarē dīṭh.
sadhū sarahe sadhuta, yati yoṣṭa jan,
rehman sace sur ki veri kare bakhan.
kəɾɪ rehīm gəɾɪ dip ki kul kuput ki soɪ,
bare ujrao kare bado ādhero hor.
phaɾɪ ʃaṣ nā hve sākz gəɾɪ tēd̪h̪u tasir,
rehman sidhi cal te pyado hot vazir.
karat nɪpunaɪ guṇ bina rehman nɪpun hājur,
mano terat viṭap cəḍh̪ ɪh prakar hām kur.
khira mukh dhar kaṭiye māliye nāmək ləgax,
kerve mukh ko caṭiye rehman yehi sējax.
2 a paymaster of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Khalsa Dal in Doaba killed him and liberated many Hindu girls from his clutches.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ [əbdulla] *adj* God's slave. 2 a musician in Guru Hargobind's retinue who encouraged and roused the bravery of Sikh army by singing ballads of the heroes. See ਅਬਦੁਲ. 3 the eldest son of Abdul Mutallib of Quraish tribe, and father of Prophet Muhammad. He died in 571 AD.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ [əbdulla xan] subedar of Jalandhar who died during a battle against Guru Hargobind fought at Gobindpur (Hargobindpur) in Sammat 1687.

ਅਬਾਦ [əbadh] *Skt* ਅਬਾਦ *adj* unbound, free. 2 *Skt*

ਅਬਧਤ not worthy to be killed, such as a child, a sick person, a woman and a refugee. 3 who cannot be killed by any one. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਧਤ, unbound, unobstructed, unhealable. "kal phas abadh lage."—*asa ravidas*.

ਅਬਧਿ [abadhī] See ਅਵਧਿ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਿ *n* bearer of water, sea, ocean.

ਅਬਧਿਜਾ [abdhija] *Skt* ਅਬਿਯਾ *n* born of sea, Lachhmi. 2 wine, liquor.

ਅਬਧੁਤ [abdhut] See ਅਵਧੁਤ.

ਅਬਧਤ [abadhya] See ਅਬਧ. 2.

ਅਬਨਾਸੀ [abnasi] See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਨੁਸ [abnus] See ਅਬਨੁਸ. "syah meno abnushī ko taru."—*krisan*.

ਅਬਯਕਤ [abyakt] ਅਬਯਕਤ without body, formless, unembodied. See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. "abyakat rup apar."—*akal*.

ਅਬਯਾਤ [abyat] *A* ابيات plural of ਬੈਤ, a metre, "abyat hīdvi."—*saloh*. 'bet stanzas in Hindi'.

ਅਬਰ [aber] *adj* which is not ਵਰ (the best); not good, bad. 2 *P* ابر *Skt* ਅੰਬੁ—ਪਰ a cloud. See ਅੰਬੁ.

ਅਬਰਾਜ [abraṇ] *P* ابراج *adj* piebald, dappled speckled, like the sky or a cloud. 2 his cloud.

ਅਬਰਕ [abrak] See ਅੰਬੁਕ.

ਅਬਰਨ [abaran] *Skt* ਅਬਰਣ *adj* colourless, without any colour. 2 of bad colour, wrongly coloured. "abaran baran gham nahīham."—*bhera kabir*. 3 without any religion; low; outside the four castes, "gavat sunat japat udhare baran abarna sabh hū."—*dev m 5*. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਰਣ, *adj* indescribable. "abaran baran siv man hi priti."—*bhera kabir*. 'love for the indescribable One from the heart's core'. 5 unspeakable, slander "baran he abaran ko."—*kalki*. 'will slander.'

ਅਬਰਨ ਬਰਨ [abaran baran] See ਅਬਰਨ 4 and ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ.

ਅਬਰੂ [abru] *P* ابرو *E* eyebrow *Skt* ਬ੍ਰੂ *n* an eyebrow 2 See ਅਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਰੋ ਬਹਾਰੀ [abre baharā] *P* ابر باران rainfall in the spring season.

ਅਬਰੋ [abro], ਅਬਰੋਇ [abroz] See ਅਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਲ [abal] *adj* lacking strength, weak, "abal bal toria."—*maru jedev*. 'broke the might of the mighty', i.e., weakened the senses. 2 *A* ابل first. "abal naū khuda r da."—*JSBB*.

ਅਬਲਕ [ablak] *A* ابلک *adj* piebald, speckled (horse), white and black.

ਅਬਲਾ [abla] *Skt n* a woman 2 *adj* weak, feeble. 3 *A* ابل lacking in intelligence, foolish.

ਅਬਲਿਸ [ablis] *A* ابليس *n* one who is bereft of God's grace; Satan, devil, "takabbār kita ablis ne gāl lanat jama."—*jūgnama*.

ਅਬਰਵਾਹਾ [abervaha] *adj* half-asleep, half-awake.

ਅਬਾ [aba] *A* ابا *n* plural of ਅਬੂ (father). *Skt* ਅਬਾਤੁਰ. "āma abe thavhu mīthra."—*sr m 5*.

ਅਬਾਸੀ [abasi] *n* a yawn. See ਊਕਸੀ. 2 flower of bāsa, "januk phul abasi rehi."—*caritr 317*. See ਅੰਬਾਸ 2.

ਅਬਾਹ [abah] *adj* without arms, armless.

2 without transport; who does not ride a blue jay (as does Lord Vishnu "namastā abāhe."—*japu*. 3 without ਬਾਹ (sexual desire). See ਬਾਹ.

ਅਬਾਜਾਰ [abajar] *P* ابرج *adj* unhappy, ਬ (with) ਅਜਾਰ (hurt).

ਅਬਾਦ [abad] *adj* without ਵਾਦ (dispute), undisputed. 2 See ਅਬਾਦ.

ਅਬਾਦਨ [abadan] See ਅਬਾਦਨ.

ਅਬਾਧ [abadh] *adj* without restriction, unrestricted, unchecked. 2 unimpeded, unobstructed 3 See ਅਬਧਤ.

ਅਬਧਤ [abadhy] *adj* unrestricted, unimpeded.

ਅਬਾਬੀਲ [ababil] *A* ابل *n* a swallow.

ਅਬਾਰ [abar] *adj* without slackness or delay. 2 without obstruction, unobstructed "khāda abarā."—*gyan*. 3 See ਅਵਾਰ.

ਅਬਿ [abi] *adv* now, at this time. "abi kichu kirpa kije."—*dhana m 3*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿ *n* a ram.

3 a billy goat "abī madh hom karaī."—*gyan*.
 4 the sun. 5 a mountain. 6 a mouse, rat. 7 the
 air. 8 calotropis procera, a wild plant.
 9 modesty, shyness. 10 *adj* good, all right.

ਅਭਿਅਕਤ [əbɪəkət] See ਅਭਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਭਿਖਾਦ [əbɪkhaɪd] *adj* without a conflict.
 "abikhaɪd dev durāt."—*akal*

ਅਭਿਗਤ [əbɪgət], ਅਭਿਗਤੁ [əbɪgətu] *Skr* ਅਭਿਗਤ
adj unknowable. "jāb əbɪgət əgocār prābhū
 eka."—*sukhmānī*. 2 imperishable and
 perpetual. "jo jān jānī bhāj-hī əbɪgət kəu."
 —*sūhi kabir*. "əbɪgətu samājh rāna."—*gaur kabir*.
 3 See ਅਭਿਗਤ.

ਅਭਿਗਮ [əbɪgəm] *Skr* ਅਭਿਗਮ. *n* certain acumen,
 sure knowledge. 2 ਅਭਿਗਮ *adj* indestructible.
 ਅਭਿਗਮੀ [əbɪgəmi] *adj* having sure knowledge.
 "ədve ələkhpurəkh əbɪgəmi."—*akal*.
 2 imperishable. See ਅਭਿਗਮ 2.

ਅਭਿਚਲ [əbɪtʃəl] *adj* motionless, unmovable,
 permanent. "əbɪtʃəl nīv dhārī gur nanak."—*gurb*
m 5.

ਅਭਿਚਲਨਗਰ [əbɪtʃəl-nəgər] a sacred town related
 with the tenth Guru situated near Nader
 (nāder, ਨਾਦਰਗਿਰੀ) city on the bank of Godavari
 river. Here Guru Gobind Singh breathed his
 last on the 5th of the bright half of the lunar
 month of Katak Sammat 1765.

The Sikhs have chosen this name with
 reference to a line in Suhi Chhand "əbɪtʃəl
 nəgər' gobīd guru ka." to the true
 congregation and the highest spiritual state.
 Its other name is Hazoor Sahib and it is now
 accepted as the fourth Takhat of the Khalsa.
 Here the following weapons of Guru Gobind
 Singh are preserved: a quoit, a broad sword,
 a steelbow, a mace, a steel arrow, five golden
 swords and one small sword, six inches long.
 Besides these many more priceless weapons.

¹In Gurbani, Abchal Nagar, means congregation-cum-
 highest spiritual state.

which cannot be seen in the museums of
 capital cities, are beautifully displayed on the
 Guru's throne. They include a blade of Mai
 Bhago's spear whom ignorant people call an
 eight-armed goddess.

ghanachri

əbɪtʃəl-nəgər ujaɪər səgər jəg

jahar jəhūr jəhā jot he jəbər jān,

khāde hē prēcād khār khārəg kudād dhārə

khājər tūphāg pūj kərəd krīpan bān,

səkti sərōh sēf sāg jəmday cəkr

dhālə gən bhālə rīpu ghālə chirp jəg thān,

cəmkət cārō or ghor rūp kalīka kō

bādna kərət kəvī jor pānī tāhū thān.

mənhar

sūder godavri vīhin māl cāl jəl

sālīta sātul gāg kul chābī pavai,

khārə khārə tərū khārə hārə hārə pat jərə

pātī pātī kərə chār sāghnī kō chāvai,

bolət bīhāg rāg rāg kē utāg thān

əri gobīd sīgh kō sīghasən suhāvai,

jāi darsāvai mənōrath ūhāvai

sō kamna kō pavai sētōkh sīgh gavai.

—GPS.

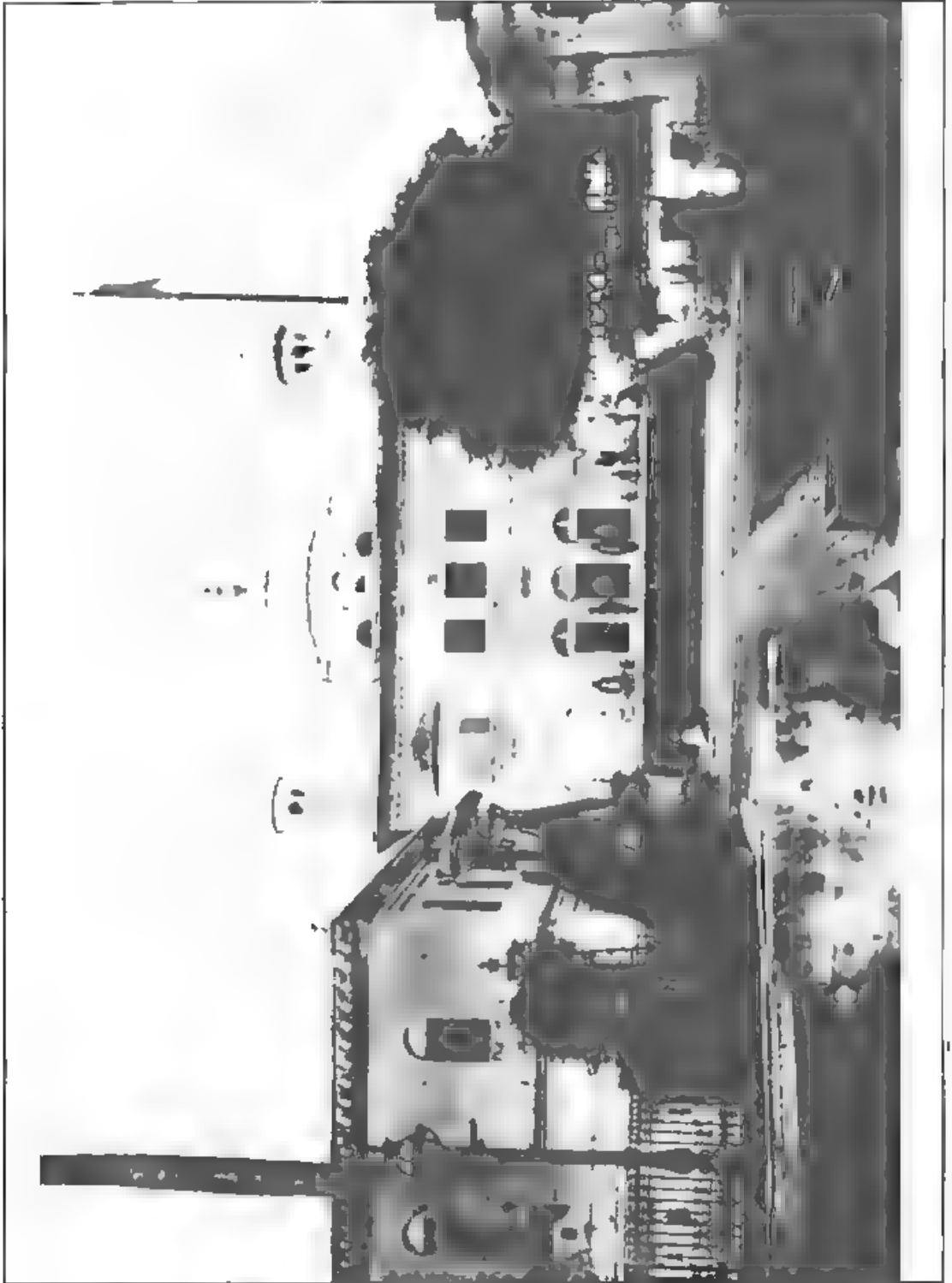
Nander has other gurdwaras as under:

2 Shikarghat in the south of Nander on
 the bank of Godavari where the Guru would
 relax for a while after hunting.

3 Sangat Sahib where soon after his arrival
 at Nander, the Guru addressed his first
 congregation. This place is within the
 precincts of the city.

4 Hira Ghat where he threw a diamond
 into Godavari presented to him by Bahadur
 Shah. This place is in the south of the city.

5 Gobind Bag, about two furlongs from
 the main gurdwara where the Guru
 occasionally went and rested for a while. Now
 this is an agricultural field, though a small
 room is also built there.



TAKHAT SRI BACHAL NAGAR (HAZOOOR SAHIB)

6 Nagina Ghat where the Guru threw a jewel into the river presented by the Sikhs. Some small glittering stones on the river bank are to be seen there. This is in the west of Nander.

7 Banda Than. At this place was the thatched hut of Madho Das Bairagi. The Guru sanctified this place with his visit and baptised Banda as a Sikh. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. This place is in the west of Nander.

8 Shrine of Mata Sahib Kaur near Hira Ghat. She had come to the south from Damdama Sahib along with the Tenth Master, stayed and served the Guru for sometime and went back to Delhi as ordered by him. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਝਾ.

9 Maltekri in the north of Nander. Here the Guru dug out a hidden treasure and made payment to the Pathan employees and again buried the remaining treasure there. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ. ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰੀ [əbɪcəl nəɡri] Sikh conclave, Sikh congregation. "əbɪcəl nəɡri nanək dev."—asa ३ m 5. 2 a spiritual state, stage of spiritual knowledge.

ਅਬਿਚਾਰ [əbɪcər] *n* lack of thinking, ignorance. "rəcio bicar əbɪcər."—akal. 2 *adj* devoid of thinking, thoughtless, foolish "tē əbɪcər jəɦl kərtar kahz nā man."—paras. 3 *adv* without thinking, without calculation "ləcch ləcch turəg ek-hz dijē əbɪcər."—paras. 4 *n* *Skt* ਅਭਿਚਾਰ *n* a custom of making a sacrifice or killing of animals according to Atharva Ved. "paɦ bed māt̪r əbɪcər."—gyan. 5 According to books on magical incantations there are six əbɪcars : killing, attracting, hindering, hating, extirpating and conjuring.

ਅਬਿਦਿਆ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਬਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿੱਦ [əbɪdd] *Skt* ਅਬਿਦਯ *adj* uneducated, foolish, unwise.

ਅਬਿਦਯਾ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਬਿਦਯਾ

ਅਬਿਨਯ [əbɪnəy] See ਅਬਿਨਯ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸ [əbɪnas], ਅਬਿਨਾਸਿ [əbɪnəsɪ], ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ [əbɪnasɪ] *Skt* ਅਵਿਨਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, immortal, indestructible, "parbraham purān əbɪnas."—sar m 5 2 perpetual, eternal. "he acut he parbraham əbɪnasɪ əghnas."—bavan. 3 See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਖੇਮ [əbɪnasɪkhem] *n* perpetual prosperity, eternal liberation, after which there is no bondage. 2 eternal happiness. "əbɪnasɪ khem cah-hz je nanək sēda simar narain."—todi m 5.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਪੁਰਖੁ [əbɪnasɪpurəkh] *n* an indestructible or perfect person; God. "əbɪnasɪ purəkhū paia pəmesəru."—sohila.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕ [əbɪbək] *Skt* ਅਬਿਬੇਕ *n* thoughtlessness, ignorance. "əbɪbək he tɪh nāʊ, tēv hɪy me jɪh ɦaʊ."—paras.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ [əbɪbeki] *Skt* ਅਬਿਵੇਕਿਨ੍ *devoid* of reasoning and thinking; foolish, ignorant.

ਅਬਿਯਕਤ [əbɪyəkət] See ਅਬਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਰਥਾ [əbɪrthə] *adj* fruitless. "janəm əbɪrthə jai."—maru kabir

ਅਬਿਲੰਬ [əbɪlāb] See ਅਬਿਲੰਬ.

ਅਬੀ [əbi] *adv* now, at this very moment. See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਬੀਨਾ [əbɪna] *adj* without ਬੀਨਾਈ (eyesight), blind. 2 ignorant person. "səbh phokə; dharam əbɪnɪa."—prəbha bəp. 'Deeds by the ignorant are ineffective.'

ਅਬੀਨਿਆ [əbɪnɪa] See ਅਬੀਨਾ

ਅਬੀਰ [əbɪr] *A* اَبَر *n* gulab; coloured powder of musk, rose, saffron and sandalwood which is very fragrant. See ਅਬੀਰ.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbʊɦ] *adj* which is not extinguished; ever lit. 2 *Skt* ਅਬੁਝ *adj* unintelligent, dull, ignorant

ਅਬੁਝਣਾ [əbʊɦnə] *n* remaining lit; (of fire) not dying. 2 ignorance. "bʊɦnə əbʊɦnə tʊɦ

kia"—asa a m 3.

ਅਬੁਧ [abudh] See ਅਬੁਧ 2.

ਅਬੁਧਿ [abuddhi] *Skt* ਅਬੁਧਿ *adj* ignorant, lacking intelligence. 2 *n* ignorance, lack of intelligence.

ਅਬੁਧ [abudh] See ਅਬੁਧ 2.

ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ [abutbela] Paolo di Avitabile, was born in Italy in October 1791 AD. After having served at different places, he became an army officer of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, at Lahore. General Avitabile's cantonment was at Naulakha and his residence was at Buddhu's Kiln. He was of a hefty build and an astute soldier. He raised Vazirabad again in a new design. For some time he was governor of Peshawar. After the decline of the Sikh administration he went away from India, and died in France on 28 March 1850.

ਅਬੁਰ [abur] *A* ابر *n* the act of going across; crossing, ferrying.

ਅਬੇ [abe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 *part* vocative. are ! o !

ਅਬੇਅ [abea] See ਅਬੇਅ.

ਅਬੇਹ [abeh] *adj* without hole or gap; unbroken. "abeh nath ajit."—*ekal* "ravri deh abeh ko dekh ke."—*GV* 10.

ਅਬੇਚਲ [abecal] *adj* See ਅਬਿਚਲ. "mal hamara akhu! abecal."—*bher* m 5.

ਅਬੇ ਤਬੇ [abetabe] See ਅਬਤਬ. 2 *n* an insult. "abe tabe ki cakri."—*asa* a m 1. 3 *adv* always, everyday. "abetabe kure hē paja."—*gau* a m 1.

ਅਬੇਰ [aber] *adv* without delay, at once. 2 *n* delayed time, wrong time. 3 *adv* evening. "ketak kar aber niksāte."—*GPS*.

ਅਬੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [aber sāver] *n* evening and morning, sunrise and sunset. "avhi jai ever sāver."—*GPS*.

ਅਬਿ [abe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਿ, *adj* impenshable, eternal, always the same. "aje he. abe he."—*japu*.

ਅਬੋਧ [abodh] *adj* unintelligent, stupid 2 *n* stupidity, ignorance

ਅਬੋਲ [abol] *adj* without voice, silent, "karāṇ kavan abol."—*dhana ravdas*. 2 See ਬੋਲ ਅਬੋਲ.

ਅਬੰਧ [abāṇ] *adj* who cannot be deceived, undeceivable. "as prakar lakh rīde sādī abāṇ jo."—*NP*.

ਅਬੰਦਤਾ [abāṇṭa] *n* boundlessness, freedom, salvation. "bāṇṭa ko let hi abāṇṭa ko det jān."—*NP*

ਅਬਾਸ [abbas] *A* ابراهيم *n* son of Abdal Mutallab and paternal uncle of Prophet Muhammad. He died on 21 February 653 AD. His grave is in Medina. Abasi family to which caliphs of Baghdad belonged is so known after his name. 2 a flower; plant gulabbas or gulabbās.

ਅਬੁਲ ਫਜਲ [abul fajal] ابو الفضل son of Sheikh Mubarak and brother of Faizi was minister of emperor Akbar. His title was Allami and he was a great scholar. Born in 1551 AD, he died in 1602 AD. He wrote many important books including Aiyar Danish a translation in Persian of Panch Tantra. His Aini-Akbari is a great book of history describing Akbar's administration.

ਅਬਰ [aby] See ਅਬਰਜ.

ਅਬਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [abyakrit] See ਅਬਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਬ੍ਰਿਣੀ [abrini] *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਿਣ *adj* without a wound (ਭੁਣ); unwounded. "jo abrinī thāḍhe hūte brini kiye kartar."—*caritr* 128.

ਅਭ [abh] See ਅਭਿ.

ਅਭਾਊ [abhau] *adj* fearless, intrepid. 2 *n* fearlessness intrepidity. "guru amar das parsī abhau labhe."—*savēye* m 3 ke.

ਅਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ [abhāt], ਅਭਾਸ਼ਿਤਰ [abh-ātār] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ *n* in the middle. 2 heart, mind, conscience. 3 *adv* inside, in the heart. "agām agocār rahīa abh-āt."—*bher* a kabir. "nirbhau so abh-ātār vāsīa."—*maru solhe* m 1.

ਅਭਾਸ਼ਿਤਰਿ [abh-ātārī] *adj* inner, mental "sacu

karni abh-ātarī seva.”—*gaurā m 1*. 2 adv from within, inside. “*jai mahā keta rakhur abh-ātarī suka.*”—*asa m 1*.

ਅਭਕ [abhakṣ], ਅਭਖੁ [abhakhu] *Skt* ਅਭਕ੍ਸ਼ adj not fit for eating; religiously forbidden food. “*lobhi jātu nā janai bhakhu abhakhu sabh khar.*”—*sri m 5*.

ਅਭਗ [abhag] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ adj unbroken, unbreakable. “*tis diban abhag.*”—*var asa*. “*abhag sabha sāg he sadha.*”—*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਗ, unfortunate, unlucky.

ਅਭਗਤ [abhagat] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ adj without devotion, irreligious. 2 which has not been divided, unbroken. “*abhagat he.*”—*japu*. ‘(God) is indivisible’.

ਅਭਗਨ [abhagan] See ਅਭਗ 1.

ਅਭਚ [abhach] See ਅਭਖੁ.

ਅਭਜ [abhaj] adj who does not run away; firm. 2 who cannot be defeated or overcome. 3 unbreakable. 4 not fit to be consumed.

ਅਭਦ੍ਰ [abhadr] adj wicked, ungracious. 2 inauspicious. See ਭਦ੍ਰ.

ਅਭਪੀਰ [abhpīr] See ਅਭਿ and ਪੀਰ.

ਅਭਭਗਤਿ [abh-bhagati], ਅਭਭਗਤੀ [abh-bhagti] See ਅਭਿ and ਭਗਤਿ. 2 *n* worship of the manifest deity or saint. “*manmukh te abh-bhagati nā hovai.*”—*prabha m 1*. “*abh-bhagti pīr age.*”—*tukha baramaha*.

ਅਭਮਾਨ [abhuman] See ਅਭਿਮਾਨ.

ਅਭਯ [abhay] adj fearless.

ਅਭਯਦਾਨ [abhaydan] *n* bounty of intrepidity, making the refugee fearless, removing the refugee's fear.

ਅਭਰ [abhar] adj unfilled, empty “*guru ramdas sar abhar bhare.*”—*savaye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਭ੍ਰ.

ਅਭਰਕ [abharak] See ਅਭੁਕ.

ਅਭਰਣ [abharan] See ਅਭਰਣ. 2 adj which no one wears, uncherished.

ਅਭਰਣ [abharat] adj which has not been filled; empty. “*abharat sīc bhāe subhar sar.*”—*sar m*

m 1 ‘Empty (minds) are irrigated (with Guru's teaching) and filled to the brim’.

ਅਭਰਨ [abharan] an ornament. See ਅਭਰਣ. “*har kajar bāstrā abharan kine.*”—*bīra pātal m 5*. “*abharan he.*”—*japu*.

ਅਭਰਾ [abhara], ਅਭਰਿਆ [abharīa] adj not filled, empty, partly filled. “*abhara saru bharīa.*”—*savaye m 4 ke* ‘Mind filled (with contentment) is really full’.

ਅਭਰਿਠ [abharīṭh], ਅਭਰਿਠਾ [abharīṭha] See ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ.

ਅਭਰਵਾਹਾ [abharvaha] See ਅਭਰਵਾਹਾ.

ਅਭਾ [abha] glory. See ਅਭਾ. “*lāst triy vāki abha.*”—*krisan 2 ਅ* (without) ਭਾ (light).

ਅਭਾਉ [abhau] *n* lack of ਭਾਵ (respect); disrespect, insult. “*jo lo bhau abhau ih man.*”—*sor m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਾਵ. absence, want, non-existence, “*pekhan sunan abhau.*”—*NP*. 3 destruction. See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਅਭਾਇ [abhai] See ਅਭਾਉ. 2 *n* hatred. 3 an ill-intentioned attitude. 4 lack of interest. “*subhar abhai jo nikat ave situ taka jar.*”—*maru m 5*. ‘Interested or disinterested, whoever comes near (fire), loses his cold’.

ਅਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸ *n* a reflection, an image. 2 light. “*das car lok abha abhas.*”—*brahm*.

ਅਭਾਖ [abhakh] *Skt* ਅਭਾਖ adj silent, reticent. “*relāpāṭ krisan abhakhā.*”—*prabha bani* ‘You are mute for saying God's name.’

ਅਭਾਖਣ [abhakhan] *Skt* ਅਭਾਖਣ *n* an utterance, a statement. “*avra dekhi nā sunē abhakhe.*”—*suhi ravdas 2 ਅ* (not) ਭਾਖਣ (speaking), silence.

ਅਭਾਖਾ [abhakha], ਅਭਾਖਿਆ [abhakhīa] *n* language not fit to be spoken. The Hindus regarded Greek and Arabic as barbarian languages and directed the people not to use these uncivilised languages. See ਸ਼੍ਰਿਹਤ ਪਾਚਸਰ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 4. ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 6. “*abhakhīa ka kuṭha bakra khāṇa.*”—*var asa*. The Guru did not consider any language barbarian but only

pointed out to the Hindus' and the Muslims the ideas of pollution. Referring to the practice of beating a camel with a stick drawn from its own load, he tells the Muslims that they kill an animal by repeating 'in the name of Allah'. To the Hindus he remonstrates that they forbid others from polluting their kitchen though they themselves eat meat prepared in Allah's name. How strange is their reason. If the Guru had considered Arabic, Persian etc., as foul languages, he would not have employed them in his spiritual utterances.

ਅਭਾਖਿ [əbhakhe] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

ਅਭਾਖੰ [əbhakhṇ] See ਅਭਾਖ.

ਅਭਾਗ [əbhag] adj who does not get his share. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ *n* misfortune, bad luck. 3 adj unfortunate, unlucky. "ram kin japsi əbhag." ~bher ravdas.

ਅਭਾਗਾ [əbhaga], ਅਭਾਗੀ [əbhagi] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਿਨ੍ *adj* unfortunate, luckless. "jis kau bisre pranpeti data, soi gan-hu əbhaga." ~dhana *m* 5. "nam visaria se manmukh mur əbhagi." ~asa chēt *m* 4.

ਅਭਾਗੁ [əbhagu] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ. *n* misfortune, bad luck. "ram nē jap-hu əbhagu tumara." ~gəu *a m* 1.

ਅਭਾਹਿ [əbhāi] *adj* which has no parallel; unique, peerless. "sobha əbhāi." ~ben.

ਅਭਾਨ [əbhan] *n* disbelief, lack of faith.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [əbhani] See ਅਭਾਨ and ਅਭਾਨੀ.

ਅਭਾਵ [əbhav] *Skt n* lack, absence, non-existence. Scholars have accepted five types of it:

a) pragbhav (prak-əbhav): non-existence in the past, as the sword was non-existent before its manufacture from steel as a weapon.

b) prādhvāsa bhav: non-existence of something after its destruction, as when

'Taking a stick from the load on the back of the camel and beating it with that.

fireworks get burnt into ashes.

c) anyonyabhav: mutual non-existence, of one thing in the form of another, as an ass is not a cow and vice-versa.

d) atyāstabhav: non-existence at all times as horns of a rabbit or flower of the sky.

e) samyikabhav: non-existence at any particular time, for example of a pot after it has been taken away. 2 bad or wrong idea or vow. 3 lack of faith.

ਅਭਿ [əbhi] *prep* which prefixed to a word gives the meaning of vis-a-vis (ਸਨਮੁਖ), bad (ਮਿੱਥ), upon (ਉੱਪਰ), near (ਨੇੜੇ), far (ਦੂਰ), around (ਚੁਕੇਰੇ), well (ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ), without (ਬਿਨਾਂ), desire (ਇੱਛਾ), liking (ਬੁਝਿ), etc. 2 in the Sikh scripture əbhi has appeared as a short form for abhyātar, which means inside the mind, or conscience "pritam priti beni əbhi esi." ~mala *a m* 1.

"əbədi əbhi sadhare." ~asa chēt *m* 1. "bin əbhi əbəd nē mājie." ~ari *a m* 1. 'Without the word, the mind cannot be rendered pure'.

ਅਭਿਊ [əbhiu], ਅਭਿਓ [əbhiə] *Skt* ਅਭਿਯੁ *n* doubt. 2 reasoning, argument. "apa pād nirbaṇ nē cinia in bidhi əbhiu nē cuki." ~asa kabir. 3 *adj* ਅ-ਤਰ unafraid, fearless.

ਅਭਿਅ [əbhiə] *adj* without fear, fearless. "əbhed əbhiə." ~akal.

ਅਭਿਆਸ [əbhias] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਸ *n* practice, repetition for improving performance. "kəṛhi bed əbhias." ~dhana *m* 1.

ਅਭਿਆਸੀ [əbhiasī] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਸਿਨ੍ *adj* who practises ascetic discipline or devotion.

ਅਭਿਅਗਤ [əbhiagət] *Skt* ਅਭਿਗਤ *n* coming face to face. 2 a visitor, guest. 3 a mendicant, sadhu "əbhiagət ehi nē akuṇi jī pəghəṛi bhojan kəṛni." ~var ram *1 m* 3

ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ [əbhiəntar], ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ [əbhiəntar] See ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ.

ਅਭਿਸਰਣ [əbhisaran] *Skt n* advancing, going forward. 2 getting closer.

ਅਭਿਸਾਰ [abhīsar] *n* a battle. 2 method. 3 effort.
ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [abhīsarika] *n* In poetics the heroine who makes deliberate effort to go to the lover. It is of two types: (a) *kṛṣṇabhīsarika*: who on a dark night goes dressed in the black, and (b) *śuklabhīsarika*. who goes wearing white clothes on a moonlit night

"set saṁ saṁ chālī sāvre kī prīti kī,
 cādnī me rādha māno cādnī sī hveṅai."

—*kṛṣṇan*.

ਅਭਿਸੇਕ [abhīsec], **ਅਭਿਸੇਕ** [abhīkhek] *Skt*
ਅਭਿਸੇਕ. *n* the act of sprinkling (water). 2 a ritual bath at coronation when water is sprinkled with kuṣa (sacred grass). 3 sprinkling amrit in the eyes and the hair at the time of baptism.

ਅਭਿਖ [abhīkḥ] *adj* who does not beg alms.
 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਖ** *n* fame, renown. 3 splendour.
 4 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਖਰਾਤ** *adj* famous, renowned.

ਅਭਿਗ [abhīg] *adj* which does not get wet; dry.
 2 cruel, brutal. 3 **ਅਭਿਗ** *adj* well-acquainted, knowing closely. 4 awakened (soul).

ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮ [abhīg-atam] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮ** *adj*
 profound scholar, metaphysician. "kai koṭī
 abhīg-atam nikor"—*sukhmani*. 'Crores of
 profound scholars and crores of novices are
 here'.

ਅਭਿਗਿਆ [abhīgiā] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਗਿਆ** *n* memory,
 remembrance, recollection.

ਅਭਿਗਤ [abhīgīt] See **ਅਭਿਗ** 3 and 4.

ਅਭਿਚਾਰ [abhīcar] *n* According to the book of
 charms or incantations there are six barbarous
 deeds consisting of killing, attracting,
 stupefying, hating, distracting and bewitching.
 See **ਅਭਿਚਾਰ** 4 and 5.

ਅਭਿਜ [abhīj] *adj* which does not get wet.
 2 not compassionate, stone-hearted 3 See
ਅਭਿਗ 3. "akhīje abhīje"—*japu*

ਅਭਿਜਿਤ [abhījit] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ** *n* According to
 astrology, the last stages of the zodiac, along

with the first four phases of the moon, during
 which period victory over the enemy is
 achieved by encountering him from the front.
 That is why it is termed *abhījit*. 2 son of
 Chandarvanshi king, Puru, and father of Ahuk.

3 *adj* in a contest victor over his enemy

ਅਭਿਦ [abhīd] *adj* ਅਭੇਦ which cannot be
 pierced; not fit to be pierced

ਅਭਿਦਾ [abhīdha] *Skt* *n* power to clarify the
 power of the spoken word; word-power to
 reveal its objective.

ਅਭਿਦਾਨ [abhīdhan] *Skt* *n* an utterance, speech.
 2 dictionary. **ਅਭਿਦਾਨ**.

ਅਭਿਨ [abhīn] *adj* who does not feel any
 empathy. "mānmukh abhīn na bhījī."—*var*
sar m 4. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਨ** *adj* not different, not
 separate, similar.

ਅਭਿਨਯ [abhīnay] *Skt* *n* the act of revealing
 heart's disposition. 2 The act of revealing; a
 play through bodily gestures, dramatics.

ਅਭਿਨਿਵੇਸ਼ [abhīniveś] *Skt* *n* an entry, admittance.
 2 concentration. 3 In yog system, mental
 conflict is accepted as distress arising from
 the fear of death.

ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ [abhīnādan] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ** *n* happiness.
 2 contentment. 3 praise "sar mājī abhīnādan
 karī."—*GPS*. 4 supplication request. "sar kar
 abhīnādan."—*GPS*.

ਅਭਿਪੀਰ [abhīpir] *n* mind's agony. "prabhu jānē
 abhīpir."—*sri am* 1. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੀਤ** enthusiasm,
 courage. 3 desire. 4 See **ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ**.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਯ [abhīpray] *Skt* *n* intention, purport.
 2 import, tenet

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ [abhīpret] *Skt* *adj* intended. desired
ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ [abhībādan] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ** *n* a salutation
 done while standing in front. 2 praise,
 admiration.

ਅਭਿਮਤ [abhīmat] *adj* heartily, desired. "jo
 'Some people regard the zodiac (ਅਭਿਜਿਤ) as a planet but
 it is not so. See **ਅਭਿਗ**.

abhimat datar."—NP. 2 sāmāt. according to opinion.

ਅਭਿਮਤਿ [abhimatī] *n* pride, arrogance. "to abhimatī kya phāl tum pavhu."—NP. 2 desire, inclination. "abhimatī bat dharo ur mahi."—NP. 3 an opinion, counsel.

ਅਭਿਮਨਯੁ [abhimanyu] *adj* who in his heart bears anger against the enemy. 2 *n* son of Arjun and Krishan's sister Subhadra. He killed Duryodhan's son Lakshman on the second day of the battle of Mahabharat, but himself died after displaying valour on the thirteenth day. He was married to Utra, daughter of king of Viratpati. She gave birth to king Parikshit who ascended the throne after the Pandavs.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨ [abhimān] *Skt n* pride, vanity. "abhimān khor khor."—*brīla m* 5. 2 ego, self, conceit, egotism. "lobh abhimān bahut hākara."—*majh a m* 3. 3 *Skt* disrespect, insult. "man abhimān mādhe so sevak nahi."—*sri m* 5. "tesa man tesa abhimān."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ [abhimānini] *adj* proud (woman). 2 *n* stream.—*sanama*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀ [abhimāni] *adj* (a woman) who is proud. "abhimāni ki p̄sar p̄sar jae."—*gōḍ a m* 5. 2 *n* pride, ego, sense of vanity. "cuki abhimāni."—*tukha chāt m* 1.

ਅਭਿਮੁਖ [abhimukh] *Skt adj* face-to-face, confronting. 2 ready to work. 3 *adv* in front, opposite.

ਅਭਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [abhimāntṛaṇ] *n* a ceremony performed by reciting mantars. "māntṛaṇ sō abhimāntṛ ke gēhi dhānu chadyo ban."—*kṛisan*. 2 the process of conjuring up some god with the aid of mantars.

ਅਭਿਮੰਨੁ [abhimānu] See ਅਭਿਮਨਯੁ. "jīm bharat abhimānu kin."—*GPS*.

ਅਭਿਰਾਮ [abhirām] *adj* beautiful, attractive. 2 pleasing.

ਅਭਿਰਿਠ [abhirīṭh], ਅਭਿਰਿੱਠ [abhirīṭṭha] *Skt*

ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਟ *adj* heartily desired. 2 comfortable. "guruseva jānan abhirīṭṭha"—*BG*

ਅਭਿਲਾਖ [abhlakh], ਅਭਿਲਾਖ [abhlakha] *Skt* ਅਭਿਲਾਖ. *n* a strong desire, intense longing. 2 an inclination, a disposition

ਅਭਿਲਾਖੀ [abhlakhi] *Skt* ਅਮਿਲਾਖਿਨ੍ *adj* desirous, eager.

ਅਭਿਦੀਪਕ [abhivyājak] *Skt* ਅਮਿਵ੍ਯਕ੍ਤਕ *adj* who reveals or enlightens. 2 who teaches or reveals.

ਅਭੀ [abhi] *adv* just now, this very instant. 2 *Skt adj* without ਭੀ (fear), fearless.

ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਟ [abhiṣṭ] *Skt adj* keenly desired, heartily longed for. 2 something one is fond of.

ਅਭੀਚ [abhiḥ], ਅਭੀਚੁ [abhicu] See ਅਭਿਸ਼ਿਤ 1. "dhān abhiḥ nachatṛ he kam krodh ahākar tṛage."—*BG*. 2 victory in a face-to-face contest. "navanu purabu abhicu gur sētugur daras bhāze."—*tukha chāt m* 4. 'The true Guru Amar Das gave darshan to pilgrims at the holy places, where they went for a holy dip' meaning thereby that a glimpse of the Guru is better than bathing at holy places. 3 ਅਮੀਸ਼ਿਤ. desired, wanted; the idea being that Sikhs got a much-desired darshan of the Guru on the occasion of the sacred bath.

ਅਭੀਚ [abhiṣṭ] *adj* without fear, fearless. "nāmastō abhite."—*japu*.

ਅਭੀਰ [abhir] *Skt n* a shepherd, herdsman. 2 a four lined matrk metre also called aḥir, each line comprising eleven matras ending in lṣi combination.

Example:

ati sadhu ati raj,
karan lage durkaj,
pap hrīde mahi than,
karat dharam kar hanti.—*kalki*.

3 *adj* not cowardly; brave, heroic, fearless. "ih gadhoi abhir he."—*NP*

ਅਭੀਰੀ [abhiri], ਅਭੀਰੁ [abhiru], ਅਭੀਲ [abhil] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰੁ *adj* who is not timid; brave. "abhir bhaje

bhuru hve."-*kalki* "bir bāke abhule."-*GPS*
અહુલ [abhul], **અહુલુ** [abhulu] *adj* who does not forget or miss, unfailing. "bhulāṇ ādārī sabhuko abhulu guru kartar"-*srī a m 1*.
અહુ [abhu] *adj* without birth, unborn. "abhu he."-*japu*. See **હુ**.
અહુલન [abhukhan] *Skt* **અહુલન**. finery, decorative things. 2 ornaments, items of jewellery.
અહુખી [abhukhi] *adj* whose hunger has come to end; satiated. "abhukhi jese bhukh tē."-*kṛtsn*. 2 content.
અહુત [abhut] *adj* what has not happened in the past. "abhutā bhyanā."-*VN*. 'Such fearful beings have not been there in the past'. 2 **અહુત** which is not sans beginning; without a past. "tase bisvrup te abhut bhut pragat hve."-*akal* 3 existing in the present only. 4 not a function of the elements. "namastā abhute."-*japu*. 5 *n* disappearance, destruction. "kruddh ko abhut hē kī achhe abinasi hē"-*gyan*. 6 See **અહુતિ** and **હુતિ**.
અહુતક [abhutak] *Skt* **અહુતિક** *adj* not born or made from the elements.
અહુતભયાન [abhutbhayan] See **અહુત** 1.
અહુતિ [abhuti] *Skt* *n* non-existence, absence of existence, opposite of increase. See **હુતિ**.
અહુમ [abhum] *Skt* **અહુમ** *adj* little, meagre, of no consequence. 2 *Skt* **અહુમ** *adj* not made from earth; unearthly.
અહુલ [abhul] See **અહુલ**. "abhul nā bhuk."-*sar m 5*.
અહે [abhe], **અહેદિ** [abhevi], **અહેઝ** [abhej], **અહેદિ** [abheḍ] *adj* without a difference. "alakh abhevi hārī rahīa samae."-*maḥī a m 3*. 2 *Skt* **અહેદિ** without fear, not fearful, not afraid. "abhe he."-*japu*.
અહેસ [abhes], **અહેધ** [abhekhi] *Skt* **અહેસ** *adj* without a dress; undisguised. 2 ill-dressed. 3 invisible, non-existing, annihilated. "kūṛye abhes une baḍo yāhī kam he."-*cāḍī 1*. "abhe

dust mar kine abhekhi."-*narsīgh*. 'killed all the wicked and annihilated them'.
અહેટ [abhet] *n* lack of meeting, separation. "jam ki abhet det"-*NP*
અહેદ [abhed] *adj* whose secret cannot be known, unknowable. 2 without a secret 3 *n* identification, unity. 4 *Skt* **અહેદ** impregnable, impermeable.
અહેદ રુપક [abhed rupak] See **રુપક**
અહેદ [abhedy] See **અહેદ** 4.
અહેદ [abhey] *adj* without a difference. 2 without fear, fearless. See **અહે**. "ajeyā abheyā anamā aṭhamā."-*VN*.
અહેવ [abhev] *adj* unsecretive, whose secret cannot be known. "abhev hārī."-*akal*. 2 *n* non-existence, annihilation. "mān tēn nirmāl abhiman abheva."-*ram a m 1*.
અહેવા [abheva] See **અહેવ**.
અહે [abhe] See **અહે**
અહેદાન [abhedan] *n* a gift of fearlessness. "abhedan pavau purekh dāt."-*brīa m 5*.
અહેપટ [abhepat] *n* a dress which renders the wearer fearless; a helmet, an armour. "abhepat rūpu madh tih."-*saveye m 3 ke*.
અહેપદ [abhepad] *n* a state from which there is no fear of falling down. "abhepad dān sūmān suamī ko."-*jet m 5*. 2 salvation, the highest state, the fourth spiritual state.
અહેગી [abhogi] *adj* who renounces pleasures.
અહેજ [abhojy] *adj* incredible food.
અહેલ [abhol] See **અહુલ**.
અહેતિક [abhotik] *Skt* *adj* non-material.
અહેગ [abhāg] *Skt* **અહેગ** *adj* unbreakable. imperishable. 3 *n* a poetic metre in Marathi used by Tukaram and Namdev in their literary works. It has two forms : in the first there are 16 characters in each line and in the second there are 22. 4 *Dg* *adj* fearless, dauntless.
અહેગી [abhāgi] *Skt* **અહેગી** *adj* complete, undivided. "abhāgi aname."-*japu*.

ਅਭੰਜ [əbh̥ɔ̃] *Skt* अभञ्ज *adj* unbreakable. 2 unconquerable. 3 without bend, unbending.

ਅਭੰਜਨ [əbh̥ɔ̃jən] unbreakable, unbroken, imperishable 2 *Skt* अभञ्जन *n* an oily substance for rubbing or pasting over the body.

ਅਭੰਜਨਭੰਜਨ [əbh̥ɔ̃janbh̥ɔ̃jan] *adj* who divides the indivisible ones. 2 who bends those who do not bend before anyone.

ਅਭੰਭ [əbh̥ɔ̃d̥] *adj* not condemned, not condemnable.

ਅਭੰਤ [əbh̥ɔ̃t̥] *Skt* अभन्त *adj* indescribable. "abha abhāt barni na jai."—*daṭṭ*.

ਅਭਯਸ੍ਤ [əbhyast] *Skt* अभ्यास्त *adj* practised.

ਅਭਯਾਸ [əbhyas] See ਅਭਿਆਸ.

ਅਭਯਾਸੀ [əbhyasi] See ਅਭਿਆਸੀ.

ਅਭਯੰਤਰ [əbhyātar] See ਅਭਿਆੰਤਰ.

ਅਭ੍ਰ [əbhr̥] *Skt* अभ्र *vr* to go, wander. 2 *Skt* अभ्र *n* a carrier of water; a cloud. *P* ੫. 3 mica. 4 the sky. 5 gold. 6 a demon who was in the army of the Yadavs. "rachas abhr huto harī ki dīs."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਅਭ੍ਰਕ [əbhr̥ak] *Skt* n a glittering mineral like mica or glass that is extracted from the mines. *A* ੩੬.

ਅਮ [əṃ] *Skt* vr अम् to go; to speak; to be sick; to serve; to eat. 2 *Skt* अम a disease. 3 the cause of a disease, diagnosis. 4 fear. 5 strength, power. 6 *P* ੧ *pron* indicative of first person, singular, I. "na danam ki imarad rubah pec."—*jaṭar*.

ਅਮਸਿਅ [əmasiə] See ਅਮਾਵਸਿਅ.

ਅਮਸੋਸ [əmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

ਅਮਚੂਰ [əmcūr] *n* a dried and powdered form of chopped mangoes.

ਅਮਜਬ [əmajəb] *adj* who follows no religion, irreligious. "nəməstə aməjbe."—*jəpu*. See ਮਜਬ.

ਅਮੱਥ [əməth̥] *adj* without a forehead; headless. 2 which cannot be churned, unsubdued.

ਅਮਦਨ [əmdən] *A* ੧ *adv* willfully, deliberately, intentionally

ਅਮਦਯ [əmədy] *n* something different from wine; elixir, nectar, anything not an intoxicant. "dayo bāt madyā amadyā."—*verah*. 'Mohini distributed wine and nectar.'

ਅਮਨ [əməṇ] *A* ੧ *n* peace, tranquillity.

ਅਮਰ [əmar] *Skt* n a god, that does not die "amar simarkar jāhi samar jay pavhi arī har"—*GPS*. 2 *adj* deathless, undying "āmrit pive amaru su hor."—*sukhmani*. "amar gahu marile."—*maru m* 1. 'Conquer your unconquerable mind i.e. bring it under control.' 3 unmoving, immutable, irrevocable. "teri amaru rajai."—*asa chāt m* 5 *bīrkharē*. 4 short form for Guru Amar Das. "sacu saca satiguru amaru he."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. "lahiṇa tu he guru amaru tu vicaria."—*var ram* 3. See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 5 *A* ੧ *n* order, command. "amar hūṇē jētha rajenah."—*sahas m* 5. "sir uparī amaru karara."—*maru m* 5. 6 currency; a coin. "amar calave cām de."—*BG* 7 ੧ a ruler. "amaru veparvahu he."—*var sar m* 3.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əmar siṅh] grandson of Baba Ala Singh and the younger son of tikka (prince) Sardul Singh. He was born to Rani Hukma on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1805 (1748 AD) and ascended the throne of Patiala at the age of 18. He was a great soldier, expert administrator and staunchly religious person who was initiated into the Sikh faith by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The state of Patiala registered great progress under his reign. During 1767 AD he rescued 20,000 Sikh men and women from the clutches of Ahmad Shah Durrani and earned the popular title of bādichor (liberator of captives). He died on Phagan Badi 8 Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD). 2 See ਰੂਪ ਰੋਰ 3 a scholar of Sanskrit and author of Amarkosh. 4 eldest son of Rana Partap Singh, king of Mevat 5 See ਸਲਾਬਤ ਖੰ.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਧੂ [əmar siddhu] A village in police

station Muzang of district Lahore. About one furlong east of the village is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind who arrived here from Guru Mangat. Earlier there used to be a simple shrine here. Now with the initiative of Bhai Mohan Singh Akali, Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram constructed the well of the gurdwara in Sammat 1979. There is in the same village seventeen kanals of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This is about 1.5 miles east of Kot Lakhpat railway station.

ਅਮਰਸੀ [amrasi] *adj* of the colour of mango juice.

ਅਮਰਹਿਭਰਾਤਿ [amrhihrātī] *n* an illusion of immortality born out of ignorance. "amrhihrātī chod."—BG

ਅਮਰਕ [amarak] *adj* immortaliser. 2 immortal, unextinguishable. "so dipak amarak sāsar."—ram kabir. 3 See ਮਰਕ.

ਅਮਰ ਕੋਸ਼ [amar koṣh] a dictionary compiled in Sanskrit verses by a Jain scholar Amar Singh. In it, words belonging to different groups are listed in separate parts. Bhai Santokh Singh compiled a Hindi translation of this dictionary for public benefit and named it Namkosh. It contains 2044 couplets. The Bhai has not given the year of its compilation, but has quoted at the end:

"jamna tāt jo buria grēth karen jag tahz,
an sudhasar tir pār kari samapet yahz."

ਅਮਰਖ [amarakh] *Skt* ਅਮਰੀ *n* lack of forgiveness; anger, wrath.

ਅਮਰਖਣ [amarkhan] *Skt* ਅਮਰੀਣ *n* lack of forgiveness, indignation. "atul amarkhan dharamdhuje."—akal

ਅਮਰਤ [amrat] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤ *adj* deathless. 2 *Skt* ਅਮ੍ਰਤ. *n* an elixir; an immortalizing substance said to have come from the ocean. 3 See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰਤੁ [amratu] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤੁ *n* immortality,

deathlessness. "amar das amratu chatr guru ramhi diou."—saveye m 5.

ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [amardas satguru] the third preceptor of the Sikhs. He was the son of Tej Bhan (Tejo), a Bhalla Khatri and Mata Sulakkhani (Lachmi) of village Besarke. Born on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisakh, 10th Jeth Sammat 1536 corresponding to 5 May 1479 AD. On 11th Magh Sammat 1559, he was married to Mansa Devi to whom were born two daughters, Bibi Bhani and Dani, and two sons, Baba Mohan and Mohari. Amar Das became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev in Sammat 1597 and served him with so much devotion that the latter chose him as his successor on 3rd Vaisakh Sammat 1609.

Occupying the religious throne, he preached Sikhism by sending out preachers far and wide and establishing hospices¹ for prayers and charity. With the introduction of meal-taking by the congregation sitting together in a row, he eradicated differences between the high and the low castes. At Amritsar, he ordered Guru Ram Das to construct a bathing tank. He also added to the splendour of Goindwal, made efforts for help to the sick, and for general welfare got an open well constructed in Sammat 1616 with 84 steps leading down to the water level in it. He breathed his last on Bhaddon Sudi 15th (2 Assu) Sammat 1631 (1 September 1574) at the age of 95 years 3 months and 23 days. "guru amardas jini sevio tini dukh dridr parhar pare."—saveye m 3 ke.

ਅਮਰਦਾਸਿ [amardasi] Guru Amar Das. "guru amardasi kartaru kieu vasi."—saveye m 4 ke.

ਅਮਰਨਾਥ [amarnath] a spot in Kashmir sacred to Shiv. It is a cave in a range of the Himalayas

¹See twenty two Manjis.

east of Srinagar across Vaitarani stream. There is an interstice at the top through which water drips and turns into a column of ice which the Hindus worship believing it to be the Lingam of Shiv. The place is inaccessible in winter; a fair is held on Savan Sudi 15. It is 15000 feet above sea level. 2 a village in Thana district of Bombay presidency; it has a famous Shiv temple built in Sammat 1108. Shivratri fair is held here. 3 God Indar who is master (ਨਾਥ) of gods (ਅਮਰ).

ਅਮਰਪਤਿ [əmarpəti] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਪਦਾਰਥ [əmarpədarəth] *n* spiritual knowledge. "əmarpədarəth te kirtarəth."—*bher m 1*.

ਅਮਰਪਿੰਡ [əmarpɪɳd] *adj* immortal body like that of gods. "əmarpɪɳd bhāe sadhu sēgɪ."—*brīa a m 4*.

ਅਮਰਪੁਰ [əmarpur], ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ [əmarpurɪ], ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ [əmarpuri] *n* the city of gods. 2 the fourth spiritual stage, salvation. 3 a holy congregation. 4 Goindwal. 5 Amritsar.

ਅਮਰਬੇਲ [əmarbel] See ਅੰਬਰ ਵੱਲੀ *n* dodder *cuscuta apidendron*; a parasite plant which grows and spreads on tree branches and lives by sipping their juice, and is also called *vrīkṣādni* (eater of a tree). See ਅਥਾਸਬੇਲ.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ [əmar raj] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਕਰ [əmar raj sətṛāt kar] *n* the arrow which killed Ravan, who was the enemy of Indar.—*sonama*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਿ [əmararɪ] *n* the enemy of gods; a demon, monster. "əmararɪ dharkhe ləhɪ kar səmrə."—*ram*. 'Demons trembled on seeing the battle.'

ਅਮਰਲੋਕ [əmarlək] *n* paradise, the land of gods. 2 the holy congregation, Sikh society.

ਅਮਰਵਾਰੁਣੀ [əmarvaruṇi] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਅਮਰਾਈ [amrai] *n* a mango grove; a line of mango trees.

ਅਮਰਜ [əmaraj] *Amrāj* *n* plural of ਮਰਜ, diseases. ਅਮਰਾਂਤਕ [əmrātək] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the killer of gods; a demon, monster. "əmrātək sɪs kɪ or huə."—*kacch*. 'At the time of churning the ocean, the monster Vasuki turned towards Nag's head'

ਅਮਰਪਤਿ [əmrəpəti] See ਅਮਰਪਤਿ.

ਅਮਰਪਦ [əmrəpəd] *n* a stage of spiritual knowledge; state of self-knowledge. "əmrəpəd pavē."—*txl5g m 1*. 2 *adj* imperishable. 3 the high spiritual status of Guru Amar Das. "əmrəpəd guru 5gəd hū."—*BG*

ਅਮਰਪੁਰ [əmrəpur], ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ [əmrəpuri] See ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ. "əmrəpur basa kərhū."—*s kabir*. 2 the congregation of Guru Amar Das. "əkəth kəthə əmrəpuri."—*səveye m 4 ke 3* Goindwal.

ਅਮਰਾਰਥਨ [əmrārəthən] ਯੋ-ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਥਨ demons, the killers of gods. "kop ənək bhəre əmrārəthən an pəre kərvər ughare."—*cərrɪr 52*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਥਨ ਅਰਿ [əmrārəthən ərɪ] gods, the enemies of the demons, who are killers of gods.—*sonama*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਿ [əmrarɪ] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਿ enemies of gods.

ਅਮਰਾਲਯ [əmrəlay] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਲਯ, the house of the gods; paradise.

ਅਮਰਾਵਤਿ [əmrəvəti], ਅਮਰਾਵਤੀ [əmrəvati] *n* the city of gods; the capital of Indar. In the Purāṇs, its circumference is mentioned as of 800 miles. "nɪrəkʰ lək əmrəvəti ləɟi."—*VN*. 2 a town in Guntur district of Madras Presidency. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river, and was once made the capital of Andhra by Suraj Dev, a ruler of Orissa during the 12th century. ਅਮਰਿਓ [əmrɪo] *adj* deathless. 2 reached, arrived. "kɪs jəɪɪ te kɪs pəd-hɪ əmrɪo."—*keda ravdās*.

ਅਮਰੀਕ [əmrɪk] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. "marɪda əmrɪk chudəɪa"—*BG 10*.

ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmrɪk sɪŋh] of Jambar sub-caste, a resident of village Meghiana. Baptised by Guru Gobind Singh, he displayed great

bravery during the battle of Anandpur.

ਅਮਰੂ [əməru], ਅਮਰੂ [əmrū] See ਅਮਰ. 2 short name of Guru Amar Dev. "guru əməru tū vicaria."—var ram 3 3 a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਅਮਰੂਤ [əmrut], ਅਮਰੂਟ [əmrud] P ५/५ n a fruit and its tree jamphal; E guava, L psidium guajava. In Persian both these words signify a pear, but many writers have used them for jamphal. In Arabic it is named جز.

ਅਮਰੇਸ [əmrəs], ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ [əmrəsər], ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ [əmrəsər] n Indar, lord of gods, also called Amritesh.

ਅਮਰੇਤ [əmrət] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ [əmrō bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev married to Guru Amar Dev's nephew in Basarke village. It was on hearing from her the line, "bhāia mənuru kəcənū phiri hove je guru mrik tneha."—maru m 1, that Guru Amar Das became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. Bibi Amro's memorial shrine is at Basarke village. See ਬਸਰਕੇ.

ਅਮਰੋਤਰ [əmrōtar] adj immortal, ever living. 2 god-like. "gurumukh əmrōtar."—BG 3 (one) who rules over his own conscience.

ਅਮਲ [əmal] This word has been used for ਅਮਰ. "bhālyu əmalu sət guru sēgi nivasu."—səveye m 4 ke. 'Noble is the company of Guru Amar Dev.' 2 S n opium or any inebriant. "əmlən sīu əmli lap̄aro."—sor m 5. 3 Skt असल adj without filth; clean. "locan əmal kamaldal jese."—NP. 4 n mica. 5 Skt असल sourness, acidity "hənat jəl ag ko əmal sur rag ko."—krisan 'Water kills fire and sourness spoils music.' 6 adj sour, acerbic. "madhur səlvan su əmal bidh pun tīkat kəkhaya."—GPS. See ਖਟਕਸ. 7 A ५ n an act, action, character. "əmal jī kitra duri vici se dərgəh ogaha."—s fərid. 8 a rule, principle. 9 management. 10 government, governance. "turək pəthāni əmalu kia"—var

asa 11 practice. 12 A ५ hope, expectation.

ਅਮਲਤਾਸ [əməltas] a plant bearing light yellow flowers and long beanlike fruit containing pulp, medicinally used as a purgative. Its effect is warm and moist. Its name in Arabic is خرفمر and in Latin Catharto carpus fistula.

ਅਮਲਦਾਰ [əməldar] P ५/५ adj an administrator, officer, a governor

ਅਮਲਦਾਰੀ [əməldari] n administration, government, rule, reign.

ਅਮਲਨ [əmlən] adj ਅ (not)+ ਮਲਿਨ (dirty); not dirty. "əmlən mālən chah nəhīdhup."—gau thirti kabir. 2 P ५/५ adv practically; by implementing some rule or principle.

ਅਮਲਾ [əmla] A ५/५ plural of ਅਮਿਲ, a team of workers; staff. 2 Skt अमला tamarind. 3 bīp̄ri, a species of citron or lemon.

ਅਮਲਿਤ [əməlit] Skt adj not rubbed, or crushed, or split or trampled; uncrushed.

ਅਮਲੀ [əmli] S an opium addict; addicted to any drug. "bīnu əmle əmli mērigaia."—bzla a m 4. 2 ਅਮਿਲ, a performer of an act, or executor of an order, etc.; an official, a practitioner. See ਅਮਲ. 3 Skt अम्लिका L Tamarindus Indica, n imli tree or its sour fruit used in sauces, etc. Its effect is cold and dry; it increases appetite and strengthens head and heart, and its use during cough and common cold should be avoided.

ਅਮਲੂ [əmalu] See ਅਮਲ.

ਅਮਲਨਾ [əməlna] v to reach, arrive at. See ਅਮਲਨਾ.

ਅਮਲੀ [əmlī] n mother. 2 adj who has reached or arrived (from the mortal world). See ਅਮਲਨਾ.

ਅਮਾ [əma] See ਅੰਮ. 2 Skt अमा n noon, new moon; moonless night. 3 a house, home, residence. 4 this world, the earth.

ਅਮਾਉ [əmau] Skt ਅਮੇਯ adj without measure, immeasurable, boundless. "uce əgām əmau."—majh dinreṃ m 5. 2 what cannot be contained, does not get absorbed.

ਅਮਾਣ [əmaɳ] *adj* without pride, humble. 2 ਅਤੇਨ. which can't be weighed. 3 deathless. "sei rāhe əmaɳ jina sətiguru bheṭia."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 4 *n* ਅਮਾਨਤ. an entrusted thing. "para: əmaɳ kɪu rākhi?"—*var sar* m 3. 5 See ਅਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਤ [əmat], ਅਮਾਤੜ [əmatɪ] *Skt* अमात्य *n* a minister, councillor, advisor. "nr̥ipətɪ əmat bat mukh bhakhi."—*NP*

ਅਮਾਤ੍ਰ [əmatr] *adj* without a vowel. 2 unlimited, immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਨ [əman] See ਅਮਾਣ. 2 *n* an insult, disrespect. "nɪc uc nəhī man əman."—*gəu kabir thiti* 3 ਅਮਾਨਤ. money/object placed in trust. "əvar vasətu tujh pahz əman."—*asa* m 5 4 *Skt* अमान *adj* immeasurable. "əman he."—*japu*. 5 humble. 6 unbelievable, unacceptable. "sune su hasy avai əman vak toria."—*NP*. 'Your word is unbelievable.' 7 *P* امان *n* protection. 8 protection given to jazia payers imposed upon non-Muslims during the Muslim rule. 9 See ਈਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət] *A* امانت *n* trust money, anything entrusted to someone for safe custody. 2 protection. 3 sleep. 4 See ਇਮਾਨਤ.

ਅਮਾਨ ਬਖਸ਼ [əman bəxəʃ] *P* امان بخش *adj* provider of refuge, saviour from suffering.

ਅਮਾਨਾ [əmana] See ਅਮਾਨ. 2 *A* امان *n* trust money or anything given in trust for custody. "beri karaṇɪ pap karta bəsaṭu rāhi əmana."—*asa* m 5.

ਅਮਾਨੀ [əmani] *Skt* अमानि *adj* without pride, humble. 2 renouncer of self-respect. "buri amani nɪɪ."—*GPS*

ਅਮਾਪ [əmap] *adj* unmeasured. 2 immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਮ [əmam] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਮਾ [əmama] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਯ [əmay] *Skt* *adj* free from illusion. 2 wileless, guileless.

ਅਮਾਰਾਗ [əmarəg] *n* a wrong path, an evil course.

ਅਮਾਰਾਗਿ [əmarəgɪ] *n* on or in a wrong path or an evil course. "marəgu choṭɪ əmarəgɪ

paɪ."—*bher namdev*.

ਅਮਾਰੀ [əmari] See ਅੰਬਰੀ.

ਅਮਾਲ [əmal] See ਅਮਾਲ.

ਅਮਾਵਸ [əmaʋas], ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ [əmaʋasɪa], ਅਮਾਵਸਯਾ [əmaʋasya] *Skt* अमावस्या *n* When the moon and the sun are under the same Zodiac sign, it shows the last date of a lunar month counting the 30th of it as the terminal one. "kuṛ əmaʋas səc cādrama."—*var majh* m 1 "əmaʋasɪa cād gupət gəṇar."—*bia thiti* m 1. New moon night stands for ignorance and the moon light for spiritual knowledge.

ਅਮਾਵਣ [əmaʋən], ਅਮਾਵਨ [əmaʋən] *adj* which cannot be contained. 2 beyond measure, uncountable. See ਅੰਮਾਵਣ.

ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [əmitr], ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [əmitr], ਅਮਿਅ [əmiə] *Skt* अमृत *n* an elixir, ambrosia (*P* abehayat). "əmitr harisə coṭa."—*biha chāt* m 5. "əmiəsərovro piu həri həri nama."—*biha chāt* m 5.

ਅਮਿਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [əmiədriʃtɪ] *n* a life-providing glance, compassionate look. "əmiədriʃtɪ subh kərə hərə əgh."—*səvye* m 2 *ke*

ਅਮਿਕ [əmik], ਅਮਿਕਾ [əmika] *adj* matchless, immutable, second to none. 2 *Skt* असूक *adj* that one, so-and-so. 3 *Skt* असूक *adj* safe and sound.

ਅਮਿਟ [əmit] *adj* ineradicable, inadvertent.

ਅਮਿਤ [əmit], ਅਮਿਤਾ [əmita] *adj* dateless; limitless, boundless.

ਅਮਿਤੋਜ [əmitoj] *Skt* अमितीय *adj* whose strength is boundless. "əmitoj kahijje."—*japu*

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਸਾ [əmitopsa] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਸਾ. See ਉਪਸਾ and ਅਮਿਤ.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਮਾ [əmitopma] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਮਾ.

ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰ [əmitr] *n* not a friend; an enemy.

ਅਮਿਯ [əmiy] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮਿਲ [əmil] *adj* separate, incompatible. "əmil jan kardayo haṭəvən."—*GPS*.

ਅਮੀ [əmi] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮੀਆ [amia] a devotee belonging to Hehar sub-caste who became a disciple of the sixth

Guru and displayd great valour during the battles of Amritsar and Kartarpur.

ਅਮੀਆਲਾ [amiala] *adj* where ambrosia is available. 2 *n* the moon; a ray of nectar. "cerankamal sital amuale"—BG

ਅਮੀਸਾਹ [amisah] a village in police station Khaira in Lahore district which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev. A gurdwara of hard bricks was raised here in Sammat 1978. The village has donated 25 bighas of land to it; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. This place is 13 miles south-west of Jallo railway station.

ਅਮੀਕ [amuk] *A* عميق *adj* deep, bottomless. "amuk he."—japu.

ਅਮੀਕੁਲ ਫਿਰਾ ਹੈ [amikul ima he] —japu. 'has deep faith; is deeply religious.'

ਅਮੀਨ [amin] *A* أمين *adj/honest* to a deep religious faith. 2 *n* an official of revenue department who measures land and makes estimate of the produce. See ਬਿਤਾਲੀ.

ਅਮੀਨਗੜ੍ਹ [amingarh] *Skt* अभिमन्यु गढ़ an old village on a mound between Thanesar and Taravari where Abhimanyu fell as a martyr. At this place, a raging battle was fought between the Khalsa and the royal army during the time of Banda Bahadur on 11 Maghar Sammat 1767 (November 1710 AD.)

ਅਮੀਰ [amir] *A* امير *n* a sovereign, king. 2 a chief. 3 a rich man. 4 *adj* who gives orders. 5 title of the ruler of Afghanistan; the present Amir Amanullah however calls himself a king.

ਅਮੀਰੀ [amiri] *P* امیری *n* sovereignty, mastery, affluence, liberality.

ਅਮੁ [amu] *Skt* प्रभु your, to you.

ਅਮੁਹਾ [amuha] *adj* renegade, apostate. 2 imperious, intractable. See ਅਮੁਹਾ.

ਅਮੁਕ [amuk] See ਅਮਿਕਾ 2.

ਅਮੁਕਤ [amukat] *adj* not free, bound. 2 See ਸਮੁਤ.

ਅਮੁਤ [amut] *Skt* अमुत *adv* in the other world. 2 there, at that place. 3 here, at this place.

4 during the next birth or life between death and the next birth.

ਅਮੁਲ [amul], **ਅਮੁਲਕ** [amulak], **ਅਮੁਲਾ** [amula], **ਅਮੁਲੀਕ** [amulik] *Skt* अमूल *adj* priceless, invaluable. "amul bhar amula samahit"—japu "amulik lal ihu retan."—sukhmani. "harī ap amulak he muli na paia jat."—anādu

ਅਮੁ [amu] See ਅਮੁ. 2 *A* عم a paternal uncle.

ਅਮੁਚ [amuch] *adj* not foolish, wise.

ਅਮੁਰਤ [amurat], **ਅਮੁਰਤਿ** [amurati] *Skt* अमूर्त-अमूर्ति *adj* formless, shapeless. 2 *n* the sky. 3 the soul. 4 the air. 5 direction. 6 the transcendent one.

ਅਮੁਲ [amul] *adj* rootless, groundless. 2 See ਅਮੁਲਕ.

ਅਮੁਲਕ [amuly] *adj* priceless, invaluable.

ਅਮੁਚੁ [amuch] See ਅਮੁਚ.

ਅਮੇਊ [ameu] *Skt* अमेय *adj* beyond measure; unlimited, boundless. "nanak apz ameu he."—var *birha m 3*. 2 which is not contained.

ਅਮੇਜ [amej] See ਅਮੇਜ਼. "bhojan meve amej karae."—NP. 'with fruit served food'.

ਅਮੇਟ [amet] *adj* indelible, firm. 2 ineradicable, impersishable.

ਅਮੇਠਨ [amethan], **ਅਮੇਠਨਾ** [amethna] *Skt* उद्धटन *v* to twist, rotate. "satpat bethat bhuja amethat."—NP. 2 to take airs. "dih-hi dith ameth gavavē."—caritr 266.

ਅਮੇਤ [amet] *adj* boundless. "abha amet."—datt

ਅਮੇਧ [amedh], **ਅਮੇਧਰ** [amedhy] *Skt* अमेध *adj* not worthy of sacrifice. 2 impure. 3 *n* an impure substance. 4 *adj* without intellect, brainless, foolish. "se apavitr amedh khala."—var *gau 1 m 4*.

ਅਮੇਯ [amey] See ਅਮੇਊ

ਅਮੇਲੀ [ameli] *adj* unsocial, uncooperative. 2 See ਅਮਿਲ.

ਅਮੋਘ [amogh] *Skt* *adj* who does not fail; unfailing, successful. "amogh darsan beēt apara."—majh *m 5*. 2 sure, unfailing. 3 *n* Vishnu. 4 Shiv. 5 Satguru.

ਅਮੋਖਦਰਸਨ [amogh darsan] *adj* whose glimpse is not fruitless. See ਅਮੋਖ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the true preceptor.

ਅਮੋਲ [əmol], ਅਮੋਲਕ [əmolak] See ਅਮੁਲ. "gūṁ əmol jisu rīde na vasia."—*sor m 5*

ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmolak sīgh] a valiant Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, martyred during the battle of Chamkaur.

ਅਮੋਲਵਾ [əmolva], ਅਮੋਲਾ [əmola], ਅਮੋਲੀ [əmoli] See ਅਮੁਲ. "əgām əmola apar apar."—*bher m 5*. 2 without price, priceless. "kari dīno jagat sabbh gol əmoli."—*gau purbi m 4* 'enslaved without recompense.'

ਅਮੋਕ [əmək] *adj* which causes fear and disease. See ਅਮੁਲ. 2 *n* vice, sin. "əməkə kaṭela"—*NP*. "gūṁ tārēg əməkən bhēg."—*NP*.

ਅਮੋਗਲ [əməgal] *n* opposite of ਮੋਗਲ; lack of bliss and prosperity; misfortune. 2 castor oil plant. 3 *adj* inauspicious, evil.

ਅਮੋਡ [əməd], ਅਮੋਡਨ [əmədān], ਅਮੋਡੀ [əmədī] *Sk* ਅਸਫਤ *adj* undecorated inelegant. "jotī əmədī bhanu prabhā."—*VN*. 'The shine of the sword excels the brilliance of the sun.' 2 *Sk* ਆਸਫਤ *adj* radiant, very pretty, glorious. "jal thal əməd."—*japu*.

ਅਮੋਤ [əmət] *Sk* ਅਸਤੁ *adj* unadvised, without counsel. 2 unaware. 3 an invitation. See ਅਮੋਤੁ. "sabbh ko dayo əmət pukari."—*NP*.

ਅਮੋਤੁ [əmətu] See ਅਮੋਤ. 2 *Sk* ਆਸਤਾ *n* a call, an invitation. "sabbh in əmətu dīno khyati."—*NP*

ਅਮੋਦ [əməd] *adj* not bad, good. 2 not dull; smart. 3 *adv* at once, soon. "rīde vicaryo calan əməd."—*GPS*.

ਅਮੋਨਾ [əməna] *A* امر *n* protection, care. 2 fearlessness. 3 truth. 4 confidence, surety, certainty. "əsbxdhī bīn mām nāhī əməna."—*NP*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrīt] *Sk* अमृत *n* a drink that keeps death away; nectar, ambrosia. 2 potion sanctified by Guru Gobind Singh and served to Sikhs on their initiation into the Khalsa.

See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ 3 water 4 ghee, purified butter. 5 milk 6 wealth. 7 liberation, salvation. 8 a tasty juice. "jīh prasadi chāh əmrīt khāhī."—*sukhmanī*. See ਛਤੀਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ 9 god. 10 soul. 11 mercury. 12 corn. 13 a juicy or delicious food. 14 a medicine that heals 15 *adj* alive, not dead. 16 beautiful, lovely. ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [əmrītsar] With permission from Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das got a tank dug near Tung, Gumtala and Sultanwind villages, which was completed by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1645 and named Santokhsar.

Again as directed by the third Guru, a village named Guru ka Chakk was established in Sammat 1631 and residences known as Guru ke Mahal built and to the east of them near Dukh Bhanjani Beri a tank was got dug in Sammat 1634 which remained, incomplete then.¹

Guru Arjan Dev, on ascending the Guru's throne, started completing the village and the tank and called upon traders and workers from far and wide to settle there, and named the settlement as Ramdaspur. Bhai Salo's services in populating this sacred city were commendable. Paving of the tank began in Sammat 1643 when it was named Amritsar.² Slowly the entire settlement came to be known by this name. On 1 Magh Sammat 1645, the fifth Guru laid the foundation of Harimandir in the middle of the tank and, after the completion of the mansion, placed Guru Granth Sahib in it in Sammat 1661. In Amritsar the principal shrine is Harimandir (God's house or temple) where hymns to the Almighty are

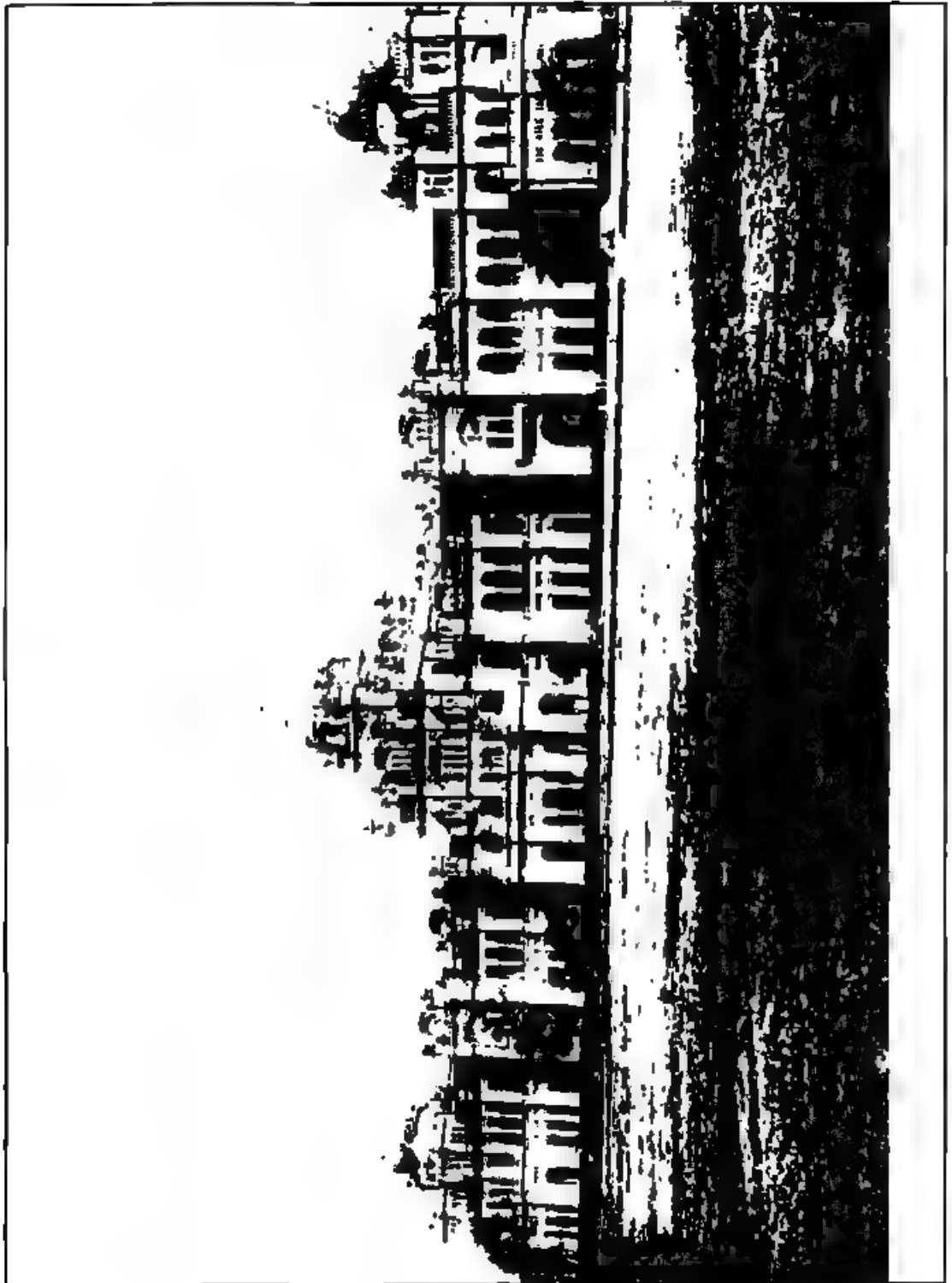
¹The Sarovar (tank) is 500 feet long, 490 feet wide and 17 feet deep.



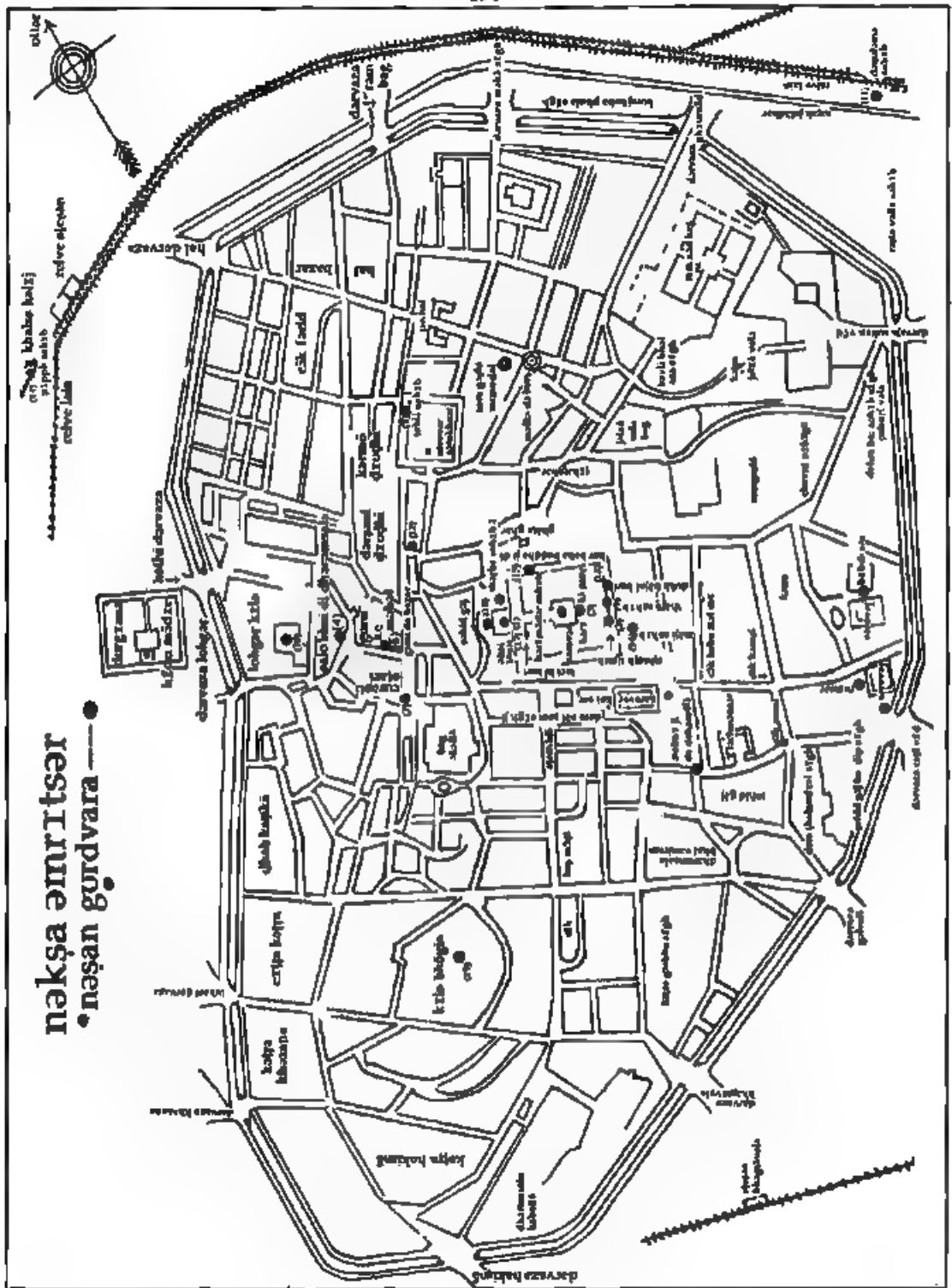
SRI HARIMANDIR - AMRITSAR JI



AMRITSAR CITY



KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR

**MA² OF AMRITSAR**

continuously recited ' The annual Baisakhi fair was initiated by the fifth Guru himself and Baba Buddha started the Divali fair in celebration of Guru Hargobind's return from the Gwalior fort.

During Phagun Sammat 1818, Ahmad Shah Durrani got Harimandir blasted the tank with gun powder and filled with earth. Foundation for its rebuilding was laid by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia on 11th Vaisakh Sammat 1821 and the complex was rebuilt within a few years through the efforts Bhai Des Raj.

Water for the tank comes through a hasli (narrow canal) constructed by Udasi saints, Pritam Das and Santokh Das, in Sammat 1838 with the help of the villagers. It brought water from river Ravi but now since 1923 it is brought from the Bari Doab canal and put into the hasli.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied this holy city in Sammat 1859 and decorated Harimandir with gold and marble. He also got built Rambag garden in the name of Guru Ram Das, and Gobindgarh fort in the name of Guru Gobind Singh during 1805-09 A.D. On the road to Lahore, the Khalsa College was built by the Panth (Sikh community) in 1892 A.D.²

¹The circumambulatory passage of Harimandir is 13 feet wide and the length of each side is 66 feet. The passage of the bridge from Darshani Deori to Harimandir is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide and is supported by 38 vaults.

²The foundation of Khalsa College was laid by the Governor of Punjab, Sir J.B. Lyall, on March 5, 1892. On April 12, 1904, a huge conference was organised by Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, the ruler of the Nabha State under his own chairmanship in which representatives of the Sikh States took part alongwith Sir Charles M. Rivaz, the then Governor of Punjab. A large sum of money was collected and donated to bring the college on firm footing. The government of Punjab and the Sikh States rendered a lot of monetary help to this institution.

This sacred city is 33 miles from Lahore, 1232 miles from Calcutta, 1260 miles from Bombay and 816 miles from Karachi. According to the last census, the population of Amritsar city is 1,60,218 including 65,313 Hindus, 71,180 Muslims, 21,474 Sikhs, 1,446 Christians, 5 Buddhists, 738 Jains and 54 Parsis (Persian Zoroastrians).

There are four more sacred tanks in Amritsar :

(a) Santokhsar named after a Sikh, Santokha of Peshawar, was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, though its construction was started by Guru Ram Das. See ਗੁਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਜ 2, a 12 and 13.

(b) Kaulsar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1684 in Kaulan's memory.

(c) Bibeksar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1685 outside the city as a residence for a rationalist Sikh sect, Bibeki Bihangams.

(d) Ramsar was got built by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1659-60. It was here, seated on the bank of the tank, that the Guru composed Sukhmani as well as compiled Guru Granth Sahib.

Other gurdwaras and sacred spots in Amritsar are:

(1) Akal Takhat. See ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖ਼ਤ.

(2) Dehra Atal Rai on the bank of Kaulsar, attached to it are 91 shops and 42 kanals of land in Sultan village and a 58 ghumaons hunting ground reserved in Amritsar tehsil (subdivision). See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

(3) Athsath Tirath. See ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ.

(4) Dharamsala Bhai Salo known as Bhai Salo's Tobha. Here Guru Arjan Dev held congregation on several occasions. See ਸਾਲੋ.

(5) Har Ki Pauri (lit. God's ladder) behind

the Harimandir. Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank from this point, by taking the first palmful of its water from here.

(6) Guru ke Mahal, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. It is now known as Manji Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is always placed ready for recitation. Guru Hargobind lived here, and Guru Teg Bahadur was born at this place.

(7) Churasti Atari (a mansion with four ways) at the end of the main street inside the city is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Hargobind near the Guru's residence. The Guru would often come and sit here. Now a small gurdwara with Guru Granth Sahib placed in it is at the corner of the street. A festive gathering is held in it on the first and fifth lunar date.

(8) Tahli Sahib is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Ram Das near Santokhsar tank, to the northwest of it. After Guru Amar Das ordered the construction of a tank, Guru Ram Das used to sit here under a tahli (Indian rosewood) tree to supervise the digging.¹ That tree is still there. It is a small gurdwara with shops attached to it. It is looked after by an Akali Sikh. An annual fair is held here on the first of Phagun.

(9) Thara Sahib (platform) is on the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib, close to Dukhbhanjani Beri. Like the adjacent gurdwara, it is dedicated to Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev. Both of them used to sit here supervising the digging of the tank. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the place paved with baked bricks.

(10) Thara Sahib II is a gurdwara near Takhat Akal Bunga. It is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. When he came from Baba

Bakala to pay obeisance at Darbar Sahib, the priest denied him entry and locked the door fearing that he might occupy it. Five shops and 21 kanal land in Sultanwind village are attached to it. An annual fair is held on the full moon of Magh, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is observed.

(11) Damdama Sahib to the north-east of the city near the cattle market is also a shrine of Guru Teg Bahadur, who stayed here for some time after leaving Thara Sahib. Since Sammat 1961 a beautiful gurdwara of baked bricks has been under construction here by Bhai Sant Singh, a lime merchant of Amritsar; residential quarters are in the vicinity. The gurdwara has no landed property. It is one furlong to the west of the railway line and about two miles to the north-east of Amritsar railway station. It can be seen while travelling by train.

(12) Darshani Deodhi (entrance porch) near Guru Bazar inside the city is a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. This was got constructed by him as a portico to Ramdaspur. At that time there was no populated area between it and Darbar Sahib except Guru ka Bazar. It is a small gurdwara with a single priest. Here Guru Granth Sahib is always kept ready for recitation.

(13) Dukhbhanjani Beri (jujube tree, the eradicator of sorrow) is a shrine within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib. Here a leper got healthy after having a dip in the tank. This gurdwara gets an annual grant of 24 rupees from Maharaja of Nabha. It is a small shrine with Guru Granth Sahib kept ready for recitation.

(14) Pipali Sahib situated on Amritsar Lahore road about one and a half mile north west of Darbar Sahib, is dedicated to Guru Arjan Dev who reached here to greet the

¹The digging of this tank was completed under the supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

sangat of Kabul coming to participate in the digging of the tank. Once Guru Hargobind also came here. It is a small shrine. A congregational fair is held here on Basant Panchami

(15) Ber Baba Buddha ji is within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib is where the savant sat with digging implements and made baskets and distributed them to workers engaged in the actual digging, supervised them, made payment to artisans and disbursed wages to the labourers.

(16) Manji Sahib in Guru ka Bag is near Darbar Sahib where during the digging operation, Guru Arjan Dev held congregation. The gurdwara consists only of a cot (māji) on a high pedestal. The marble dome-shaped pavilion was presented by the Deputy Commissioner Mr Cooper who had brought it from Ram Bag after the mutiny of 1857.

(17) Lachi Beri near Darshani Gate is Bhai Salo's jujube tree. Sitting here he would supervise the work going on. The fruit of this beri is sweet like a litchi. Hence this name is given to this gurdwara. Guru Arjan Dev also spent some time here.¹

(18) Fort Lohgarh is inside the Lohgarh gate. Guru Hargobind got this fort built for the protection of the city, and he fought a defensive battle here against the Mughal army in Sammat 1686. Some traces of the fort are still visible. A jujube tree of that period is also to be found there. Guru Granth Sahib is installed here, and a 2.5 feet long sword is preserved that is said to have belonged to Guru Hargobind.

(19) In Thakurdwara lane of Fort Bhangis,

¹The aged Singhs tell that the valiant defender of the faith, Matab Singh, had tied his horse under this tree before beheading Massa Ranghar

the following relics are kept in the house of Bhai Ram Saran and Bhai Gyan Chand Brahmins:

These were bestowed upon their ancestor by Guru Har Rai : (1) Guru Har Rai's asa, 5.75 feet long, bestowed upon Bhai Harra, by Guru Har Rai. (2) Guru Gobind Singh's long loose gown and a pair of shoes bestowed on Bhai Natthu son of Bhai Harra at Anandpur. ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [amrit saskar] This is the second main ceremony of the Sikhs performed as under:

In a congregation with Guru Granth Sahib open and present there, five sword bearing Singhs (duly baptised and practising the tenets) selected for their perfect conduct, sit in a particular posture, virasan, around a stee trough in which with a double-edged stee, dagger, khanda, they churn in turn water sweetened with p̄tasas.² They keep on reciting Japu Ji, Jap Sahib, Saviyas, Chaupei and Anand, after which they do ardas, the supplicatory prayer, and then administer amrit thus prepared to those eager to take it one by one in turn.

The person eager to be baptised should have taken a bath and put on clean clothes. While amrit is being prepared, he should keep standing and continue repeating the name of Vahguru, with mind concentrated on Him.

For taking amrit, he too sits in virasan posture. He is given five palmfuls of amrit to drink, then five palmfuls of it are sprinkled

²It has come to be known from the aged Baba Nihal Singh Ji and Bibeka Singh Ji that Guru Gobind Singh Sahib did not use p̄tasas on 1st Baisakhi 1756 in Keshgarh and the story of Mata Sundri mixing p̄tasas on that day is a fiction. The practice of mixing p̄tasas with water started later in Delhi after Mata Sundri ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so.

on his eyes and another five palmfuls are sprinkled in his hair. The remaining amrit is circulated in the same trough to all the eager ones to sip from the same pot in turn. With each palmful of amrit given to him to drink or sprinkled on his eyes or in hair, the taker of it is made to repeat aloud "vaghuru ji ka khalsa, vaghuru ji ki fateh" If his earlier name was not given to him from Guru Granth Sahib, a fresh one is now given from this Scripture.

After this the baptised ones are imparted instruction about the conduct of the Khalsa to be henceforth practised by them. The neophytes are made to dine together in the same vessel in order to remove any idea of caste and subcaste.

The same procedure applies in the case of women. To set a different procedure for them would be a sacrilege against 'gurmāt'.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾਲ [əmrɪt kal] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [əmrɪt kʊdli] See ਤੇਸਰਾ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਤਿ [əmrɪt gətɪ] a matrik and varṇik metre characterized by a stanza of four lines, each line having 12 matras, ending in III combination.

Example:

sumatɪ mahā rikhi raghuvar.
dūdabhi bajat dar dar.
jag ki asu dhunɪ ghar ghar.
pur rahi dhunɪ surpur.—ramnav.

2 Its second form is tvərɪt gətɪ which has four lines each structured as: III, ISI, III, S.

Example:

sumatɪ mahā munɪ sunɪye,
tan man śri nɪj gunɪye,
man mäh hoy su kahɪye,
dhan sab apən ləhiye.—ram cədrɪka.

3 In its third form there are ten characters in each line, fifth and tenth ones being guru. This characteristic applies to the second form as well

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗੁਣ [əmrɪt guṇ] adj salvation providing trait.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਘਟ [əmrɪt ghəɪ] a pot of nectar. 2 a four line matrik metre, each line having 29 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 13th matra.

Example:

ram jana milɪ bhara¹ anāda,
harɪ niki katha sunai,
durmatɪ melu gai sabh nukalɪ,
satsāgətɪ milɪ budhi patɪ. ...—ram m 4.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [əmrɪt jal] n water, animated by the Guru's words, renders to the ceremony of the Khalsa the power of immortalising the recipient. 2 the name of God. 3 water of the sacred tank of Amritsar.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰ [əmrɪt dhər], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰਾ [əmrɪt dhara] n unbroken concentration on God. 2 as believed by the followers of Yog, flow of elixir in the forehead is caused with the force of pranayam (restraining breath). It is also known as amrit varuṇi (spiritual liquor) 3 a medicine prepared by mixing sap of parsley, mint and camphor taken in equal measures. It is a very good drug to cure ailments of the stomach.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ [əmrɪtdhari] adj (a Sikh) who has taken amrit by undergoing the baptismal ceremony. 2 a river of elixir. 3 a flow of elixir. 4 a melody sung in God's praise. 5 a spiritual discourse See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhunɪ], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhvanɪ] *Śrī* ਅਸੂਰ ਥਨਿ melodious singing of God's praise 2 a matrik metre, having six lines, the first two lines forming a couplet, each of the remaining four lines having 24 matras each with a pause after every eighth syllable; the initial phrase comes at the end of the last line and the last phrase of the

¹It is pronounced bhaya here.

couplet comes at the beginning of the third line. This form is used in heroic poetry as well.

Example:

thal thal dāl khalbhāl paryo,
loth ulatth palatth, /
jasvari ko phirēt he, hathi hatth prēmātth, - /
hatth premātthātth, thakīt nā patthātth,
thit jāhi juthātth, /
thal thal guthātth, thirēt nā sēthātth,
thar thar guthātth, /
thakēt nā kithātth, thir thir citthātth,
bapu uplatthātth, /
thuriyan mātthātth, thakēt pērtthātth,
māl dāl thal thal.—GPS.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੀਰ [amrit nir] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [amrit phal] *Skt* *n* a mango. 2 a custard apple. 3 a banana. 4 a grape. 5 a pear. 6 a pomegranate. 7 *adj* juicy fruit. "bān trin tribhavan māulīa amrit phal pai."—*basāt* var.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬੂੰਦ [amrit būd] *n* a drop of rain falling in a particular lunar mansion. 2 rain of God's name. "hērī amrit būd suhavanī māli sadhu pēvinharu."—*baramaha majh*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਇ [amrit rai], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਯ [amrit ray] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. He was the son of Chhailrai Bhatt of Lahore. At the instance of the Guru, he translated the court-chapter of Mahabharat into Hindi verse. Here is his translation:

mānhar

jāhi or jāi atī adēr tēhā te paī,
tere gun gān ko āgau gāne sēs ju,
hir cir mukta je dīn prātī dan det,
tīne dekh dekh ābhilakhāt dhāneš ju,
gunīn me gunī kāvī amrit pādheya tero,
jāb īne hero pyar kije amres ju,
sri guru gobīd sīgh chīrīdīhī par bhāi,
kīratī tīhārī tūme kāhīke sēdes ju.
priya prem so sīgārī hasy so vīnod bhārī
dīnan pē karūṇanusarī sukh dīno he,

kīne arī rūd mūd rudr rās bhāryo jhūd
phojan sudharan me bir rās kīno he,
dāk sun lāk bhāybhīt sātū bām nīda
vikram prabēl ādbhut rās līno he,
brahmgyan sām rās amrit vīraje sādā
sri guru gobīd rai nāvō rās bhīno he.
prithme hē jayō prithu bēn nrip lē khilayō
cum cum mukh dē dādhiatī sukh dīno he,
bēlī raj mān bhāyo hārīcād lē lēdayō
cālān sīkhayō kāl karān prabīno he,
vikram pādheya bhoj bhojan karayō jāg
dev pāhīrayō jāg ābhīlakh līno he,
sri guru gobīd rai amrit sudrīstī hī tē
tē to prātīpāl chīrīpāl 'jās' kīno he.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [amrit vela] *n* early morning comprising 90 minutes before the appearance of dawn. 2 time of salvation, heavenly time. ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [amrita] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ *n* a creeper plant, gilo; *Menispermum glabrum*. 2 myrobalan. 3 fruit of piper longum, magh pīpālī. 4 dubb, *Panicum detylon*. 5 ਰਸਤੀ, a dried extract of the barbery root.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਸੁ [amritāṁsu] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਾਂਸੁ whose rays have amrit (nectar); the moon.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ [amrita mrit] *adj* which lends taste to elixir; quintessence of nectar. "amritamrit hē."—*japu*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ਼ [amritēṣ] *n* god, the master of nectar. 2 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਦਭਾਵ [amritodbhāv] *adj* born from nectar. 2 *n* Amritsar, the pilgrimage centre. See ਉਦਕਭੂਕ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਤ੍ਵ [amrittyu] *adj* deathless, immortal.

ਅਯ [ay] *Skt* अय *vr* to go, run. 2 *Skt* अयस् *n* fire. 3 iron. "bāhī hem āy parās sath."—*GPS*. 4 a weapon. "āy dhārān hē."—*kalkī*.

ਅਯਾਸ [ayas] *Skt* अयशस् *n* opprobrium. 2 *adj* infamous, ignominious.

ਅਯਸਕਾਂਤ [āyaskāt] *Skt* अयस्कान्त *n* a magnet. See ਚੁੰਬਕ

ਅਯਦਹਾ [āydaha] See ਅਜਦਹਾ.

ਅਯਨ [əyən] *Skt n* a house, home, place of residence. 2 a period of six months: the movement respectively of the sun to the north and the south of the equator.¹ 3 a route, path. 4 See ਯੋਨ.

ਅਯਾਂ [əyā] *A* ایا *adj* clear, wide, free from delusion or illusion.

ਅਯਾਸ [əyas] *Skt n* an endeavour, effort. 2 *adj* untiring. 3 *A* اياس *n* a sensualist, philanderer.

ਅਯਾਗ [əyag] *T* ايا *n* a cup, especially of wine. 2 *Skt* without a religious sacrifice

ਅਯਾਚੀ [əyaci] *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* who does not beg; contented.

ਅਯਾਨਪ [əyanap] *n* state of ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਯਾਨਾ [əyana] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. "nahī ram ayana."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* a child.

ਅਯਾਮ [əyam] *A* ايام *plural of* ਯੋਮ (day).

ਅਯਾਰਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [əyardanīṣ] See ਅੰਬੁਲਕਸਨ. 2 See ਅੰਯਾਰ.

ਅਯਾਲ [əyal] *P* ايل *n* the mane of a horse or a lion. 2 *A* ايل *n* family. 3 progeny. 4 one responsible for bringing up; a servant etc.

ਅਯਾਲੀ [əyali] See ਅਜਾਲੀ.

ਅਯਿ [əyi] *Skt part* a polite word for addressing e! hel.

ਅਯੁਕਤ [əyukat] *Skt* अयुक्त *adj* unsuitable, unfit. 2 not joined, separate.

ਅਯੁਤ [əyut] *Skt n* ten thousand "ayut barakh trete cit dharhi."—*NP*

ਅਯੁਧਯਾ [əyudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਯੋਐਐ [əyoə̃ə̃] a combination of vowels ਅ-ਏ-ਉ-ਅੰ-ਅ: for practising children by rote learning. Similarly the Guru's dictum. "əyoə̃ə̃ sabh jag aia kakhe ghə̃ə̃ kal bhara."—*asa pə̃t m 3*.

ਅਯੋਗ [əyog] *Skt n* separation, difference 2 a wrong time, bad time. 3 See ਅਯੋਗਯ.

ਅਯੋਗਯ [əyogy] *Skt adj* unsuitable, unfit.

¹Summer solstice (from 10 Poh to 9 Harh) and winter solstice (from 10 Harh to 9 Poh).

unworthy, improper. 2 worthless, unintelligent.

ਅਯੋਧਨ [əyodhan] *Skt* अयोधन. *n* a battle, war. 2 a battlefield 3 See ਅਯੋਧਨ

ਅਯੋਧਯ [əyodhy] *adj* which cannot be won, which cannot be fought against.

ਅਯੋਧਯਾ [əyodhya]² a principal town of Kaushal country on the bank of Saryu river in Faizabad district of United Provinces. It is counted among the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Ram Chandar was born here and it was for a long time the capital of the Suryavanshi kings. Balmik has written that it was founded by Manu and that it was 12 yojan long and 2 yojan wide. There are three gurdwaras in Ayodhya

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's, gurdwara, not well-known now.

(b) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara near Dashrath's memorial shrine on the bank of Saryu river.

(c) a gurdwara near Vashishth kund where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a while on his way from Patna to Punjab.

ਅਯੋਨਿ [əyonī] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth and death. 2 *n* God.

ਅਯੈ [əyā] *Skt pron* this.

ਅਯਾਰ [əyyar] *A* ايار *clever, smart*. 2 deceitful, its root is ਐਰ, (horse-trot).

ਅਰ [ar] *part* a conjunction; and. See ਅਰੁ. 2 *Skt* अर *n* the spoke of a wheel. 3 a corner. 4 moss, fungus. 5 some ignorant writers have used ਅਰ instead of ਅਜ in Sastarnammala. For example — "ar anujanini." (page 941) instead of "aj anujanini." 6 obstinacy, stubbornness. 7 obstruction, disturbance. "kith sikh ko karaj ar jar"—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ [arəṣ] *A* ارش *n* a throne. 2 God's throne. 3 a paradise, the world of gods. "xudavād

²From Ayodhya, the word Avadh came into being for the areas extending beyond the city into the countryside.

baxṣād o es aras.”—*ḡfar*. 4 the sky. 5 a roof, ceiling. 6 *Skt* अरस *adj* without sap, tasteless. 7 अरस *n* piles

ਅਰਸਹੁ ਕੁਰਸਹੁ [aras-hu kuras-hu], ਅਰਸ ਕੁਰਸ [aras kuras] See ਕੁਰਸ

ਅਰਸਤੁ [arastu], ਅਰਸਤੁ [arastu] ارسطو *E* Aristotle *G* Aristoteles, one of the ancient philosophers of Greece, born in 384 BC at the new Greek settlement of Stagira. His father Nicomachus was the royal physician. Aristotle lost his parents while still young. At the age of 17, he reached the Greek capital Athens, became a pupil of Plato and received education there for 20 years. After the death of Plato, he left Athens and went to his friend Hermias who was an independent ruler of Attornius. Here he married Pythia, the sister of King Hermias. After some time Hermias got caught in the designs laid by the Persians, and Aristotle along with his wife went to Mitilini. After two years he was sent for by King Philippos¹ of Macedonia and appointed tutor of his son Alexander. Aristotle stayed at this honorable post for eight years. When Alexander left for Asia with the aim of conquering the world, Aristotle went to Athens where he taught philosophy at the Lycium for 13 years. He used to teach while walking around with his pupils, for which they came to be known as peripatetics.

Aristotle wrote celebrated treatises on different subjects. According to one writer he wrote 1000 treatises.² His books, accepted in Corpus Aristotelicum as authentic, prove that he was really a wonderful man. His books on logic, ethics, politics, economics, poetics, rhetoric, natural history of animals, physics,

¹See ਰੋਲਸਟ.

²See Zeller's Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics Vol I, P. 49.

metaphysics and other topics are the goals scholars aspire for. They decorate the libraries of rich persons.

In Europe, Aristotle is known as the master of the wise. His books have been translated in to almost all European languages, and students need to study them with diligence for selection to higher posts and positions in universities and academies. Aristotle died in 322 BC. at the age of 62 years. “bol arastu mētr vicryo.”—*caritr* 217.

ਅਰਸਾ [arsa] ارسا *n* a period, time span, duration. 2 delay. 3 a plain, an open ground.

ਅਰਸਾਤ [arsat] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12.

ਅਰਹਟ [arhat] *Skt* अरहत *n* a persian wheel; a circular appliance for lifting water from a well.

ਅਰਹਰ [arhar] *n* a type of grain/lentil.

ਅਰਹੱਟ [arhāt] See ਅਰੁੱਟ. “dhar arhāt dev ko rupa.”—*arhāt*.

ਅਰਕ [arak] *Skt* अर्क *vr* to heat up, admire. 2 *Skt* अर्क *n* the sun. “kamal badan praci dīṣṭ jh ko vak arak parmana.”—*NP*. 3 ਅੱਕ, a wild plant, Calotropis. “arak jēvas pat bin bhāru.”—*tulsi*. 4 Indar. 5 copper. 6 fire. 7 a pandit, scholar. 8 elder brother. 9 twelve (because the suns are believed to be twelve in number) 10 *A* ارسا perspiration, sweat. 11 sap flowing from a pipe. 12 essence, quintessence.

ਅਰਕ ਸੁਰ [araksut], ਅਰਕਜ [arkaj] *n* son of the sun; Dharamraj; the god of death. 2 Saturday. 3 Karan. 4 Sugriv.

ਅਰਕ ਬਾਦਿਯਾ [arak badiyā] ارسا *n* aniseed water. It has the same properties as aniseed. See ਸੌਂਢ.

ਅਰਕਾਨ [arkan] See ਯਰਕਾਨ.

ਅਰਕੀ [arki] *adj* pertaining to the sun; of the sun 2 *n* son of the sun, Saturn. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 See ਸੰਕਰਖਣ 3.

ਅਰਖਨ [arkhan] See ਅਕਰਖਣ. 2 *Skt* आर्कन्, order

or gradation of saint-scholars.

ਅਰਥੇਉ [arkheu] *Skt* आर्षेय *n* the conduct of saint-scholars. "gurumukh as niras matī arkheu hē."—*BG* आर्षेय मति.

ਅਰਗਾਜਾ [argaja] *n* a scented product prepared by mixing odorous substances for rubbing on the body so as to render it fragrant. "mrīg mad gura coa cāden kuṣum dāl sagal sugādhī ke argaja subas hē."—*BGK*. 'Musk, gloss of musk, perfume, sandalwood, saffron and rose-petals are ingredients of argaja.'

ਅਰਗਲ [argal], **ਅਰਗਲਾ** [argala] *Skt* अर्गल *n* a wooden bolt attached to the inner side of a door to work as a locking system. 2 a click or pawl. 3 according to books on magic, the act of stopping by means of a charm or spell. See **ਕੀਲ**.

ਅਰਗਾਈ [argai] *Pkt* *n* silence. "jyō tēg age ag argai."—*NP*. 'as an ignorant person gets mute in front of a metaphysician.'

ਅਰਗਾਨਾ [argana] *Pkt* *v* to get silent, become mute.

ਅਰਗਾਰ [argar], **ਅਰਗਾਰ** [aragarā] *adj* अरि-गालक the destroyer of the enemy.

ਅਰਘ [aragh] *Skt* अर्घ *n* a libation, offering, worship. 2 price, cost. 3 water, milk, kusha (soft grass), curd, mustardseed, rice and barley, which are offered to the god. 4 the act of giving water to the god. 5 a pot made in the shape of cow's ear for offering water to the god. 6 a jewel. "aragh garabh nrīp irīyan ko bhed na payo jāt."—*cārit* 1. 'The secret of jewels (their exact spot in sea), what is there in the womb, the mystery of the king and the woman cannot be known'.

ਅਰਘਾ [argha] See **ਅਰਘ** 5.

ਅਰਚ [arac] *Skt* अर्च *vr* to worship, serve, honour, spruce, praise, establish.

ਅਰਚਨ [arcn], **ਅਰਚਾ** [arca] *Skt* अर्चन, अर्चा *n* worship. 2 respect. See **ਅਰਚ** *vr*. "puja arca

ahī na tori."—*guj rāvdas*.

ਅਰਚਾਰ [arcar] *Skt* अर्चार् *adj* fit to be worshipped 2 honourable, worthy of esteem. "agār dī ikk arcar pagār dī puja jāb kupp-hī."—*parās*. 'when honourable worship gives rise to anger'.

ਅਰਚਿ [araci] *Skt* अर्चि *n* a ray. 2 a flame.

ਅਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ [arce ke gharī] in the company of worshippers. "arce ke gharī rāhe udas, parce ke gharī kare nivas."—*ratanmala*. 'Getting tired of worldly people, a spiritual person puts up with seekers of divine knowledge.'

ਅਰਚੇਨ [archen] *adj* अरि-ਭਯਣ. destroyer of enemies. "archen ben mahā bāl."—*ben*.

ਅਰਜ [araj] *Skt* अर्ज *vr* to produce, collect, earn prepare, strive. 2 *A* عرض *n* a request, supplication. "yāk araj guphtam pes to."—*triṣṭ* *m* 1. 3 breadth. 4 *P* آرزو longing, aspiration. "sacā araju sacī ardas."—*ass* *m* 1 5 راج rate. 6 price, value. 7 admiration.

ਅਰਜਦਾਸੁ [arajdasī] *P* عرضداشت *n* an application; a written request. See **ਅਰਦਾਸ**.

ਅਰਜਨ [arjan] *Skt* अर्जन *n* earning See **ਅਰਜ** *vr*. 2 collecting. "arī arjan arjan karī arjan banī jē."—*PP*. 3 *Skt* अर्जुन. an evergreen hard wood tree also called jamala, flowering during March-April, also named *L Terminalia Arjuna*. 4 middle brother of the Pandavas, who was an unrivalled archer of his era. According to the Mahabharat, he was born to Kunti as a result of her union with Indar. In the forty fourth chapter of Virat section, it is mentioned that he was named Arjun because of his transparent actions. In Dasam Granth, Arjun is mentioned as the twenty second incarnation:

kātha briddh kās kārō vicarā?

baisvō arjan avtara.—*nār*

5 Sahasr Bahu, son of Kritviray, also called Sahasararjun. He was a famous king of the Haihay dynasty. See ਸਹਸਰਾਹੁ and ਰੇਵਕਾ. 6 a white oleander. 7 a peacock. 8 Indar. 9 the

fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Arjan Dev, son of Guru Ramdas and Bibi Bhani, was born on 19 Vaisakh (vaisakh Vadi 7) Sammat 1620 (15 April 1563 AD) at Goindval. On 23 Harh Sammat 1636, he was married to Ganga Devi daughter of Kishan Chand of village Mau. She gave birth to their brave son Guru Hargobind.

Guru Arjan Sahib sat on the pontifical throne on 2 Assu Sammat 1638 (1 September 1581 AD) He preached the Sikh faith in a very effective manner and framed the rule for contributing one tenth of one's honourably earned income to the common cause. In Sammat 1645 he got Santokhsar tank paved, and during the same year founded Harimandir. In 1647 Sammat he got a bathing tank constructed at Taran Taran. In Sammat 1651, he established Kartarpur town in Jalandhar district. During Sammat 1659-60, he got Ramsar constructed and in Sammat 1661 he compiled Guru Granth Sahib. At the same time he installed the holy book in Harimandir and appointed Baba Buddha as its granthi.

For safeguarding the rules of Gurmat (the religious code) and teaching the Sikhs to be firm in their faith, he was martyred on the bank of Ravi river on Jeth Vadi 4 (2 Harh) Sammat 1663 (30 May 1606 AD). The sacred shrine raised over his cremation site is now a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

The fifth Guru lived for 43 years 1 month and 15 days, out of which he remained at the helm for 24 years and nine months. The Bhat panegyrist sang,

“guru arjun siri chār apr pāmesari diau.” and “murati pāc praman purakhu guru arjuna pikh-hu nayan.”—*saveye m 5 ke* ‘God himself spread a canopy over the head of Guru Arjun’ and ‘Look at Guru Arjan for the model of a man’ 10 *adj* white, bright. 11 *clean*,

chaste.

Bhai Santokh Singh has combined the words *arjan* and *arjun*: So here, they are explicated together.

arjan¹ sunat su dasan ko dan det
moh ke vidarbe ko vak sar arjan,²
arjan³ yes vistiran sātōkh sīgh
jahā tahā janīyat mano taru arjan,⁴
arjan⁵ bhāe gān mokhpād lāe tīn
syamghan tēn hoy tore yamalarjan,⁶
arjan⁷ janyojar keto hē vithar tero
eso rup dhar aī rajē guru arjan.—GPS.

ਅਰਜਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [arjan satiguru] See ਅਰਜਨ 9.

ਅਰਜਨ ਪਿਤਾ [arjan pita] Arjun's father, Indar.

ਅਰਜਨੁ [arjanu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜ ਬੇਗੀ [araj begi] *P* عرض بگی *n* an officer during the Mughal rule who received petitions from the people and forwarded them to the king. “kharo arajbegi tīs thane.”—GPS.

In ladies' palace such an official was called Urda Begni.

ਅਰਜਮੰਦ [arajmād] *P* ارجمند *adj* who petitions. 2 *good*. 3 *honoured*, *honourable*. 4 *respectable*, *honourable*.

ਅਰਜਾ [arja] See ਆਰਜਾ.

ਅਰਜ਼ [arzā] *P* ارزاء *adj* cheap.

ਅਰਜਾਦਿ [arjadhi], ਅਰਜਾਏ [arjadhe] *n* life, period or duration of being alive. “pāl khinī chīe arjadhe.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਰਜਨੀ [arjani], ਅਰਜਨੀ ਮਲ [arjanu mal] son of Baba Mohri and grandson of Guru Amar Das, who after death was brought back to life by the Guru's blessing.

¹arjā (petitions).

²Arjun (one of the pādavs).

³white, bright.

⁴Arjun (tree).

⁵clean, whose conscience is clear.

⁶See ਜਲਾਰਜਨ (pair of trees).

⁷width or expanse.

ਅਰਜਾਰੀ [arjari] See ਅਰਜਾਰੀ. 2 *P* ارّجاري *adj* afflicted with grief, grieved. "iziri arjari hoi maraṇ prayāt."—*JSBM*.

ਅਰਜੀ [arji] *A* ارّجى *n* an application, a petition 2 *adj* apparent, visible. "kalika kal hi jiu arji he."—*cāḍi I*

ਅਰਜੀਦਨ [arzidan] *P* ارزیدن *v* to quote price, to evaluate.

ਅਰਜੁ [araju] See ਅਰਜੁ

ਅਰਜੁਨ [arjun] See ਅਰਜੁਨ.

ਅਰਜੁਨਾਧੁਯ [arjunayudh] *n* Arjun's weapon, the arrow.—*sanama*. 2 a bow, especially gādiv (Arjun's bow).

ਅਰਜੁਨੁ [arjunu] See ਅਰਜੁਨ.

ਅਰਜੀਈ [arjoi] *n* a request. See ਅਰਜ. "aviloko mam dis arjoi."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਜਿ ਉਰਜਿ ਕੇ [arajhi urajhi ke] *adv* having been entangled. "arajhi urajhi ke pacrmua."—*s kabir*.

ਅਰਭ [arab] See ਅਰੁਭ. 2 *Skt* अर्भ *n* a wave, ripple. 3 flow. 4 a letter, an alphabet, a character.

ਅਰਭਵ [arav] *n* a body of water; sea. "arav bhav nas ko."—*NP*.

ਅਰਭਾ [arba] *n* ਆਰਭਾ (a forest) dweller; a male buffalo. See ਅਰਭਾ 3. 2 *adj* wild.

ਅਰਭਿ [arabhi], ਅਰਭੀ [arbi] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a tree *L* Premna Spinosa. 3 a wooden contraption used to make fire for oblation. "mathan gyan agni ko arbi."—*GPS*. They would take two pieces of wood, one placed horizontally and the other fixed vertically in it. Then wrapping a cord around the horizontal one, they rotated it vigorously and the friction produced fire. This fire was considered pure in the Veds and its use in religious oblation was regarded as sublime. 4 In Shastarnam Mala, ਅਰਭੀ has been used for the hostile army.

ਅਰਭੇਸ [arnes] See ਅਰੁਭੇਸ.

ਅਰਭੇਦਯ [aroday] See ਅਰੁਭੇਦਯ.

ਅਰਭਜ [araby] See ਅਰੰਭ.

ਅਰਥ [arath] *Skt* अर्थ *vr* to beg, desire, explore, encircle. 2 *Skt* अर्थ *n* meaning, purport, sense. "dharyo arath jo sabad majhara, bar bar ur karhu vicara."—*GPS*. 3 purpose, motive, aim. "puchia dhadhi sadhi ke kizu arath tū aia?"—*var shi m 4*. "tirath udamu satiguru kja sabh lok udhrah artha."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 4 wealth material. "arath dharam kam mokh ka data"—*brla m 5*. 5 a cause, reason. 6 five topics! speech, touch, sight, taste and smell. 7 a result, effect. 8 wealth, property, dignity "arath drabu dekh kachu sāgi nahi calna."—*dhans m 9*. 9 *adj* ਅ-ਰਥ, without a chariot.

ਅਰਥ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [arath sastra] *Skt* अर्थशास्त्र *n* science of wealth, or economics; study of skill and trade. 2 title of Chanikya's book on political economy. See ਸੈਨਪਤਿ and ਚਣਿਕਯ.

ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [arath chitr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (B).

ਅਰਥਨਾ [arathna] *Skt* अर्थना. *v* to beg, ask for, solicit. "aen hin basnā nagan karat arathna jon."—*NP*.

ਅਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ [arath prahelika] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅਰਥ ਮੱਲ [arath mall] eldest son of Baba Mohri Ji, and grandson of Guru Amar Das. "tab-hi arath mal cal kar ayo."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ ਵਾਦ [arath vad] *Skt* अर्थवाद. *n* a motivating sentence, for example, describing comforts of heaven to persuade people to perform oblations and fire sacrifices, or mentioning the birth of a son or wealth as reward for austerities.

ਅਰਥਾਉ [arthau], ਅਰਥਾਇ [arthai] See ਅਰਥ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. *n* a principle; purpose, intent. "es sabad ko jo arthave."—*sidh gosai I*. "isu pad jo arthai lez so guru hamara."—*gaur m 1*. 2 *S* ਅਰਥਾਇ an example, a citation, an instance.

ਅਰਥਾਤ [arthat] *Skt* अर्थात् *part* that is, meaning, or, namely. 2 in reality; really.

ਅਰਥਾਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਸ [arthatar nyas] abandonment of

difference in meaning, a literary figure in which a common utterance is confirmed by a special phrase, or a special phrase is confirmed by a common one.

Example:

"nic uc hve jat hē, gurughar ki yahi riti."

"satiguru sāgati te jati pati mī jat,

dekho! mardana puji bhayo guru sāg te."

Look! Mardana became worthy of worship because of his being in the Guru's company. This is a common practice as regards the Guru's company, but Mardana's example or case is a special one of being worthy of worship. This is *arthātar nias*.

sakat sāgu nē kiji durhi jai bhagi,

basanu karo parai tau kachu lage dāgu.

—s kabir.

Here company of the worshipper of maya is a special case but blotch being caused by a black utensil is a common occurrence.

(b) a second form of *arthātar nias* is to confirm a specific statement with its reference to a common one.

Example :

"sikkhen seva guru kart, vadīyan ki yahi riti."

"satiguru amar ne datu ki sahari lat,

vade sada chima ur nāmarta dharat hē."

ਅਰਥਾਨਾ [arthana] *v* to interpret; to tell the meaning of. 2 to understand the meaning of a sentence.

ਅਰਥਪੱਤੀ [arthapatti] *Skt* अर्थपत्ति *n* understanding the unsaid meaning; an instance of verification when one statement automatically proves another, as 'it rains' automatically proves that the sky is overcast. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. 2 a figure of meaning in poetry. See ਕਾਰਜਕਾਰਥਾ ਪੱਤੀ.

ਅਰਥਾਵ [arthav] See ਅਰਥਾਉ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. 2 *n* a bodily gesture conveying a mental condition. 3 a feat, performance or show of skill. "sastra praharat suran pe kar hathan ko arthav

dikhavē."—*krisan*.

ਅਰਥਾਵਿੱਤਿ [arthavritti] See ਈਸ਼ (d)

ਅਰਥੀ [arthī] *Skt* अर्थी *n* a bier; a hearse. 2 *Skt* अर्थिन् *adj* suppliant, petitioner. "jab ihu dhare mara arthi."—*gau m 5*

ਅਰਥੀਆ [arthia], **ਅਰਥੀਯ** [arthiy] See ਅਰਥੀ. 2 "raje khan umrav ... sabhi hari ke arthie."—*var bīla m 4*. "jo arthiy padarthan darsan ko avē."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥੇਉ [artheu] See ਅਰਥਾਉ "gurumukh bhau bhagati artheu."—*BG*

ਅਰਦ [arad] *Skt* अर्द *vr* to beg; to go; to inflict pain; to kill.

ਅਰਦਨ [aradan] *Skt* adj without teeth (ਚਦਨ), toothless. 2 *Skt* अर्दन *n* crushing, grinding. "namo aroqvirjardani dhumrhāti."—*cādi 2*. "rakatbij sōbhādik aradan?"—*GPS*. 3 to kill; to destroy. 4 to bet, to crave.

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ardali] *E* orderly. *n* a batman, servant; one who carries out orders.

ਅਰਦਾਸ [ardas], **ਅਰਦਾਸਿ** [ardasi] *Skt* अर्द (beg) *ਅਸ* (hope) *vr* to pray, request. 2 *P* اَرْدَاس *n* a request, supplication. "ardas bina jo kaj sidhave."—*tenama*. "ardasi suni bhagat apune ki."—*sor m 5*. In the Sikh religion, ardas (prayer) is addressed only to the Creator and it is said after the recitation of scriptural texts or for the smooth completion of various mundane tasks. It is performed standing with both hands folded together. "sukh data bhe bhājno tisū agē karti ardasi."—*śri m 5*.

"ape jānē kare api ape anē rasi,
tisē agē nanka khālī-ī kicē ardasi."

—*maru var 1 m 2*

"dūi kar jori karau ardasi."—*bher m 5*.

"tū thakur tum pahi ardasi,
jū pīdū sabbh teri rasi,
tum mat pita ham barik tere,
tumri kripa mahi sukh ghanere,
koī nā jānē tumra štu,

uce te uca bhāgvātu,
sāgal sāmāgri tumrē sutri dhari,
tum te hori su agriakari,
tumun gati miti tum hi jani,
nanak das sādā kurbani.”—*sukhmāni*

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ardasia] *n* someone, generally a granthi, leading the Sikh supplicatory prayer. 2 one who performs a prayer.

ਅਰਦਾਗ [ardag] *Skt* अर्दिज *adj* crushed, pulverised. 2 begged, asked for. “deu sadhu sāgati ardagi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਰਦਾਗਿਓ [ardagiyo] begged, supplicated, asked for. See **ਅਰਦ** and **ਅਰਦਾਗ**.

ਅਰਦਿਰ [ardir] crushed, trampled See **ਅਰਦਨ** 2. “bhajēt ardītā aghā.”—*dett*. 2 (something) asked for.

ਅਰਧ [aradh] *Skt* अर्ध *part* under, below. See **ਅਰਧ** ਉਰਧ. 2 *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. “aradh sarir katalē.”—*ari a m 1*. 3 the middle, centre. “adho uradh ardhas.”—*japu*. 4 *Skt* अर्थ worthy of completion. 5 obtainable, procurable, fit to be had. “aradh rijak sabh jagat ko.”—*senama*. 6 *Skt* आराध्य. adoration, adorable. See **ਅਰਧਿ**. 7 soul. See **ਅਰਧ** ਉਰਧ 4.

ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ [aradh uradh] *Skt* अयः ਉਧ੍ਰ this and the next world. 2 the earth and the sky. “aradh uradh dou tēhi nahi.”—*gāu kabir*. 3 low and high. 4 creatures and God. “tau aradh-hi uradh milia sukh pava.”—*gāu kabir bavan*.

ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ [aradh sariri] one's better half, wife. “aradh sariri nari nā chodē.”—*asa kabir*. “lok ved gun gyan vicc aradh sariri mokh duari.”—*BG*

ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ [aradhsira] *Skt* अर्धचंद्र *A* ۲۲ Hemisrania (headache in half the head) Its causes are : eating meals without vegetable dishes; eating before digesting the earlier meal, taking too much ice and liquor; excessive copulation, carrying heavy load on

the head, excessive menstrual discharge. Its symptoms are headache in half the head, severe headache, excessive palpitation of the heart, weakening of eyesight, and heaviness in the eyes. Its treatment comprises:

(1) Opium and gum of acacia tree should be rubbed into a paste which should be plastered over the temples and the aching half of the head.

(2) About one ratti of saffron should be roasted in purified butter and rubbed on the aching part.

(3) Purified butter and raw sugar mixed in warm milk should be taken.

(4) One should drink castor oil mixed in hot milk.

(5) Grains of rice which ripen in 60 days should be soaked and when dry should be finely ground and taken as snuff.

(6) Oil of costus species, warmed in hot water, should be applied as paste.

(7) Chebiolic myrobalan, buleric myrobalan, emblic myrobalan, wormwood and bark of margosa tree should be combined and thoroughly boiled in water with raw sugar mixed in it and taken as a drink.

(8) One should eat ten leaves of basil with hot milk.

(9) One should daub emblica ribes and black sesame seeds ground in water.

(10) One should drink water of raw coconut.

If hemisrania pain starts after sunrise, and increases as the sun goes up, but stops at sunset, it is called suryavarat. To cure this, two rattis of quinine and the same amount of burnt alum be ground together finely and taken with water at day-break, thrice after every two hours. “aradhsira aru hridesāghat.”—*caritr 405*.

ਅਰਧ ਕੁੰਡੀ [əradh kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਡੀ 6.

ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [əradh chādr] *Sk* ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the moon on the eighth day of the lunar month. 2 a kind of arrow with its tip shaped like a half-moon. “tarkas̄ te sār karyo nī kasān əradh sucādrakar sēman.”—*GPS*. 3 a semi-moon-like mark on the peacock’s feathers. 4 half-moon-like clasp of hand and thumb around the neck of some one being driven out of a place. 5 a symbol representing gemination. See ਅਧਿਕ. 6 a mark made by a nail pressed against a soft surface. ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੀ [əradh chādraṇi] *n* goddess Durga who carries the sign of a semi-moon on her forehead. “namo aradh cādraṇi cādracūr.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਅਰਧਨ [ar dhan] See ਆਰਧਨ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [əradh nagsarupi] See ਨਗ ਸਰੂਪੀ

ਅਰਧ ਨਰਾਜ [aradh naraḥ] See ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਜ [aradh nariḥ], ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ [aradh nariṣvar] *Sk* ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ *n* that form of Shiv in which his left side is that of a woman and right side that of a man. See ਵਾਮ ਮਾਰਗ.

ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀ ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ [aradhnari nāṣṣvar] per Vedic medicine, a cure for pain in half the body.

ਅਰਧ ਪਾਧਰੀ [aradh padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਭੁਜੰਗ [aradh bhujḅg] See ਭੀਖਨਾਰੀ.

ਅਰਧਾੰਗ [ardhāḅg] See ਅਧਰੰਗ and ਅਰਧੰਗ.

ਅਰਧਾੰਗੀ [ardhāḅgi] *Sk* ਅਰਧਾੰਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਰਧ ਜਰੀਰੀ. 2 ਅਰਧਾੰਗੀ *n* Shiv. See ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ.

ਅਰਧਾੰਭ [ardhābhi], ਅਰਧਾੰਭਾ [ardhābha] *adj* ਅੰਤ-ਆਰਾਧਨ worthy of worship by gods and ancestors. See ਅੰਤ “japī man ram namu ardhābha.”—*prābha* m 4 2 *Sk* ਅਰਧਾੰਭਾ *n* one who has assumed Parvati (Amba) in half his body; Shiv, Mahadev.

ਅਰਧਿ [aradhi] *Sk* ਆਰਾਧਨ *adj* worthy of worship. “aradhi kau ardhia.”—*maru jēdev*.

ਅਰਧਿਆ [ardhia] worshipped, adored. See ਅਰਧਨ, ਅਰਧਿ and ਚੰਦ ਸਤ.

ਅਰਧੀ [ardhi] a worshipper See ਅਨਿਪਾਤ.

ਅਰਧੇ ਅਰਧ [ardho aradh] *adv* exactly half.

ਅਰਧੈ ਅਰਧਿ [ardho aradhi] *adv* half and half, in two equal parts, that is, in the centre or middle. “dutiā ardho aradhi sēmaia.”—*ram* m 5. ‘In dvapar, half the religion prevailed.’ ਅਰਧੰਗ [ardhāḅg] *Sk* ਅਰਧੰਗ See ਅਧਰੰਗ 2 *n* Shiv who has his body half male and half female. 3 *adj* half part, in two parts, bipartite. “ardhāḅg kare bhāḅ koḅi.”—*cārītr* 1.

ਅਰਧੰਗਕ [ardhāḅgak] *n* one who has made half his body female, Shiv; Rudar. “kedhō hē anāḅ ardhāḅgak ke ṣṭak te.”—*cārītr* 109.

ਅਰਧੰਗੀ [ardhāḅgi] *n* wife. 2 Shiv. “nacyo hē ap tahā ardhāḅgi.”—*cārītr* 125.

ਅਰਨ [aran] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ. 2 *v* to take a firm stand; to clash. “nahī aran ko aran dehīḅge aran karhi ran aran sēman.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਨਭ [arnav] See ਅਰਵਭ.

ਅਰਨਾ [arna] See ਅਰਨਾ. “hamre sēg tumaro arna.”—*GPS*. “ari sō arke atī yuddh machayo.”—*kṛtsan*. 2 to get entangled. “ario prem ki khori.”—*sar* m 5. 3 *n* a bison; a forest buffalo. “moh rahu jamuna khāḅ ᠐ harjēcch sēbhe arna aru gūḅa.”—*kṛtsan*.

ਅਰਨੀ [arni] See ਅਰਣੀ.

ਅਰਨੌਲੀ [arnoli] This is a branch of the princely state founded by Bhai Bhagtu in Karnal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh’s elder son Bhai Desu Singh established his state at Kaithal and the younger Sukkha Singh set up his separate state at Armauli. The wealthy sardars of Suddhuval are also descendants of Sukkha Singh. See ਭਗਤੂ ਢਾਈ.

ਅਰਨੜ [arny] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਪਣ [arpan], ਅਰਪਨ [arpan] *Sk* ਅਰਪਣ. an offering, a present, donation. “arapi sadhu kau apna jiu.”—*sukhmāni*. “arpiā tē sisu suthan gur pahī.”—*gāu chāḅ* m 5.

ਅਰਪੰਭ [arpōc] *n* something to which is made a

dedication of a tightened bowstring; a bow.
"bhāṣhan kṛ arpāc kāsī he"—*kr̥rsan*.

ਅਰਬ [arab] *Sk̥t* अर्ब *vr* to kill, murder; to go. 2 *A* ٩ *n* a country to the west of India; a desert country across the Arabian Sea. Prophet Muhammad was born there and lived in Mecca. The principal religious place Kaaba is also in Mecca. Arabia is divided into five parts.

Tihamah, Hijaz, Najad, Aruz and Yemen.
"mahadin tab prabhu upraja, arab des ko kuno raja."—*VN*. 3 *adj* Arabian, of Arabia, such as an Arabian horse. 4 the Arabian sea. 5 *Sk̥t* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million.
"bhāṣdar darab arab kharab."—*ram parat* m 5.

ਅਰਬਾ [arab-a] *A* ٩, four. See **ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ**.

ਅਰਬਦ [arbad] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ**. 2 *Sk̥t* आरब्ध *adj* commenced, begun. "arbad narbad dhūdhukara."—*maru solhe* m 1. "There was utter darkness in the beginning." See **ਨਰਬਦ**.

ਅਰਬਨੀ [arabani], **ਅਰਬਨੀ** [arbeni] *n* an army or cavalry having Arabian horses; an Arab horse-cavalry.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬਲ [arbal], **ਅਰਬਲਾ** [arbala] a short form for **ਅਰਬਲਾ**. age, life. "jim dehi arbal chin."—*aj*. "mohi arbala nr̥ip ki janhu."—*car̥itr* 305.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ [arbalari] *n* the enemy of youth; old age, senility.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [arbalari ari] enemy of old age, amrit, ambrosia.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬਾ [arba] See **ਅਰਬਾਖ**.

ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ [arba nasar] *A* ٩, four elements: fire, air, water and earth. "arba nasar ka tan he."—*JSBM*. "khak bad atis o ab ko relau he."—*aka* 1²

ਅਰਬਿਦ [arbid] *Sk̥t* अरविद *n* something whose petals are spread like spokes of a wheel, or which bursts open during the day, a lotus. 2 a

¹which human beings cannot state.

²In Gurbani and in Sanskrit akash, is the fifth element. Here translation of Arabic-Persian books is given.

stork, crane. 3 a poetic form. See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 17

ਅਰਬੀ [arbi] *adj* Arabian horse. 2 an inhabitant of Arabia. 3 the language of Arabia, Arabic. 4 See **ਅਰਬੀ**.

ਅਰਬੁਦ [arbud] *Sk̥t* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. 2 a mountain range in Rajputana (Rajasthan); Aravali. 3 Mount Abu. 4 a cloud. 5 per Vedic lore, a disease of the body; a tumour. 6 an eye-disease.

ਅਰਬੰਗ [arbing] See **ਅਰਬੰਗ** "kou ave arbing ab toko mar javai."—*NP*.

ਅਰਬਜਰਿ [arbyari] *n* the enemy of the Arabian horse, a tiger or lion.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬ [arabh] *Sk̥t* अर्ब *n* a child. 2 winter. 3 a student, learner.

ਅਰਬਕ [arbhak] *Sk̥t* अर्बक *adj* small, young. 2 a child, lad. "arbhak rup sikkh hē sāsar maddh."—*BGK*. 3 foolish, unwise. 4 weak, feeble.

ਅਰਮਨ [arman], **ਅਰਮਨੀ** [armani] See **ਇਰਮਨ** and **ਇਰਮਨੀ**.

ਅਰਮਨ [arman] *P* ٩, *Sk̥t* अर्भ-मन *n* a desire, wish, longing. "kari avaj ab au arman jh."—*gurusobha*. 2 a regret, repentance. "rajan ko arman rahe jag."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਰਨਾ [ar-rana] *v* to give a hoarse cry, give a shriek. 2 to challenge, roar. "sen katocin ki tabe gher lai ar-rar."—*VN*. "log pre ar-rar."—*car̥itr* 23.

ਅਰਲ ਬਰਲ [aral baral] *adj* ਅ-ਰਲ and ਚਿ-ਰਲ, topsy turvy; nonsense; absurd. 2 *n* a nonsensical talk. "osu aral baral muh-hu nr̥kale."—*var sor* m 4.

ਅਰਲਾ [arla] *Sk̥t* अरलु *n* a variety of longish pumpkin. "bahu ajanu su arla mano."—*GPS*. 2 See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

ਅਰਲੀ [arli] See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

ਅਰਚਲ [arval] a sub-caste of Jats living mostly in Dera Gazi Khan.

ਅਰਚਲੀ [arvali] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ** 2..

ਅਰਥਾਈਨ [arvacin] *Skt* ਅਰਥਾਈਨ. *adj* new, modern.
 ਅਰਥਿੰਦ [arvid] See ਅਰਥਿੰਦ.
 ਅਰਬੀ [arvi] or ਅਰਬੀ *n* a variety of arum calocasia, it is like sweet potato which grows with autumn crops and is cooked like a vegetable, it has broad-leaves, which are used as disposable plates.
 ਅਰਥਾਉਣਾ [arṭauna] See ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. "arṭave bil-lave nīdak."—*asa m 5*.
 ਅਰਥਾਖੋਲ [arṭakhol] *n* a contrivance to lock the gate of a cattle-shed. 2 a winding passage through which one has to pass by bending or twisting his body.
 ਅਰਾਈ [arai] *n* ਲਾਈ a community mostly engaged in growing and selling green vegetables. Its members are also called Maliar in Pothohar and Dhani areas.
 ਅਰਾਕ [arak] *A* عرّاق *n* a tree of Arabia, whose leaves are eaten by camels. 2 See ਫਿਰਾਕਾ.
 ਅਰਾਕੀ [araki] *n* camel; the eater of leaves of the arak tree. 2 See ਫਿਰਾਕੀ.
 ਅਰਾਗ [arag] *Skt adj* without ਰਾਗ (love), devoid of love. 2 without colour.
 ਅਰਾਜੀ [araji] *A* ارضاء *n* plural of ਅਰਜ (land), lands, fields. 2 cultivable field.
 ਅਰਾਤੀ [arati] *Skt* ਅਰਾਤੀ *n* an enemy, foe. "ar sākṛ nahī nīkṣat arati."—*GPS*.
 ਅਰਾਦਾ [arada] See ਫਿਰਾਦਾ. "jāg arada karat bulād."—*GPS*.
 ਅਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਅਰਾਧਨ, ਅਰਾਧਨ and ਅਰਾਧਤ.
 ਅਰਾਧਨ [aradhan], ਅਰਾਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt* ਅਰਾਧਨ *n* service, worship, devotion. "hārī hārī nam aradhna."—*maru a m 5*.
 ਅਰਾਧਿ [aradhi] having worshipped. "tis-hī aradhi sēda sukh hoī."—*ram m 5*. 2 See ਅਰਾਧਤ.
 ਅਰਾਨਾ [arana] *v* to give a loud cry, involve in. "ūkhāl kanh arai."—*krīṣṇ*.
 ਅਰਾਪਉ [arapau] See ਅਰਾਪਨ.
 ਅਰਾਪਨ [arapan] *Skt* ਅਪਣਿ *n* giving, entrusting,

offering. "hiu arapau,"—*sar chāt m 5*. 'I offer my heart'.
 ਅਰਾਮ [aram] a garden. See ਅਰਾਮ "bityo jāb ek jam kṛṭe aram bikhe."—*GPS*. 'Three hours were spent having a walk in the garden'
 ਅਰਾਰ [arar] *adj* without bickering or dispute. 2 without a fight. 3 stubborn, obdurate.
 ਅਰਾਲਕ [aralak], ਅਰਾਲਿਕ [aralik] *Skt* ਅਰਾਲਿਕ *adj* walking aslant. 2 *n* a cook. "ayās dū aralik tai"—*NP*.
 ਅਰਾਵਨ [aravan] *v* to entangle, hook. 2 *n* an obstruction, a hitch. 3 a hindrance, an obstacle. "mahā kuṭī behu par aravan."—*NP*.
 ਅਰਾਵਨੀ [aravni] *n* an obstacle, riddle. 2 an entanglement, obstruction.
 ਅਰਿ [ari] *Skt n* an enemy, a foe. 2 a weapon.
 ਅਰਿਓ [ario] got entangled. 2 got caught up. See ਅਰਨਾ. "ario prem ki khori."—*sar m 5*.
 ਅਰਿਆਰ [ariar], ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [ariara] *adj* who resists, or contests. 2 stubborn, mulish. 3 ਅਰਿ of ਅਰਿ, an enemy of an enemy; a destroyer of the enemy. "ariar aṣī."—*ṣanama*.
 ਅਰਿਸਟ [arisaṭ], ਅਰਿਸ਼ੁ [ariṣṭ] *Skt* an obstruction. 2 a calamity, distress. 3 sorrow, agony. 4 a crow. 5 a margosa tree. 6 a demon whom Kāṣṇ sent in the form of a bull to kill Kṛishṇ but who himself got killed. He was called Vrikhabhasur. 7 a soapwart. 8 son of Vishvamitar born to the daughter of King Yajati. "tis te ek putr upjaya, nam ariṣṭ jāhī ko gava."—*GPS*. 9 *Dg* a mud house.
 ਅਰਿਸ਼ਾਸੁਰ [ariṣṭasur] ਅਰਿਸ਼ੁ-ਅਸੁਰ See ਅਰਿਸ਼ੁ 6.
 ਅਰਿਖੇਉ [arikheu] See ਅਰਖੇਉ.
 ਅਰਿਜਨਨਿ [arījanani] See ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ.
 ਅਰਿਜਿਤ [arijit] See ਸੰਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ.
 ਅਰਿੰਡ [arid] See ਏਰੰਡ.
 ਅਰਿਣ [arin], ਅਰਿਣਤ [arinat] *Skt* ਅਰੁਣ *adj* who does not have any debt to pay; free of debt.
 ਅਰਿਣੀ [arini] See ਅਰਿਣ. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਅਨੀ an army of the enemy.—*ṣanama*.

ਅਰਿੰਦ [ərɪd] *n* an enemy. 2 a short form for ਅਰਿੰਦਮ (destroyer of enemy). "gāṃne ərɪd su gubɪd ne chudai din."—GPS.

ਅਰਿੰਦਮ [ərɪdam] *Skt* ਅਰਿੰਦਮ *adj* who destroys the enemy. "sunat ərɪdam tit ko gae."—GPS.

ਅਰਿੰਦਵ [ərɪdev] See ਦੇਵ ਅਰਿ.

ਅਰਿੰਦਾਰ [ərɪyar] See ਅਰਿੰਦਾਰ.

ਅਰਿੰਲ [ərɪll], ਅਰਿੰਲਾ [ərɪlla] See ਅਰਿੰਲ.

ਅਰੀ [əri] See ਅਰੀ. 2 See ਅਰਿ. 3 See ਅਰੀ. "əri ɪ̃ ka kari, kari kari ki ritɪ. nāh nāh toko bhali, bhali nāh sō priti."—anonymous 4 a vocative for a woman. "əri bai! gobɪd namu mat visre."—guj trilocan.

ਅਰੀਅਲ [əriəl] See ਅਰੀਅਲ. "ət əriəl nəhɪ cəlɦɪ əgare."—GPS.

ਅਰੀਠਾ [əriṭha] *Skt* ਅਰੀਠਾ *n* a soap nut, seed pod.

ਅਰੀਲ [əriɪ] See ਅਰੀਅਲ.

ਅਰੁ [əru] *part* and, as well as; a conjunction. "maɪa phas bēdh nəhɪ phare ərɪ mənɪ sōnɪ nə luke."—asa kabir.

ਅਰੁਚਿ [əruɪ] *Skt* lack of inclination; disinclination. 2 lassitude, hatred. 3 a disease in which hunger disappears. See ਅਸੀਚਿਤ.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *adj* free from disease (ਜੁਜ); healthy. ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ [arujanani] *cpd* Chandarbhaga river; related to whom is the moon, who dispels disease.—sanama.

ਅਰੁਯਨ [ərujən] *v* to get entangled. 2 to ride. 3 to get busy, be involved.

ਅਰੁਣ [ərun] *Skt* *n* sun's chariot. 2 sun's charioteer, son of Kashyap and Vinita and elder brother of Garur. He is a cripple in the lower part of the body, because his mother in her anxiety to see him had broken the egg while yet raw. Therefore he is also called ਅਰੁਣ. In the Purans, he is described as deep red in colour, and that the pre-dawn redness is his. Arun's wife is named Shyeni, Sampati and Jatayu are their sons. "karam kari ərɪn pɪgula ri."—dhana

ਅਨ (without) ਊਰੁ (thighs), without thighs

trilocan. 3 vermilion. 4 *adj* blood-red.

ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ [ərunɕuɪ] *Skt* *n* one having a red plume; a rooster "ərunɕuɪ ko tan sasi bhayo."—sanama. 'The moon turned a cock.'

ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ [ərun barini] *cpd* Sarasvati river with red (ਅਰੁਣ) water (ਬਾਰਿ).—sanama.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [əruna] a tributary of Sarasvati which joins the latter near Pehoa. 2 a madder. 3 a potable red weed; colat; deracea. 4 seed of Abrus precatorius. 5 a red coloured cow. 6 *Skt* ਅਰੁਣਾ worship. "ghaṭi pāc lə ərɪnə karkɪ."—NP.

ਅਰੁਣੇਸ਼ [ərunes] *n* Arun's master, the sun.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯਿ [ərunodədhɪ] *n* Red Sea separating Egypt and Arabia.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ [ərunoday] *n* the sunrise; the time when the sun appears; the redness before sunrise; dawn, morning. See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁਧਤੀ [əruḍhati] *Skt* ਅਰੁਧਤੀ *n* daughter of saint Karadam and wife of ascetic Vashishta. 2 a small star seen near the Great Bear; according to the Purans, one who cannot see Arundhati star dies within 40 days. 3 tip of the tongue.

ਅਰੁਧ [əruḍdh] *adj* ਅ (not) ਰੁਧ (busy), unobstructed.

ਅਰੁਨ [ərun] See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁਨ ਬਾਰਿਨਿਨਿ [ərun barinin] See ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ. the land of Sarasvati river (Arun Barini).—sanama.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *Ar* رُج *n* rise; progress; increase. 2 height, elevation. 3 See ਊਰੁਜ 2.

ਅਰੁਯਨ [ərujən] *n* a complication, tangle. 2 an obstruction, impediment. 3 *v* to be busy with something, be involved. "sah sēg kɪm bak ərɪjhe."—GPS.

ਅਰੁਧ [əruḍh] See ਅਰੁਧ and ਅਰੁਧ.

ਅਰੁਪ [ərup] *adj* formless, shapeless. 2 ill-shaped, ugly.

ਅਰੁਪਾ [ərupa] a varṇik metre, also called karira, characterized by four lines, each line being

organised as lss, s.

Example:

sabē jage, bhrāmā bhage,
hāṭhā tyage pāḡā lage.—ramav.

2 If we double the length of the verses, and organise the structure as lss, s, lss, s then it is known as suddhga.

Example:

jape joi tare soi.
bhrāmā khol nribhe hoi. ...

ਅਰੁਣ [arun], ਅਰੁਣਾ [aruna] *adj* mounted, ascended.

2 firm, steady. "manu caltau bhāto aruna."
—jet m 4. 3 S ਅਰੁਣ a python, dragon.

ਅਰੁਣੀ [aruni] *n* a heap of garbage, waste and animal manure.

ਅਰੇ [are] *part* a vocative for addressing a man of lower rank than one's own. "he!" "o".

ਅਰੇਕ [arek] *adj* of ਅਰਿ (enemy), of the enemy. "pataka tuk tak arek."—cāḍi 2. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਏਕ many an enemy; enemies. "arek su mar mar pukar hi."—cāḍi 2.

ਅਰੇਖ [arekh] *adj* without a line, without direction, sea animals and products lying haphazardly; formless. "arekh he."—japu. 2 ਅਰੇਖ which cannot be written.

ਅਰੇਣੁ [arenu] *adj* without ਰੇਣੁ (dust), gritless. 2 *n* god; according to the Purans, gods do not put their feet on the earth and this raises no dust. 3 the sky.

ਅਰੇਲ [arel] *adj* not pushed, without a push; stationary. See ਰੇਲ.

ਅਰੈਤ [aret], ਅਰੇਲ [arel] *adj* who opposes, who fights. "dal sō aret dhae turag nacayke."—krīsan. 2 obstinate.

ਅਰੋਹਨ [arohan] See ਅਰੋਹਣ.

ਅਰੋਕ [arok] *adj* without let; unrestrained, impetuous

ਅਰੋਗ [arog] *adj* free from disease; healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਤ [arogāt] *adj* not sick; healthy. "arogāt bhae sanra."—vaḍ chāt m 4.

ਅਰੋਗਤਾ [arogta] *n* absence of disease, sound health.

ਅਰੋਗੀ [arogi] *Skt* अरोगिन् *adj* not sick, hale and hearty, healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਤ [arogy] See ਅਰੋਗ. "arogyā maharogyā."—sahas m 5.

ਅਰੋਧਨ [arodhan] *Skt* अर्द्ध v to stop, impede; to encircle. "ros arodhan krurbrite."—akal.

ਅਰੋਪਨ [aropān], ਅਰੋਪਨਾ [aropna] See ਅਰੋਪਨ.

ਅਰੋਰਾ [arora], ਅਰੋਰਾ [arora] a trading community risen from Khatris, so named because of having migrated from village Aror in Rohri sub-division of Sakkhar district of Sindh.¹

2 Dg a fighter, brave warrior.

ਅਰੰਗ [arāṅg] *adj* colourless. 2 of bad or poor colour.

ਅਰੰਜ [arāj] *adj* free from sorrow, grief or anger; happy, glad. "arājul aradhe."—akal. 'who renders free from grief those who worship (God)'. 2 colourless, See ਰੰਜ.

ਅਰੰਜਿਤ [arājīt] See ਸਰ੍ਵਜਿਤ. 2 not coloured or dyed. See ਰੰਜਨ.

ਅਰੰਜੁਲ [arājul] See ਅਰੰਜ 1.

ਅਰੰਤ [arād] See ਫਿਰੰਤ. 2 *adj* who is not a widow; happily married, her husband being alive.

ਅਰੰਤ [arāt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. 2 ਅਰੰਤ, who sticks and stays, opposes, or encounters. See ਅਸ਼ਨਾ.

ਅਰੰਨ [arān], ਅਰੰਨ [arāny] *Skt* अरण्य *n* a forest.

ਅਰੰਨਕ [arānyak] See ਅਰੰਨਕ.

ਅਰੰਭ [arābh] See ਅਰੰਭ.

ਅਰੁ [arh]² ਅਰੁ *v* to worship, respect, be capable.

2 *Skt* अर्ह worthy of worship *adj* 3 capable, fit.

4 *n* the Creator. 5 Indar. 6 price, cost.

7 worship. 8 gold. 9 speed.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [arhna] *Skt* अर्हणा *n* worship, adoration. 2 capability, intelligence, sagacity.

ਅਰੁਣ [arhat], ਅਰੁੰਤ [arhāt] *Skt* अर्हन्त *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* Jin, god of the Jains. 3 Buddhist

¹The remains of this village are now five miles southeast of Rohari in Sakkhar district.

²See ਅਰੁ

sage who has attained nirvan or liberation through knowledge.

अरजारा [aryara] See अरिआरा.

अल [al] *Skt* अल् *vr* to spruce, to adorn; to push aside; to forbid; to warn; to be powerful; to worship. 2 अलम् *part* complete, entire. "hoa oh! al jagat me."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 3 *Skt* अल *n* poison. See अलुमलु. 4 a scorpion's sting. 5 orpiment. 6 a lock of hair 7 See अलि. 8 *S* an obstacle; a hindrance, disruption.

अलट्टिटी [alauti] *Skt* अलिम्पक *n* a tree, *Bassia latifolia* or *Madhuca indica*, mahua, bearing sweet yellow flowers used for making country liquor also named mahua. 'alauti ka jese bhata breda jini pia tini jania.'—*gau kabir*. 'Only he who has taken mahua drink, knows the exhilaration it brings.' See डरेडा.

अलस [alas] *Skt* *adj* slothful, lazy, lacking in zeal.

अलसहर [alas-har] *n* a remover of sloth; amrit, nectar.—*sanama*.

अलसाण्डा [alsana], अलसाना [alsana] *v* to feel sloth; to get lethargic. 2 to be dull or drowsy. "nam japat gobid nahī alsak."—*asa chāt m* 5.

अलसी [alsi] *Skt* अलसी *n* linseed; flax seed, its plant and fruit. In the Purans, Vishnu's complexion is described like that of a linseed flower.² Linseed oil is used in paints and its powder is employed in bandaging boils. Many people eat balls of linseed flour mixed with butter and sugar This is believed to relieve lumbar pain. Its Latin name is *Linum usitatissimum*.

अलसेट [alset] *n* a complexity, complication 2 an accusation, stigma.

अलसु [alast] *A* اَلَسْتُ This word appears in one of the lines of Quran where it means 'God asked Adam's progeny, "Am I not your God?" They

replied "Yes, why not". In Bhai Nand Lal's works this word means 'We are engrossed in our resolve to believe in God as our nurturer and sustainer'.

اَلَسْتُ كَمَا زُوِلَ مَسْأَلَتُهُ
اَلَسْتُ كَمَا زُوِلَ مَسْأَلَتُهُ

—diga.

अलह [alah] *adj* invisible. "alah lahou tau kra kahau."—*gau kabir bavan* 2 *A* اَلِه *n* God. "alah ram jivau tere nai."—*prabha kabir*

अलहदा [alahada] *A* اَلِهَدَا *adj* separate, different, apart.

अलहमद [alahmad] *A* اَلِهْمَد *n* the name of the opening clause of Quran which commences with this word, literally meaning praise. This clause is recited for the soul of the dead, and also during namez (Muslim prayer).

अलहि [alahi], अलहु [alahu] See अलह, "alahu ek masit baset ha."—*prabha kabir*.

अलक [alak] *n* a strand of hair falling on or along the cheek; a lock. 2 on the Himalayas, a beautiful city according to Megh Dut. See अलका 2.

अलक चुकडुडी [alak chukadi] *v* to spoil or remove decoration, pull hair; its transformation is अलक चुकडुडी. See अलक.

अलक नंदा [alak nāda] a stream in Garhwal which joins with the Ganga forty miles upward Lachhman Jhula near Devprayag. Vaishnavites believe that Ganga fell from paradise on Shiv's head at this spot. 2 a virgin girl.

अलक भुजंगी [alak bhuṅgī] *adj* whose locks of hair are like snakes. 2 *n* Shiv, who instead of strands of hair has snakes hanging from his head

अलका [alka] *Skt* *n* a ten year old girl. 2 Kuber's city said to be in the Himalayas. 3 fat. 4 a gāyik metre also called kusum vicitra It has four lines, each line having this arrangement: \square , ISS , \square , ISS .

Example:

cətpəṭ seṇṇ khaṭpəṭ bhaje,

¹Traditional scholars by alauti mean sugar

²rosy with tinge of blue.

jhaṭpaṭ jujhyo lakh rāṇ raje,
sāṭpaṭ bhaje āṭpaṭ surā,
jhaṭpaṭ bisri ghaṭpaṭ hurā.—ramav.

ਅਲਕਾਉਣਾ [alkauna] to be or feel lazy, lethargic or sluggish. "nam let alkara."—asa m 5 "āpne kaj kau kiū alkāie?"—sar m 5

ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪ [alkadhīp], ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪਤਿ [alkadhīpatī], ਅਲਕਾਪਤਿ [alkapātī] n master of the city of Alkapuri, Kuber, and treasurer of gods. See ਕੁਬੇਰ.

ਅਲਕਾਬ [alkab] A اَلْكَاب n plural of ਲਕਬ, titles; distinctive appellations.

ਅਲਕਾਮ [alkam] See ਅਲ and ਕਾਮ. adj complete work; whose all desires have been fulfilled.

ਅਲਕਿਸ [alkis], ਅਲਕਿੰਦ੍ਰ [alkidr], ਅਲਕੇਸ [alkes] n ਅਲਕਾ-ਈਸ, ਅਲਕਾ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. master of Alkapuri, Kuber, "alkis ke jagdis."—carrtr 224.

ਅਲਖ [alakh] Skt ਅਲਕ੍ਯ. adj invisible, imperceptible. "agam agocar alakh āpara."—bṛh m 1. 2 without sign or symbol, indefinable. 3 yogis' term for mutual politeness.

ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [alakh cukaunī] See ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ.

ਅਲਖ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [alakh jagāuna] v to give a loud call to draw attention of people for alms. 2 to beg by giving a loud call, 'alakh'!

ਅਲਖੁ [alakhū] See ਅਲਖ.

ਅਲਗ [alag], ਅਲਗਉ [algaū] adj ਅ-ਲਗੁ which is not attached or engaged; uncommon, strange, rare. "algaū jor madhukarū."—var maru 1 m 1. See ਮਧੁਕਰਉ.

ਅਲਗਾਜਸ [algaṃas] A اَلْغَاث n a loud call or cry for justice.

ਅਲਗਾਜਸ [algaṃas] A اَلْغَاث adj/careless, negligent; without desire. 2 lazy, sluggish 3 selfish.

ਅਲਗੋ [algo] See ਅਲਗਉ

ਅਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ [algoza] P اَلْغُزَا n a kind of musical instrument made of wood. It gives out a musical sound when wind is blown into it. It is popular in the Western Punjab. It is a pipe blown at the top keeping it vertical, not

horizontal like the flute.

ਅਲੱਛ [alacch] See ਅਲਖ. 2 without blemish. "riḥ riḥ acchra ālacch sur ko brē."—kalī. 3 ਅਲਕ੍ਯ indescrivable, invisible. See ਲਕ੍ਯ

ਅਲਜ [alaj] adj shameless; brazen faced. "alaj āsubh subh karām kamāvan."—NP.

ਅਲਤਾ [alta] Skt ਅਲਤ੍ਯ n a red dye prepared from lac used on marital occasions and during the Holi festival. "alta gān ābir gulāl."—GPS.

ਅਲਤਾਫ [altaf] A اَلْتَاَف plural of ਲਤਾਫ, kindnesses. "be adab xalist az altafe rabb."—Jdgi

ਅਲੱਧ [aladdh] adj ਅ-ਲਧ. rare, scarce, uncommon 2 not found.

ਅਲਪ [alap] Skt ਅਲਪੁ adj a little, petty. "alap sukh āvit cācā."—sahas m 5. 2 ਅਲਿਪ੍ਰਤ unsmearred, unaffected. "alap māra jal kāmāl rahtāh."—sahas m 5. "rahit bikar alap māra te."—sar m 5. 3 a literary figure meant to suggest rather than describe.

Example of alap :

"nome sāṭiguru de prāṭān di
sikkhā jād sudh paī,
bhayo rumāc tuṭṭiā taniā,
nānā chāhibēr lai."

The bodies of the Sikhs are inferior to their minds which cannot subsume them. "kāken kari he chap sou he dhal dhalat."—hanu. Sita's arm is more delicately described than the ring. ਅਲਪਹੀਅਉ [alpahiau], ਅਲਪਹੀਆ [alpahia] adj unconnected, unengrossed. "lep nahi alpahiau."—jet m 5. 2 feeble heart. 3 feeble hearted.

ਅਲਪਗ [alpag], ਅਲਪਗਤ [alpagy] Skt ਅਲਪਗ adj having little knowledge, ignorant.

ਅਲਪਟੀ [alpaṭī] n a pouch in a soldier's belt containing gun powder or cartridges.

ਅਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਣ [alap pran] Skt n unspirited sounds, the pronunciation of which needs little force; soft sounds k, g, ḡ, c, j, ṇ, ṭ, ḍ, ṇ, ṭ, d, n, p, b, m, y, r, l, and v; against them are mahapran

sounds (aspirated sounds) kh, gh, ch, jh, th, dh, th, dh, ph, bh, and r. 2 *adj* feeble.

ਅਲਪ ਬੁੱਧਿ [aləp buddhi], ਅਲਪ ਮਤਿ [aləp mati] *adj* of little intelligence, unintelligent, foolish.

ਅਲ ਪਲਾਲ [al palal] *n* a false show, an ostentation. 2 an insubstantial action. See ਅਲ and ਪਲਾਲ. "gali al palaliā."—*gaur var 2 m 5*.

ਅਲਪਾ [alpa] See ਮੱਧਾ.

ਅਲਪਾਇ [əlpai] *adj* unengrossed, unconnected. See ਅਲਿਪਾਇ.

ਅਲਪਾਹਾਰੀ [alpahari] *Skt* अल्पाहारिन् *adj* who eats less, detached, alone.

ਅਲਪਾਤਾ [alpata] *Skt* अलिप्त *adj* detached, alone. See ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ.

ਅਲਪਾਰੀ [alpari] See ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ.

ਅਲਫ [ələph] *A* الف *n* the first letter of Persian and Arabic alphabet. 2 indicator of figure one in arithmetic. See ਅਬਜਦ. 3 abbreviated name of Allah (God). 4 indicating Monday in astrology and astronomy. 5 a horse standing straight on hind legs.

ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ [ələf xan] Alifkhan, an army commander of Aurangzeb, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh at Nadaun in Sammat 1747. This battle is mentioned in Chapter IX of Vichitar Natak. 2 another Mughal army chief. See ਸੈਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਲਫਾ [alpha] See ਅਲਫੀ.

ਅਲਫਾਜ [əlfaj] *A* الف *n* plural of ਲਫਜ਼.

ਅਲਫੀ [alphi] *A* الفی *adj* upright like the letter əlaf. 2 *n* a long gown without arms worn by holy men; a khafanī. It symbolises the oneness of God.

ਅਲਬੱਤਾ [əlbetta] *A* بلى *part* of course, no doubt, without doubt. 2 yes. 3 but.

ਅਲਬਾਲ [əlbāl] See ਆਲਬਾਲ.

ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ [əlbālīt] *Skt* आलबालित *adj* surrounded, encircled "bāl rahē albalīt jal"—*NP* See ਆਲਬਾਲ.

ਅਲਬੇਲਾ [əlbela] *adj* carefree, having no worry.

2 foppish, crooked.

ਅਲਭ [əlabh], ਅਲਭੁ [əlabhu], ਅਲਭਯ [əlabhy] *adj* not obtainable, rare. "isu jag mahi nam alabhu he."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਲਮ [ələm] *adj* suffering, afflicted. 2 *A* الم *a* standard. 3 *adj* standing upright. 4 raised. "samser əlam kine dhae sabhi si paha."—*saloh 5* See ਅਲੰ.

ਅਲਮਸਤ [əlmast] *P* المست *adj* inebriated, drunk. 2 carefree, lost in love. "harīrasu pivt əlməsat matvara."—*asa m 5*. 3 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Shri Chand, known also as Kamalia and Godria. Almast was born in the house of a Gaurh Brahman in Sammat 1610. Balu Hasana was his younger brother. After becoming a follower of Baba Gurditta, he became the head of a sub-sect of Udasis. Guru Hargobind went to Nanakmatta to the aid of Almast.

pun əlməsat sadhu ko dhīr,

dekari bhale guru bār bir.—*GPS*.

This pious person died at Nanakmata in Sammat 1700. See ਚੁੰਢਾਸੀ.

ਅਲਮ ਭਰਕਸ਼ੀਦਨ [ələm barəkšiden] *P* م برکشیدن *v* to raise a spear high. 2 to raise a flag.

ਅਲਮਲ [əlməl] poison and dirt. See ਅਲਿ and ਮਲ. "əlməl khāl sirī chāi pai."—*var asa*. 'Ghoris disgraced themselves by indulging in drink and dirt.'

ਅਲਮਾਸ [əlmas] *P* الماس *n* a diamond, a hard substance.

ਅਲਮਾਰੀ [əlmari] *Pg* almerio or almirah *n* a chest of drawers.

ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora], ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora] a city and capital of Kumaon region of the United Provinces. It was the capital of the kings of Chand dynasty in the sixteenth century. The British occupied it in 1815 AD. There is a story in the third chapter of the second half of Janamsakhi and Guru Nanak Prakash that

a king had captured Bhai Bala for offering him as a sacrifice to goddess Chandī. He was the ruler of this place. Guru Nanak Dev preached the name of God to the king and the people of Almora and made them his disciples. There used to be a gurdwara here and the people were devoted to Guru Nanak Dev. Due to the negligence of Sikh preachers, the gurdwara as well as the Sikh faith have vanished away from this region.

ਅਲਰਖ [alarak] *Skt* ਅਲਰਕ son of Madalsa and king Kuvalyashv¹ (Ritdhvaj). He was a great spiritual scholar also known as Bhumishth. See ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸ਼ੁ and ਮੈਦਾਲਸਾ 2 a mad dog, rabid dog. 3 rabies, hydrophobia. 4 a white-coloured coral tree. See ਮੈਦਾਢ.

ਅਲਲ [alal] *Skt* ਅ-ਲਲ *adj* not playful or brisk; firm, resolute. "cau al-lra."—BG 2 See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਲਲਾਚੀਨ [al-lacin] *Skt* *n* a sea adjoining China. 2 per Janamsakhi, a mountain on the Chinese sea coast. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has described the anal bird as al-lachin. "al-lacin brhag jrh thanā."—NP See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਲਵਾਨ [alvan] *A* ألوان *n* a woollen sheet, a mantle of Pashmina wool. ਅਲਵਾਨ is a plural of ਲੈਨ (colour). Alvan used to be multi-coloured, hence this name. In the Western Punjab it is called ਹਲਵਾਨ which is red-coloured.

ਅਲੜ [alaz] See ਅਲੁੜ

ਅਲਾ [ala] *A* الله *n* God "soi lage sacu jisu tū dehi ala"—asa *m* 5

ਅਲਾਉ [alau] *Skt* ਅਲਾਪ *n* a statement, speech, conversation. "manmukh phika alau." *sor m* 3. See ਅਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਉਣਾ [alauṇa] See ਅਲਾਪਨਾ. "kāhe pharid sahelīho! sahu ālaesi."—*suhi*. meaning that 'With God's call shall reach the message.'

ਅਲਾਉਦੀਨ [alauddin] *A* علاؤدين *adj* who uplifts 'He was king of Pritshthanpur (Jhusi).

religion. 2 king of the Khilji dynasty who ruled at Delhi from Sammat 1353 to 1373. He got the dome-like gate near Qutab Minar built in Delhi in 1310 AD.

Kings bearing this name of Sayyad and Bahmani dynasties have also been there in Gaur and Bengal.

ਅਲਾਇਆ [alaya] *adj* said, spoken. 2 sung.

ਅਲਾਸ [alas] *n* See ਉਲਾਸ. 2 *Skt* a disease of the tongue.

ਅਲਾਸੀ [alasi] *adj* ਆ-ਲਾਸੀ. a female performer especially of lasy dance. "jula jāyāti əlasi anādi."—*cādi* 2. See ਲਾਸ.

ਅਲਾਹ [alah] *adj* without gain or profit; profitless. 2 *n* Allah, God. "alah pakāpak he."—*tlīg kabir*. "bhagatī nīrali əlah di."—*asa a m* 3.

ਅਲਾਹਣ [alahən], **ਅਲਾਹਣਾ** [alahṇa] *v* to say, speak, utter. 2 to sing; to dilate upon the tunes. 3 to praise, sing praise.

ਅਲਾਹਣੀ [alahṇi] *n* a song of praise especially for the dead. See Guru Nanak Dev's instructive hymn under the title of Alahini commencing. "dhānu sirāda saca patsisahu."

ਅਲਾਹਾਬਾਦ [alahabad] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ.

ਅਲਾਹਿ [alahi] See ਅਲਾਹ.

ਅਲਾਕਾ [alaka] *A* علاقه *relation, connection*. 2 See ਫਿਲਾਕਾ.

ਅਲਾਤ [alat] *Skt* ਅਲਾਤ *n* a spark, flame, firebrand 2 an ember, a burning coal.

ਅਲਾਤ ਚਕ੍ਰ [alat cakr] *n* red circle created in the air by whirling a firebrand. "cakr əlat ki bat bāghurān."—*cādi* 1. 2 According to music, a dance in which the dancer whirls with the right arm extended.

ਅਲਾਨੀਯਤ [alanīyah] *A* علانيه *adv* openly, publically.

ਅਲਾਪ [alap] See ਅਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਪੀ [alapi] *Skt* आलापिन् *adj* a singer of the prelude.

ਅਲਾਮ [alam] *A* علم *adj* knowing all, omniscient.

he escaped in Sammat 1767 on hearing that Dal Khalsa was coming to attack him.

ਸ਼ੁਲੀਲ [əli] *A* **سَلِيل** *adj* sick, indisposed See **ਸ਼ੁਲੀਲ**.

ਅਲੀਵਣ [əliṽ], ਅਲੀਵਣਾ [əliṽna] *v* to be rapt, absorbed, or engrossed. "səhɪj əliṽna."—BG

ਅਲੀਵਾਲ [əliṽal] a village on the bank of Satluj in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana where a battle took place between the Sikhs and the British on 28 January 1846.

ਅਲੀਰ [əliɾ] See **ਅਲੀਰ**.

ਅਲੁਮਲੁ [əluməlu] See **ਅਲ** 3.

ਅਲੁਹਾ [əluha] *adj* unburnt, unscorched. 2 new. 3 young. "ali ənuɪ subes əluhən."—səloh

ਅਲੁਚਾ [əluɕa] See **ਅਲੁਚਾ**. 2 *adj* not villainous; good, gentle.

ਅਲੁਣਾ [əluɳa], ਅਲੁਣੀ [əluɳi] *adj* without salt. 2 uninteresting, insipid, dull. "sɪɪ jog əluɳi cəɪɪ."—var *raz* *m* 3. 3 inglorious, inelegant. "phɪɪ əluɳi deh."—var *br̥ha* *m* 5.

ਅਲੁਣੀ ਸਿਲਾ [əluɳi sɪla] See **ਸਿਲਾ** ਅਲੁਣੀ.

ਅਲੁਦਾ [əluɖa] See **ਅਲੁਦਾ**.

ਅਲੁਫਾ [əluɸa] *A* **عُور** *n* pay, salary. 2 stipend.

ਅਲੁਰ [əluɾ], ਅਲੁਰਾ [əluɾa] a town in Nellore district of Madras. "nam əluɾa t̥əko soɦe."—*caritr* 339.

ਅਲੁਲ ਜਲੁਲ [əluɪ jəluɪ] *S* unmethodical, rude or foolish talk.

ਅਲੁਲਾ [əluɪla] *Pkt* *n* a ripple, wave. 2 a bubble. 3 sudden bursting into fire, combustion. 4 *adj* unflickering, not frivolous, calm. "raɪ ke dhəɾəm əluɪle."—*əkal*. 5 not crippled, able-bodied.

ਅਲੇ [əle] *part* "ere!" a vocative. 2 *suf* indicating a vocative verb as in "təɪəle s̥əsarə" and "pekh̥iəle dhəɾəm rao."—*sɪɪ trilocan*.

ਅਲੇਸ [əles] *adj* without viscosity, not sticky. 2 unattached, unengrossed, without company. 3 See **ਲੇਸ**

ਅਲੇਖ [əlekh] *adj* which cannot be written.

"əlekh he."—*japu*. 2 **ਅਲੇਖ**, **ਅਲਖ**. invisible. 3 Yogis shout əlekh when asking for alms. It was with this call that Ravan approached Sita.

"bhekh əlekh ucər ke ravən."—*ramav* 'Ravan in disguise saying əlekh approached Sita'.

4 unaccountable "t̥āte jənəm əlekhɛ."—*asa kabir*. 5 who has no fate recorded on his forehead; free from bonds of Karma. "əlekh həɪ."—*əkal* "God without any bonds."

ਅਲੇਖੀ [əlekhɪ] See **ਅਲੇਖ**.

ਅਲੇਪ [əlep] *adj* unattached, unengrossed, unsullied.

ਅਲੇਲ [əleɪ] *n* a line. 2 a current, a stream. "chuɪɪ h̥ə sis pe sɪɳ əleɪ."—*kəlkɪ*. 3 *adj* adolescent, inexperienced.

ਅਲੋਅ [əloə] Look, see ! See **ਅਲੋਅ** and **ਅਲੋਇਨ**. 2 full of wonder. "məɪɪ pəɦe kəɦu nə suɪɦe əhu pəɖəm əloə."—*dhəna m* 1. 'It is a rare posture.'

ਅਲੋਅਨ [əloən] *Skt* **अवलोकन**. *n* the act of seeing, looking.

ਅਲੋਇ [əloɪ] See **ਅਲੋਇਨ**. 2 *Skt* **अलौकिक** *adj* strange. 3 *adv* having seen, after seeing.

ਅਲੋਇਅਰਾ [əloɪəɾa] *adj* seen. "nən əloɪəɾa həɪɪ jəɪəɾa."—*raz* *ch̥ət m* 5.

ਅਲੋਇਆ [əloɪa] saw. See **ਅਲੋਇਨ**.

ਅਲੋਇਨ [əloɪn] *n* seeing, beholding. "ənəɖ ruɸ səɦ nən əloɪa."—*asa m* 1. "dusəɾ nəɦɪ əloɪe."—*dev m* 5.

ਅਲੋਈਐ [əloɪɛ] Let us see. See **ਅਲੋਇਨ**.

ਅਲੋਹ [əloh] *adj* without iron i.e. without a weapon. "gəyo kən bɪɾə su yāte əlohə."—*VN* 'Who is that valiant who has not suffered the weapon of death?'

ਅਲੋਕ [əlok] *Skt* **आलोक**. *n* light, a miracle. 2 a glimpse, look. "s̥uɖəɾ bəɖən əlok."—*sar surdas*. 3 *Skt* **अलोक** *adj* not within sight; invisible. "əlok he."—*japu*. 4 *n* desolate, lonely. 5 the other world. "lək əlok gəvər durənənɪ."—*ramav*. 'O, evil faced Kekai, you

have lost both the worlds'. 6 *Skt* ਅਲੋਕ. unworldly, strange.

ਅਲੋਕਨ [alokan] *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਨ *v* to see; to peep. "it ut dah dis alokan."—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਅਲੋਗ [alog], ਅਲੋਗਨੀ [alogni], ਅਲੋਗੀ [alogi] *adj* not of this world; strange, uncanny. 2 untouched, unattached, unengrossed. "surag pavitra mirat pavitra, parat pavitr alogni."—*ram m 5*. "nanak log alogi ri sakhi."—*asavri m 5*.

ਅਲੋਨਾ [alona] *adj* See ਅਲੁਣਾ.

ਅਲੋਪ [alop] *Skt* ਲੋਪ *adj* invisible, hidden. "hoi alop bhavani devā raj de."—*cādi 3* 2 ਅ not (ਲੋਪ) secret; evident, manifest.

ਅਲੋਲ [alol] *adj* not ਲੋਲ (frivolous or frolicsome); serious, settled.

ਅਲੋਵਨਾ [alovna], ਅਲੋਵਨ [alovan] *v* to see, behold, observe, watch. "nen alovau sadhjano."—*gau a m 5*. "stari bahari iku nen alovna."—*var guj 4 m 5*.

ਅਲੋਕਿਕ [alokik] *adj* not of this world; other worldly, unworldly. 2 strange, wonderful.

ਅਲੀ [alā] *Skt* ਅਲ੍ part all, entire. 2 only. 3 able, capable. 4 *n* an ornament.

ਅਲੰਕ [alāk] short form for ਅਲੰਕਾਰ. 2 ਅਲੰਕ upto Lanka (Ceylon). 3 the celestial sphere, firmament, sky. "selhz dābet el parat alāk par."—*GPS*.

ਅਲੰਕਾਰ [alākar] *Skt* ਅਲੰਕਾਰ *n* an ornament. "alākar mīlī theli hoi he."—*dhana m 5*. 2 literary figure of speech which adds to the beauty of a poetic expression without obvious ornamentation.¹ This is of two kinds:

śabdalākar or ornamentation of words as in a rhyme and alliteration, and arthalākar or ornamentation of meaning such as a simile, metaphor, allegory. Where these two types are merged together, it becomes ubhyalākar or a double-edged ornament. In this book they

¹ਅਲੰਕਾਰੋਪੀਤਿ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ.

have been shown in the alphabetical order ਅਲੰਕੀ [alāki], ਅਲੰਕੇ [alāke] *Skt* ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* adorned, ornate. "alākar alāke."—*japu* 'An ornament was adorned'.

ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [alākrit] See ਅਲੰਕੀ. "alākritā sudehyā."—*VN*.

ਅਲੰਖ [alākh] *adj* what cannot be written. 2 what cannot be seen, invisible, imperceptible. "sace sabadī alākh."—*sava m 3*.

ਅਲੰਗ [alāg] *adj* unattached, unengrossed. 2 *Pkt* *n* direction, side. 3 *adj* without lameness. See ਲੰਗ.

ਅਲੰਘ [alāgh], ਅਲੰਘਨ [alāghy] *adj* impassable; difficult to cross.

ਅਲੰਬ [alāb] *Skt* ਅਲੰਬ *n* a support, stay, shelter. 2 a refuge.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [alāban], ਅਲੰਬਨੁ. [alābanu] *Skt* ਅਲੰਬਨ *n* stay, support. "hasat alābanu dehu prabhu."—*gau m 5*. 2 See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬੁਸਾ [alābūsa] See ਸਾਰਲੁਤ.

ਅਲੁਣ [alhar] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless. 2 ignorant. 3 inexperienced. 5 ਅਲਣ.

ਅੱਲ [all] *Skt* ਅਲਾਭੁ or ਅਲੁ *n* a longish variety of pumpkin; a gourd. 2 *A Jī* sub-caste. See ਆਲ. name of a dynasty.

ਅੱਲਾ [alla] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 *n* God. See ਅਲਾ.

ਅੱਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ [allaṣah], ਅੱਲਾਸ਼ਾਰ [allayar] a Pathan trader of horses in Delhi and Lahore. Bhai Paro Parmahans of Dalla village met him one day on the bank of Beas and impelled him to see Guru Amar Das. Not only did he turn a Sikh but also became extremely pious. The third Guru assigned him the duty of preaching Sikhism.

ਅਵ [av] *Skt* ਆ *vr* to protect (the word ਆ evolved from this root); to please; to go about; to be loved; to satisfy; to understand; to enter; to wish, to adopt. 2 *Skt* ਉਪ a prefix indicating determination, disrespect, dearth, fall, etc. See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ, ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਵਤਰਣ etc.

ਅਵਤਿਯਾ [avaiya], ਅਵਟੀਆ [avaia] *adj* who comes or arrives. "yadu bir ke dham avaiya."—*krrsan*

ਅਵਸ [avas] *Skt* ਅਵਸ *adj* helpless, powerless. 2 See ਅਵਸਨ. 3 अवस् *n* help, aid. 4 grace, kindness, beneficence.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [avastha] *Skt* ਅਵਸਥਾ *n* condition, state, circumstance. 2 age. 3 four conditions: wakefulness, dreaming, profound sleep and state of blessedness. 4 stages of age: childhood, youth and old age.

ਅਵਸਰ [avsar] *Skt* *n* a chance, an opportunity, occasion. 2 leisure, recess, respite. 3 rain. 4 a poetic embellishment describing timely execution of work as the right use of time.

Example:

jab lagu jara rogu nahi ara,
jab lagu kali grasi nahi kara,
jab lagu bikel bhai nahi bani,
bhai lehi re man! sarigpani,
ab na bhajai bhajai kab bhai?
ave itu, na bhajai ja. —*bher kabir*
kal karāta ab-hi kar, ab karta su itai,
pache kachu na hoiga jab airi ave kal.

—*s kabir*.

ਅਵਸਰਪਿਨੀ [avsar-pini] See ਚੁੰਡ ਸਰਪਿਨੀ.

ਅਵਸਾਨ [avsan] *Skt* *n* ਔਸਾਨ sense, wit, presence of mind. "avsan ke driveya ho."—*akal*. "satrun ke avsan gae chui."—*krrsan*. 2 *Skt* rest, repose. 3 limit, extent. 4 death. 5 end, conclusion. 6 evening, sunset.

ਅਵਸਾਰੀ [avsari] *adj* worthless. 2 unappreciated. "vanaspati rahi uar idar avsari."—*BG*. 3 *Skt* अपसरिन् which decreases, or comes to an end, come to end.

ਅਵਸੇਖ [avsekh] *Skt* ਅਵਸੇਖ *adj* remainder, balance. 2 *n* end, a conclusion.

ਅਵਸੇਚਨ [avsecan] *Skt* *n* watering, irrigating. 2 getting wet with sweat, perspiring profusely. 3 extracting blood from the body: phlebotomy.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [avastha] See ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਚਤੁਸ਼੍ਰਯ [avastha catuṣṭay] *n* four stages of life: childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. 2 See ਅਵਸਥਾ and ਚਾਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਤ੍ਰਯ [avastha tray] three states: waking, dreaming and deep dreamfree sleep.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦ੍ਵਯ [avastha dvay] two states, prosperity and poverty. 2 knowledge and ignorance. 3 pain and pleasure, etc.

ਅਵਸਥਿਤਿ [avasthiti] *Skt* *n* a halt, stop.

ਅਵਸਤ [avasy] *Skt* *part* surely, certainly; without doubt.

ਅਵਸਤਕ [avasyak] *adj* necessary. See ਅਵਸਤਕ.

ਅਵਸਤਕਤਾ [avasyakta] necessity. See ਅਵਸਤਕਤਾ.

ਅਵਹਾਰ [avhar] See ਅਵਿਹਾਰ.

ਅਵਹਿਤ [avhit] *Skt* *adj* alert, attentive.

ਅਵਹਿਤਿਯ [avahitth], ਅਵਹਿਤਾ [avahittha] *Skt* अवहित्या *n* poetic device of cleverly hiding, joy because of modesty and fear.

ਅਵਹੇਲਣ [avheran] *v* to see, look at, behold. 2 to insult. See ਅਵਿਹੇਲਨ. 3 See ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਵਹੇਲਨ [avhelen] *Skt* *n* an insult, a disrespect. 2 disobedience, contravention of order. "avhelen nahi tin ko kije."—*NP*

ਅਵਕਾਸ [avkas] *Skt* *n* a place, post. 2 the sky 3 a distance, space, gap. 4 leisure, respite.

ਅਵਕੀਰਣ [avkiran] *Skt* ਅਵਕੀਰਣ *adj* spread. 2 scattered. 3 extended. "nar avkiran jhikahā."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਖੇਦ [avkhaḍ], ਅਵਖੇਦੁ [avkhaḍu], ਅਵਖੇਦ [avkhaḍh], ਅਵਖੇਦੁ [avkhaḍhu] *Skt* औषध, *n* a medicine, drug. See ਅਵਿਖੇਦ. "hari hari namu avkhaḍu mukhipara."—*sor m* 5. "avkhaḍh sabhe kitran, nidak ka daru nahi."—*var gau I m* 5. "rog mithe hari avkhaḍhu lai."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਵਗਣ [avgan] See ਅਵਗਣ. "gunah vasi avgan nesi."—*asa chāt m I*. 2 *Skt* to insult.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [avganī] *adv* because of faults and foibles. "avganī muṭhe coṭa khaḥi."—*asa m* 3.

ਅਵਗਣਿਆਰਿ [əvgaṇiari] *adj* having demerits, sinful, vicious. "kamaṇi kami na avai khoṇi əvgaṇiari."—*sri ə m 1* 2 insulting, degrading. See ਅਵਗਣ 2.

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgat] *Skt adj* known. 2 fallen, apostate. 3 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *adj* unknown "vahguru jo əvgat he us di gatī śabad kar ləkhde hen."—*JSBM*. "əvgat hila sət guru kerī."—*GPS*. 4 indestructible. 5 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *invisible*, formless. 6 *n* Kamdev, god of love. 7 the Creator. 8 soul.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [əvgatī] *Skt n* intellect, understanding. 2 fall (as against rise) "teri gatī əvgatī nahī janīe."—*bə sət m 1*. 'Your rise and fall is beyond comprehension.' 3 low speed.

ਅਵਗਣਿ ਬਾਣਿ [əvgatī baṇi], ਅਵਗਣਿ ਬਾਨਿ [əvgatī bani] speech of the unspeaking One; God's unsaid utterance. 2 immortal word meditated upon with complete concentration. "əvgatī baṇi choṇi mritmāḍalī təu pache pachutāna."—*sri beṇi*.

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgan] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "əvgan kaṭi kie prabh apune."—*prabha m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *n* counting, reckoning. "īra piḡla sukhman bāde əvgan kət jahi?"—*gau kabir*. 'Where do they go (after death)?'

ਅਵਗਣਹਾਰਾ [əvganharā], ਅਵਗਣੀਆਰ [əvganiar], ਅਵਗਣੀਆਰਾ [əvganiara] *adj* having faults or demerits; vicious, sinful. "əvganuare pathar bhare."—*kan m 4*.

ਅਵਗਣਮ [əvgam] *Skt n* sure knowledge, factual information.

ਅਵਗਾਹਨ [əvgahan], ਅਵਗਾਹਨੁ [əvgahanu] *Skt n* a bath taken by dipping in water; an ablution by immersion. "bhātī bhātī bən bən əvgahe."—*majh m 5*. 2 churning. 3 an investigation, search. "səgəl dev hare əvgaṇi."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਵਗਿਆ [əvagiā] See ਅਵਗਣਾ. "jo jo kare avagiā jən ki hoī gēiā tət char."—*dhana m 5*.

ਅਵਗੁਣ [əvguṇ] opposite of virtue; a fault, vice. 2 a sin. 3 a crime.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿ [əvguṇi] because of demerit, due to vices

ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əvguṇiara], ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ [əvguṇiari] *adj* vicious, devoid of virtue, "əvguniari kāt visari."—*dhana chēt m 1*.

ਅਵਗੁਣੀ [əvguṇi] *adj* having faults; accused, criminal. 2 full of drawbacks. "əvguṇi bharpur he."—*oṣkar*. 3 with or because of demerits.

ਅਵਗੁਣੁ [əvguṇu] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "guṇu əvguṇu mera kichu na bicariā."—*vad chēt m 5*.

ਅਵਗੁਨ [əvgun], ਅਵਗੁਨੀ [əvguni] See ਅਵਗੁਣ and ਅਵਗੁਣੀ.

ਅਵਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ [əvguniara] *adj* having a flaw. "əvguniare manse bhalo na kəṇi he kor."—*s kabir*.

ਅਵਗੁਣਾ [əvagyā] *Skt* अवज्ञा *n* an insult. 2 a defeat, setback, reverse. 3 disobedience. 4 a literary figure of meaning, used for renouncing or denouncing even a good thing by mentioning some of its demerits. This is also known as tiraskar (lit. reproach).

Example:

kit hi kami na dhaulhar
jitu hari bisrae, ...
jalijau ehū bəḍpana
marā lapṭae, ..
eso rajū na kite kajr
jitu nahī triptae, ...
paṭ pətābarū birthiā jīh rəci lobhae.
—*suki m 5*.

va sone ko priye jāsō tuṭē kan.—*vrfd*

ਅਵਘਣ [əvghaṭ], ਅਵਘਟ [əvghat] *adj* a difficult way, rough path. "īk əvghaṭ ghaṭi ram ki."—*s kabir*. 2 difficult, inaccessible. "əvghaṭ gəlā bhiriā."—*maru m 4*. "əvghaṭ utar sərōvar mājən kare."—*BGK*. "əvghaṭ sərōvri nava."—*asa ə m 1*. 3 See ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ.

ਅਵਧਾਰ [avghat] *Skt n* an injury, a wound, concussion.

ਅਵਚਨੀਯ [avacniy] *Skt adj* unspeakable, unutterable, beyond words. 2 not fit to be spoken.

ਅਵਚਿੰਨ [avchīn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* separated, parted. 2 without an attribute; an adjective or epithet. 3 See ਅਵਚਿੰਨ and ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ.

ਅਵਚੇਦ [avched] *Skt* अवच्छेद *n* a secret, separation, a difference. 2 a division, partition. 3 an investigation, a scrutiny, critical research.

ਅਵਚੇਦਕ [avchedak] *Skt* अवच्छेदक *adj/who* divides, or separates. 2 who investigates.

ਅਵਚੇਦਯ [avchedy] *Skt* अवच्छेद्य *adj* differentiable.

ਅਵਚੰਨ [avchān] *Skt* अवच्छन्न *adj* covered. 2 spread.

ਅਵਧਾਰ [avjhar] See ਅਭਿਧਾਰ. 2 *adj* which does not drop or fall off, infallible.

ਅਵਧੇਰਾ [avjhera] *n* a dispute, controversy. 2 an enigma, a complication. "citr bacitr ihe avjhera."—*gāu kabir bavan*.

ਅਵਟ [avəṭ], ਅਵਟਣ [avəṭaṇ], ਅਵਟਨ [avəṭan], ਅਵਟਣ [avəṭṭaṇ] *v* to boil on constant low heat. "sām nirhi ki avəṭahō."—*krīṣṇan*. 2 to melt, mould. "kanak avəṭ sāce jenu dhara."—*dīp*. 3 *n* heat of fire. "sahe avəṭṭaṇ aḡg da."—*BG*.

ਅਵਣੇਸ਼ [avneṣ] *Skt* अवनीश *n* the master of the earth, a king. "avneṣ anin sudharhige."—*kalki*.

ਅਵਭ [avəṭ] See ਅਵਰਤ.

ਅਵਤਰ [avtar] *adj* without a son; childless. 2 *Skt* अवतरण *n* going across, crossing. 3 imitation. 4 a ladder. 5 birth; assumption of body.

ਅਵਤਰਕ [avtarak] *Skt* अवतरक *n* lack of estimation or guess. "kahā tarak avtarak."—*akal*.

ਅਵਤਰਣ [avtarāṇ], ਅਵਤਰਨਾ [avtarṇa] See ਅਵਤਰ 2 and 5.

ਅਵਤਰਿ [avtarī] *adv* having been born, having

taken birth. "avtarī aī kahā tum kina"—*suhi kabir*.

ਅਵਤਰਿਉ [avtarīu], ਅਵਤਰਉ [avtarīu] took birth, was born. "nanak kulī nīmālu avtarīu"—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਵਤਾ [avata] *adj* आवत caught in a vortex. 2 *S* अवत opposite, contrary, reverse. "phirhi avata loī."—*gāu var 2 m 5*. 3 wayward, crude. 4 headstrong.

ਅਵਤਾਰ [avtar] *Skt n* birth, especially human. "manukha avtar durlabh."—*asa ravdas*. 2 taking birth, being born. 3 descending. 4 birth of a god in bodily form. See ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ. "avtar na janhi ṣṭ, pamesar parbraham biṣṭ."—*ram m 5*. 5 a four line matrk metre, each line having 23 matras with two pauses at the 13th and subsequent 10th matra, the last two matras being laghu and guru. This metre is found in Dasam Granth where the writer has erroneously given it the title of a couplet by mistake as:

"asthan mukh le krīṣṇ iṭh, upar sor gae, dhar tabe brij lok sabh, god uṭharī lae."—*krīṣṇan*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀ [avtarī] who takes birth. 2 who descends. 3 in taking birth. "krīṣṇu sādā avtarī rudha."—*vad m 3*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀਸਵਤਾਰ [avtarīsavtar] *adj* अवतार-दीप्ति-अवतार chief incarnation. "avtarīsavtar dhara ke bhar utarāṇ."—*kalki*.

ਅਵਤੀਸ [avtīs] *Skt n* an ornament. 2 a crown. 3 a bridegroom. 4 a king. 5 a knoll on a high mountain. 6 a pinnacle of a temple.

ਅਵਦ [avad] See ਅਵਦਯ. 2 *adj* अवद्य which cannot be described.

ਅਵਦਾਰ [avdat] *Skt adj* white. 2 clean. 3 beautiful. 4 superb, grand. "bās-hī viprk tārī avdat."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਦਾਨ [avdan] *Skt n* a virtuous action, meritorious work. 2 good moral character

3 refutation, demolition.

ਅਵਦਰ [avady] *Skt* adj/criticised, condemnable.

2 sinful, mean, vile.

ਅਵਧ [avadh] *n* Koshal country. 2 a principal town of Koshal, Ayodhya. 3 See ਅਵਧਿ. "din din avadh ghajatu ha."—*sri kabir* 4 See ਅਵਧਰ.

ਅਵਧਾਨ [avdhan] *Skt* *n* concentration of mind, meditation. 2 attention, vigilance. 3 pregnancy, conception. "tāko patr margayo jab tāhr rahyo avdhan."—*caritr 15*.

ਅਵਧਿ [avadhri] *Skt* *n* boundary, border. 2 appointed time. 3 age. 4 time of death.

ਅਵਧਿਸ [avdhis] *n* ਅਵਧ-ਦੀਸ. king of Avadh, Dashrath. "avdhis gaj-hige."—*ramav*.

ਅਵਧੂਤ [avdhut] *Skt* *adj* made to tremble, exorcised. 2 destroyed. 3 *n* a person freed from vices through exorcism; a sadhu, saint. 4 a renouncer, a recluse, an ascetic. See ਅਵਿਧੂ.

ਅਵਧੂਤਾਨੀ [avdhutaru] a female saint, renouncer or recluse. They rub ashes on their bodies and wear robes of monks. The first female monk was Ganga Giri after whom the sect started. They are initiated only by nuns because monks cannot initiate them. The nuns do not have the right to sit in a line formed by the monks.

ਅਵਧੇਸ [avdhes], ਅਵਧੇਸਰ [avdhesar] king of Avadh, Dasharath. 2 Lord Ram Chander.

ਅਵਧਰ [avadhry] *Skt* *adj* not fit to be slaughtered. See ਅਥਧਰ.

ਅਵਨ [avən] *Skt* *n* protection, defence. 2 the act of pleasing some one.

ਅਵਨਤ [avnat] *Skt* *adj* bent, humble. 2 fallen, outcaste.

ਅਵਨਤਿ [avnati] *Skt* *n* humility, bowing. 2 fall, downfall, degeneration.

ਅਵਨਿ [avəni] *Skt* *n* the earth; land, ground, soil.

ਅਵਨਿ ਸੁਤਾ [avəni suta], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [avəni kumari], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੰਨਯਾ [avəni kanya] *n* born of

the earth, Sita. See ਸੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਨਿਪ [avnip], ਅਵਨਿਪਾਲ [avanipal], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ [əvniʃ], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ੁਰ [əvniʃvar], ਅਵਨੀਪ [əvnip], ਅਵਨੇਸ਼ [əvneʃ], ਅਵਨੰਬਰ [avnābar] *n* the master of the earth, its nourisher, God and husband; a king. "sunat ris-hi bhej avnip."—*GPS*. "kābar jyō jarkābar ki dhig tayō avnābar tir suhae."—*aj*.

ਅਵਮਾਨ [avman] *Skt* *n* a disregard, an insult.

ਅਵਯਵ [avyav] *Skt* *n* a limb. 2 a part, segment.

ਅਵਰ [avar] *Skt* *adj* not grand; low, mean 2 inferior. "vidhi sidhi avra sad."—*japu*. 3 close, contiguous. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਰ first. 5 last, previous. 6 second. "jhur marhi dohagni jini avri laga nehu."—*var mala m 2*. 7 who opposes; who contends.

ਅਵਰਣ [avarə] *Skt* ਅਵਰਣ. *n* a slander. 2 *adj* colourless. 3 outcaste. 4 beyond words and letters. 5 अवर्ण्य indescribable. 6 See ਅਵਰਣ.

ਅਵਰਤ [avrat] *Skt* *adj* devoid of love. 2 separate. 3 static. 4 See ਅਵਰਤ. 5 See ਅਵਿਰਤ.

ਅਵਰਤਾਏਥਹ [avarataethəh] *Skt* आवर्तयेथा: say again and again. "avarataethəh sudh achəṇəh."—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਵਰਦਾ [avarada] *n* age, life. "həri dhiaie sagal avarda."—*majh m 5*. "hau hau kerat bihar avarda."—*sorath m 5*. 2 See ਅਵਰਦ. 3 See ਅਵੁਰਦਾ.

ਅਵਰਨ [avran] See ਅਵਰਣ. 2 *adj* ਅਮਰ-ਨ, not immortal; mortal. "ki ihu man avran sada avinasi."—*malar m 3*. 'Is this conscience mortal, or ever indestructible?'

ਅਵਰਿ [avarī] *part* other, another. "avarī niraphal kama."—*suhi m 1*.

ਅਵਰੀਤ [avrit], ਅਵਰੀਤਾ [avrita] *adj* ਅ-ਵ੍ਰਿਤ. not covered; free from the defect of cover or screen; whose veil of ignorance is removed. "hau balihari sajna mīta avrita."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 contrary custom. 3 opposite motion, reverse routine.

ਅਵਰੁ [avaru] *part* and, other, another. "kahe prabhu avaru, avaru kichu kije."—*bīla a m 4*
 2 *pron* stranger, other than self. "avar updese apī nā kare."—*sukhmani* 3 See ਅਵਰ.

ਅਵਰੋਖਨ [avrekhan], ਅਵਰੋਖਨਾ [avrekhnā] *v* to engrave, carve, draw. 2 to write. 3 to see, watch. 4 to guess, estimate. "rajan mahī raja avrekha."—*raghu*.

ਅਵਰੋਢ [avrodh] *Skt n* a zig-zag gait. 2 an ironical statement; which conveys an oblique meaning.

ਅਵਰੋਹਣ [avrohan] *Skt n* a descent, fall. 2 going downward, descending.

ਅਵਰੋਹੀ [avrohi] *Skt* ਅਵਰੋਹਿਨ੍ *n* a musical tone in which tunes are set in descending pitch. 2 *adj* descending.

ਅਵਰੋਧ [avrodh] *Skt n* an obstacle, impediment 2 an encirclement, a siege.

ਅਵਰੋਗ [avrog] emperor Aurangzeb. See ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ. "avrog kur karyo bad bada."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਲ [aval] *A* اَوَّل *n* origin, beginning. 2 *adj* first, topmost, foremost.

ਅਵਲਾ [avla] See ਅਵਲਾ. 2 See ਅਵੱਲਾ.

ਅਵਲਿ [avali] *adv* in the beginning. "avali alah nur upaisa."—*prabh kabir*. 2 See ਅਵਲਿ.

ਅਵਲੀ [avli] *Skt* ਅਵਲਿ *n* a multitude, crowd, group. 2 line, row, file. "avli au hiran ki joti si."—*NP*.

ਅਵਲੋਹਨ [avlehan] *Skt n* lapping with tongue. 2 a thing to be lapped.

ਅਵਲੋਕਿਨ [avloin], ਅਵਲੋਕਨ [avlokan] *Skt* ਅਵਲੋਕਨ seeing, viewing. "kari kirpa prabhu nadari avlokan."—*asa m 5*. "avlokya braham bharatm sab chutkya."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 2 an inspection, a scrutiny.

ਅਵਲੰਬ [avlab] *Skt n* a support, prop, basis.

ਅਵਲੰਬਨ [avlaban] *v* to support, adopt.

ਅਵੱਲਾ [avalla] *adj* slanted. 2 irate.

ਅਵਾ [ava] *n* ਆਵਾ. a brick kiln. "det jare jese it ava pe."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਵਾਇਲ [avail] *A* اَوَّل *adj* plural of ਅਵੱਲ first,

initial. 2 old, ancient. 3 habits or ways of childhood. See ਆਵਾਇਲ.

ਅਵਾਈ [avai] *n* arrival. 2 vagrancy. 3 *adj* unfortunate. "manmukh ram nā jape avai."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 fruitless, in vain. "manmukh pace avai he."—*maru solhe m 1*. "chadd, avai karht ju bat."—*NP*

ਅਵਾਸ [avas] *adj* without clothes, naked. 2 *Skt* ਆਵਾਸ *n* a house, home, residence.

ਅਵਾਸਾ [avasa] See ਅਵਾਸ. 2 *adj* without clothes, naked.

ਅਵਾਸੀ [avasi] *n* a yawn; it is a sign of indolence and sleep. It is written in Mishkat that a sneeze comes with divine grace and a yawn with divine anger. One who does not cover his mouth with hand during a yawn is laughed at by Satan. In Sikhism there is no question of good or bad; a yawn is a natural activity of the body. See ਢੁਬਾਸੀ.

ਅਵਾਹਨ [avahan] *adj* without a carriage or conveyance. "kavan gupha jitu rahe avahan."—*siddh gosaḥ 1*. 'Where is the cave in which a soul settles after giving up the conveyance of life?' 2 See ਅਵਾਹਨ.

ਅਵਾਕ [avak] *adj* who does not speak; silent, mute, dumb.

ਅਵਾਚ [avac] *adj* silent. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਾਚ *adj* not worthy of being uttered. 2 not fit to speak to; low, mean.

ਅਵਾਚੀ [avaci] *Skt n* south direction. "kahū lakhyo hari avaci disa mahī, kahū pachah kosis nrayo."—*aka*. 'Some (Hindus) see you in the south and some (Muslims) bow their heads to the west (Kaaba)'. 2 a dumb person, mute. 3 a woman with a downcast face. 4 goddess Bhavani.

ਅਵਾਜ [avaj] See ਅਵਾਜ.

ਅਵਾਜਾਰ [avajar] See ਅਵਾਜਾਰ.

ਅਵਾਤਰ [avatar] *Skt* ਅਵਾਤਰ *adj* inner, interior, internal.

ਅਵਾਧ [avady] *Skt* adj unstopable. 2 without hindrance, unobstructed, unhindered
 ਅਵਾਨ [avan] *P* ਐਵਾਨ *n* a house, building. "luṭ line avanā."—*VN* 2 a Muslim caste living in an abundant number in Jehlum district and along the Indus river. 3 *Skt* dry fruit. 4 breathing, respiration.

ਅਵਾਧ [avay] *Skt* ਅਵਾਧਿਕ *adj* unstopable, irremovable.

ਅਵਾਰ [avar] *Pkt* *n* delay 2 *Skt* nearside bank; nearside. 3 ਅਵਾਧਿਕ which cannot be obstructed, unstopable. 4 This word has also been used in place of ਅੰਬਾਰ. "chāpran ke jāhī ude āvare."—*caritr* 93.

ਅਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ [avar par] near and far banks. 2 this and the next world. 3 *Skt* a sea having two coasts.

ਅਵਾਰਾ [avara] *adj* unrestrained, stray. 2 *P* , , , *adj* lazy, worthless. 3 ruined.

ਅਵਿ [avi] See ਅਵਿ.

ਅਵਿਅਕਤ [avikakṭ] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਤ *adj* without body, formless. 2 *n* God. 3 soul. 4 Kamdev, Cupid.

ਅਵਿਆਧਰ [aviāvar] *adj* or unable to conceive. 2 barren, sterile. "aviāvar na viāvai."—*BG*

ਅਵਿਹਿਤ [avihit] *Skt* *adj* arbitrary, unnatural, prohibited.

ਅਵਿਕਤ [avikat] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ unchanged, unadulterated; original, real. "avikatva abhāgā."—*gyan*.

ਅਵਿਕਲ [avikal] *Skt* *adj* unbewildered, calm, unflustered.

ਅਵਿਕਲਪ [avikalap] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਲਪ *adv* without doubt, surely, without a alternative. 2 definite.

ਅਵਿਖਾਦ [avikhaḍ] *Skt* ਅਵਿਖਾਦ. *adj* who is never demoralised; ever in high-spirits. 2 without lethargy. 3 without bafflement.

ਅਵਿਗ [avig] See ਅਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿਗ [avig] *adj* without a bend; straight. "navam avig ju sudha bese."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [avigat], ਅਵਿਗਤ [avigatu] *Skt* *adj*

which cannot be narrated. indescribable. 2 ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ indestructible, ever-existent. "tatū avigatu dhīāta."—*guy* a m / 3 See ਅਵਿਗਤ. 4 See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ. 5 See ਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [avigy] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* who does not possess full knowledge; ignorant.

ਅਵਿਗਤਾ [avigyāta] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤਾ *n* ignorance, naivety, simplicity.

ਅਵਿਘਟ [avighat] See ਅਵਿਘਟ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ [avical] See ਅਵਿਚਲ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ [avical nagar] See ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰ [avicar] See ਅਵਿਚਾਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ [avicari] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless.

ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ [avichin] *Skt* ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ *adj* not separate, continuous, unbreakable.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [avijat], ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [avijata] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "tumra jan jāti avijata harī jāpiu."—*basāt* m 4. 2 not well-known, unknown.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤੀ [avijatī] *n* a low-caste. 2 not casteless, well-born, of gentle blood.

ਅਵਿਤ [avit] *Pkt* *n* without a body; Kamdev, Cupid. "alāp sukh avit cācal."—*sahas* m 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* protected. 3 without money, poor, penniless.

ਅਵਿਦ [avid], ਅਵਿਦ [avid] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦ *adj* without knowledge, ignorant, foolish. 2 See ਅਵਿਦਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਾ [avida] *adj* who comes and stays. "ōg ōg me avida."—*gyan*.

ਅਵਿਦਾਤ [avidat] See ਅਵਿਦਾਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਆ [avidia] See ਅਵਿਦਿਆ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਤ [avidit] *adj* not revealed, not manifest; hidden.

ਅਵਿਦਤ [avidy] *Skt* *adj* uneducated, illiterate

ਅਵਿਦਤਾ [avidya] *Skt* *n* ignorance, foolishness. 2 state of human life which entangles the soul in ignorance.

ਅਵਿਧ [avidh] See ਅਵਿਧ.

ਅਵਿਧ [aviddh] *adj* not pierced.

ਅਵਿਨਾਯ [avinay] *Skt* *n* lack of decorum or good

behaviour, impertinence, crassness, obtuseness.
ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ [əvinasi] *adj* indestructible, immortal.
 "harigun sunahī əvinasi."—*suhi chēt m 5*.
 'Let us listen to the virtues of the imperishable
 god.' 2 *n* God, the Eternal. 3 Vishnu. "krudhke
 yuddh kīyo bahu cāḍī, nā eto kīyo mādhv
 sō əvinasi."—*cāḍī 1*.

ਅਵਿਨੈ [əvine] *See* ਅਵਿਨਾਸ

ਅਵਿਰਥਾ [əvirtha] *See* ਅਵਿਰਥਾ.

ਅਵਿਰਲ [əvirāl] *Skt adj* without interstice;
 dense, thick. 2 without a gap.

ਅਵਿਰੀਤਾ [əvirita] *See* ਅਵਰੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਿਲੋਕਿ [əvilok], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਿਨ** [əvilokin], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ**
 [əvilokan] *See* ਅਵਲੋਕਨ 1. "əvilokan punah
 punah kerau jən ka darsar."—*suhi m 5*. 2 *See*
 ਅਵਲੋਕਨ 2. "sastra bed puran əviloko."—*dev*
m 5.

ਅਵਿਲੰਬ [əvilāb] *Skt* ਅਵਿਲੰਬ *adv* without delay,
 soon, at once. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਲੰਬ *n* a basis, prop.
 "tere nam əvilāb bahut jən udhre"—*g5d*
namdev.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕ [əvivek] *See* ਅਵਿਵੇਕ.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ [əviveki] *See* ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ.

ਅਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əvicari] *adj* devoid of prudence,
 discriminate. "ham din murakh əvicari"
 —*malar m 3*.

ਅਵੇਸ [əves] *See* ਅਵੇਸ.

ਅਵੇਸਿਆ [əvesia] *Skt* ਅਵੇਸਿਤ. *adj* entered,
 settled. "səbəd əvesia."—*BG*

ਅਵੇਸ਼ਾ [əvesta] *See* ਉਸਤਾ.

ਅਵੇਹਾ [əveha] *adv* like this, of this kind, such.

ਅਵੇਰ [əver] *See* ਅਵੇਰ.

ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əver savor] *See* ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ.

ਅਵੇਦਿਕ [əvedik] *Skt adj* not provided in the
 Veds.

ਅਵੇਯਾ [əveya] *adj* (one) who comes, the arriving
 (one).

ਅਵੇਯਾ [əveyā] *See* ਅਵਯਯ.

ਅਵੇਯ [əvev] a limb, *See* ਅਵਯਯ 1. "sut əvev sabh
 dekhan lagi."—*NP*.

ਅਵੇਰਾ [əvera] *adj* crooked 2 perverse, devious.
 3 obstinate

ਅਵੇਜ [əvoj] *adj* ਅਵ-ਓਜ protector of force,
 conservator of strength or splendour.
 "əvojəsc."—*gyan*.

ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ [əvāntika], **ਅਵੰਤੀ** [əvānti] *Skt* ਅਵਨ੍ਤਿਕਾ a
 town on the bank of Avanti (Shipra) river in
 Gwalior state of central India. It is also named
 Vishala and Ujjain. It is counted among the
 seven Puris (cities) of the Hindus. "əjudhya
 gomti əvāntika kīdar himdhar hē."—*BGK*.
 2 where river Avanti (Shipra) flows, Malwa.

ਅਵਯਕਤ [əvyakt] *See* ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਵਯਯ [əvyay] *Skt adj* which does not
 deteriorate but remains unaffected. "suddh
 viapak əvyay sou."—*NP*. 2 *n* the Creator.
 3 in grammar, a word that does not change its
 form, like ਐਚ, ਫਿਰ, and ਆਦਿ. 4 a miser; a
 niggard, who does not spend money.

ਅਵਯਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əvyakrit] *Skt* ਅਵਯਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* not liable
 to change, in constant state. 2 hidden, not
 visible. 3 in Vedant, ignorance is the cause
 of the world. "jis əgyan vikhe ih khāḥ hē
 iis hi ko əvyakrit kahie."—*GPS* 4 according
 to Sankhy philosophy, material cause of the
 universe.

ਅਵਯਪਤਿ [əvyapatī] *Skt* ਅਵਯਪਿ *n* opposite of
 ਵਯਪਤੀ. 2 a defect of the symbol, when it is
 not applicable to the whole but only to a part.
 For example, when we define cow as a brown
 quadruped, this definition does not apply to
 a reddish brown, white or white-spotted cow

ਅਵ੍ਰਣ [əvraṇ] *Skt adj* without a wound or tumour,
 blameless. 2 spotless.

ਅਵਲ [əvval] *See* ਅਵਲ.

ਅਵ [əv] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy. "im əv
 hīdun ki jəb tuḥi."—*GPS*. 2 obstruction.
 3 interruption.

ਅਟਕ [əṛək] *See* ਅਟਕ.

ਅਤਰਲਾ [ərtala] *n* a place of shelter. "upbā lehu

arṭala lərbe.”—GPS.

ਅਰਦਲ [ərḍəl] *n* the job or post of an orderly, a group of peons, despatch riders. 2 attendance upon some officer as the “mē ap di ərḍəl vīcc hā.”

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ərḍali] an orderly. See ਅਰਦਲੀ.

ਅਰਨਾ [arna] *v* to get stuck, stay. 2 to fight. 3 to oppose. “gurmukh sīu mēnmukh ar.”—var majh m 2.

ਅਰਬ [arəb] *adj* obstinate, obdurate, stubborn.

ਅਰਬਾਈ [ərbaī] *n* obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਅਰਬੀਕ [ərbaḡ] See ਅਰਬ.

ਅਰਾ [əra] *suḥ* added to words, it indicates triviality; its form is only ra also. See ਰੂਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ, ਆਪਨਾ, ਸਿਖਾ, ਜਾਨੀਅਰਾ, etc.

ਅਰਿਆ [ariya] a vocative of endearment for a male addressee, its feminine equivalent being ਅਰੀਏ. 2 See ਅਰਨਾ.

ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [ərīrara] *adj* stubborn. 2 opposing. 3 belligerent.

ਅਰਿਲ [aril], ਅਰਿਲ [aril] a four-line matrik metre, each line having 16 matras and ending with an Sll arrangement.

Example:

“dōlet jhī tahi purakh apavan,
lagat kat-hi dharam ko davan,
arth-hi chad anarath batavet,
dharām karām cit ek nā lavet.”—kalki

2 In the second form of aril, each line has sixteen matras in lss combination.

Example:

guru nanak sikhya mēn dharo,
gurujan ki riti nā visaro,
kahī kar vak kadi nahi haro,
saty dharam jag me parcharo.

3 The third form of aril has 21 matras in each line with pauses at 11th matra in lsl combination and subsequent 10th matra in sls combination respectively. It is also called “cādrayen.”

Example:

“vidya se anurag, ren din kijiye,
nirjākti anusar, sabbhin sukh dijiye,
svarath ka vaṣ hoy, nā parhani karo,
prabhuta ar dhan man, ride me nā dharo.”

4 The fourth form of aril has 21 matras per line, each ending in sls combination with pauses at 11th and subsequent 10th matra, with the proviso that the fourth line begins with a vocative like ho! harhā! which are not counted among matras. This is also called “cobola.”

Example:

“sunc gūg jo yahi, su rasna pavai,
sune murh cit lat, caturta avai,
dukh darad bho nikat, nā tin nār ke rohe,
ho | jo yāki ik bar, copai ko kahe.”

—benti copai de st

ਅਰੀ [ari] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy.

ਅਰੀਅਲ [əriyal] *adj* stubborn, obstinate.

ਅਰੀਏ [arie] a vocative for female addressee showing familiarity.

ਅਰੂਹਾ [aruha] a four-line varṇik metre, also called sāyukta with each line organised as lls, lsl, lsl, s.

Example:

“saj sen bhart cale taha,
raṇ bal bir māde jahā,
bahu bhāt bir sāgharhī,
sar ogh progh praharhī.”—ramav.

ਅਰੋਕਣ [ərokan] *n* a support, stay, an obstacle.

ਅਰੰਗ [arāḡ] *adj* obstinate, stubborn. 2 entangled in limbs. “ki arāḡesc.”—gyan. 3 curved. 4 contentious.

ਅ [a] *Skṛ* part from all sides. “a samudr lā phiri duhai.”—drlip. 2 to, upto, unto. 3 *prep* which preceding a verb denotes profusion as in ਆਕੰਪਨ, ਆਗਮਨ, ਆਨੰਦਨ, ਆਰੋਹਣ, etc. 4 in Punjabi, it replaces terminal ‘h’ of Persian words as in ਪਰਦਾ for ਪਰਦਹ.

ਅੰ [ā] *Skṛ* part expressing wonder. 2 yes. 3 P

ਉਹ *pron* he, she, that. "na ri jak dasat ā kase."—*var majh m 1*. 'No one (but God) controls the wherewithal of living creatures.' 4 time, occasion. 5 a moment, an instant.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉਣਾ. "au sāt mit piare."—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* आयु *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਉਖਾ [aukha] *Skt* आयुष्य *n* age, life-span.

ਆਉਂਦੀ [auḍhī] See ਆਉਂਦੀ.

ਆਉਣਾ [aupā] *Skt* आगमन *advent*.

ਆਉ ਬੈਠ [au bēṭh], ਆਉ ਭਰਤ [au bəṭat] *n* welcome, reception. "au bēṭh adar sēb thai."—*sor m 5*.

ਆਉਲ [aul] *Skt* ਉਲ *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 See ਆਲ.

ਆਉਲਾ [aula] *Skt* आमलक *n* a kind of myrobalan tree and its fruit; (*L* Emblic myrobalan). It is sour in taste and is used in pickles and preserves; its effect is cold and dry and is constipative; it cures diseases of stomach and liver, and strengthens muscles of heart, eyes and brain; it stops nosebleeding. It is a component of triphala (lit. three fruits), the other two being chebidic myrobalan and the Bellerie myrobalan. It is good for inflammation of gall bladder and gonorrhoea.

ਆਉਲੀ [auli] *n* fate, predestination, destiny. 2 *Skt* आमलकी a kind of small-sized myrobalan; forest myrobalan.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉ. 2 will come. 3 some one to come, the awaited one.

ਆਓਗ [a-ōg] See ਆ and ਔਗ.

ਆਇ [ai] *n* age. 2 *adv* having come. "ai milu gursikh, ai miku."—*ti āg m 4*. 3 one coming, arriving, that is, taking birth. "ai nā jai thir sada."—*eri a m 5*. 4 See ਆਏ.

ਆਇਉ [aiu] came, arrived. 2 *Skt* आय *n* profit. "jedev aiu tas saphuṭā."—*guj*. 'evidently gains from him.'

ਆਇਅਤਾ [aizā] *adj* one arrived. "gharī aizā sājna."—*suhi chēt m 1*.

ਆਇਆ [aia] *adj* arrived, came. 2 was born, took birth. 3 *n* birth. "aia tin ka saphalubhā he ikmanī jini dhāia."—*vād alahani m 1*.

ਆਇਸ [ais] *Skt* आस *adj* of iron or steel. 2 *n* an armour, a helmet. 3 steel. "ais pati pitni."—*sanama*. 'king of armour, Indar, and the earth of his father Kashyap.' 4 *Skt* आस *n* command.

ਆਇਲੁ [aisu] order. See ਆਇਸ 4.

ਆਇਤ [ait] *Skt* आदित्य *n* the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 See ਆਯਤ.

ਆਇਤਨ [aitan] See ਆਯਤਨ.

ਆਇੰਦਾ [aida] *P*, آید future.

ਆਇਧ [aidh] See ਆਧੁਧ.

ਆਇਬੋ [aibo] *v* to come. "na kachu arbo na kachu jaibo."—*dhāna pipa*. 2 to take birth.

ਆਇਕਾ [aika] See ਆਇਕਾ. 2 *n* the letter ਅ. "aie api kare jini choḍi."—*ase pati m 1*.

ਆਇਕਿਆ [aikaia] *adv* on arrival, after those who came. "je me hoda varā mīta aikā."—*s farid*.

ਆਈ [ai] *n* death. "ai nā metān ko samrath."—*ośkar*. 2 age, life-span. 3 aymata, goddess Durga; a temple of a goddess of this name at Baibhilara in Rajputana is famous. See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 4 wealth or illusion. "ai puta ihu jəgu sara."—*bila thiti m 1*. 5 past tense of ਆਉਣ. 6 future tense ਆਉਣ. "ihu vāla kat ai."—*gūv kabir*. 7 *S* mother. 8 a calamity. 9 *Dg* a rope for tying an elephant.

ਆਈਨ [ain] *P* آئین *n* management, administration, government. 2 law, rules.

ਆਈਨਾ [aina] *P* آئین *n* a mirror In ancient times a well-rubbed piece of iron (ahan) was used for this purpose, hence this name.

ਆਈਪੁਤਾ [aiputa] See ਆਈ and ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 2 creation of the material world, maya. "aiputa ihu jəgu sara."—*bila thiti m 1*.

ਆਈਪੰਥ [aipāth] a radical wing of shakits, The worshippers of Shiv and power, opposed to

dakṣiṇ maraḡ. See ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ and ਵਾਮਨਾਰਧ. See ਆਈ 3 2 one of the twelve sects of yogis which is more liberal in its dealings with other sects.

ਆਈਪੰਥੀ [aipāthi] a worshipper of mother Ay (iron, weapon, fire). 2 Gorakhpānṭh yogis who are worshippers of shakti (power) 3 See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ 2. "aipāthi sagal jāmāti."—japu. 'befriending all is to be an ai pāthi.'

ਆਸ [as] Skt आस *vr* to sit; to be present; to be; to forsake. 2 Skt आशा *n* hope, expectation, desire, longing. "as anit traḡ-hu tarṣḡ."—sukhmani. 3 direction, side. "tat khel jīh as."—NP. 4 Skt आसज. mouth. "nemo as ase nemo bak bāke."—japu. 5 a face. 6 Skt आस, food, meals. 7 Skt आस, ash. See E ash. 8 a seat. 9 a bow. 10 soon, quickly. "kalu ko bula rax lin tab as he."—NP. See आसपिंडी. 11 P آس a millstone. See आसमान. 12 P آس an essence extracted by boiling some object, as the essence of barley.

ਆਸ ਆਸੇ [as ase] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸਕ [asak] آسك Skt आसक *adj* who loves. "nanak asak kākhiē sad-hi rāhe samāi."—var asa *m* 2. 2 Skt an eater, a guzzler. See ਆਸ 6.

ਆਸਕਤ [askat] Skt आसक. *adj* who loves, rapt, engrossed. "bikhe ras sru askat mure."—kan *m* 5. 2 Skt आसक *powerful, mighty.*

ਆਸਕਾਰ [aṣkar] P آسك *adj* apparent, manifest, obvious; its pronunciation as ਆਸਕਾਰਾ is also correct.

ਆਸਕੀ [aski] P آسك *n* love, state of being in love. "eh kinehi aski duje lage jāi."—var asa *m* 2.

ਆਸਕੁ [asaku] See ਆਸਕ.

ਆਸਕੇ [aṣke] *part* bravo! well done! S ਆਸਕੀਨ.

ਆਸ ਕੋਰ [as kor] queen of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala. She carried on the administration during the reign of her husband and during the minority of her son Maharaja Karam

Singh She was very religious, brave and judicious by nature.

ਆਸਚਰਯ [aṣcaray] See ਅਸਚਰਜ and ਅਚਰਜ.

ਆਸਣ [asaṇ] Skt आसन *n* a place, state, seat; an act of sitting 2 a cloth spread to sit upon. 3 third stage of yog during which the practitioner assumes his sitting posture In yog shastar 84 postures have been taken from various movements of animals, birds and positionings of some other objects. Four of them are considered paramount. They are:

(a) siddhasaṇ: keeping left heel under the rectum and right heel under the phallus.

(b) padmasaṇ: placing of left foot on the right thigh and the right foot on the left thigh and catching with the right hand extended from behind the back, the big toe of the right foot and catching the big toe of the left foot with the left hand and keeping the chin away from the chest, by a width of four fingers to concentrate the gaze on the tip of one's nose.

(c) sṛhasaṇ: sitting with ankles placed tightly under the rectum and the phallus, and placing both hands on the knees fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose.

(d) bhādrasaṇ: catching the big toes while keeping the posture of padmasaṇ. "jog siddh asaṇ caurasih ebhi karri karri rāhīa."—sora *m* 5. 4 Skt आसज. jaw.

ਆਸਤ [asat] See ਅਸਿ. 2 ਆਸਿਕ. *adj* a believer in God and in the other world. 3 *n* west. "ode nāhī asat."—maru solhe *m* 1. 4 a weapon, a missile. "asat dhare nīhare."—gyan.

ਆਸਤਕ [astak] See ਅਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਤਰ [astar], ਆਸਤਰਣ [astaraṇ], ਆਸਤਰਨ [asataraṇ] आस्तर-आस्तरण *n* a bedstead; a bed for a newly married couple. "astaraṇ ber bisad visala"—GPS. 2 a warm covering for an elephant.

ਆਸਤਾ [astā] P آستا *n* a place. 2 a door. 3 a

hermitage.

ਆਸਤਿ [asəti] See **ਅਸਿ** 2 short form of **ਆਸਿਕ**.
3 **ਅਸਿ** existence. See **ਨਾਸਿ**.

ਆਸਤਿਕ [astik] *Skt* **आस्तिक** *adj* who believes in the existence of the Creator and of the other world; a theist.

ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astikta], **ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ** [astiky] *n* theism; firm belief in the Creator and in the hereafter, Theist.

ਆਸਤੀਕ [astuk] *Skt* **आस्तीक** a sage who was the son of sage Jaratkar and Mansa, sister of Vasuki, cobra. During a śarapmedh (killing of snakes) ritual, he saved the tribe of his mother, the Takshak and Anant snakes. "aryo astikā mahā vipr siddhā."—janmejāy. See **ਜਨਮੇਯਾ**.

ਆਸਤੀਨ [astin] *P* **آستین** *n* the sleeve of a shirt, coat.

ਆਸਣੇ [aste] See **ਆਹਿਸਣਾ**.

ਆਸਥਾਈ [asthai] See **ਅਸਥਾਈ** 4 – 5.

ਆਸਨ [asan] See **ਅਸਟ**. "nivli karam asan cauraśh in mahi sāti nā ave jiu."—*maḥ m* 5. 2 a saddle. "asan ae bag gahri bālvāḍ vīsesa."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* **आसन** thunderbolt of Indar, lightning. 4 Indar. 5 one who serves meals.

ਆਸਨਕੁੰਨ [asenakūn] *adj* who sits in perfect mental tranquillity. "asenakūn anbhikāt rāḡ."—*datt*

ਆਸਨਾ [asna] *Skt* *n* state, stage, situation. 2 See **ਅਸਨਾਇ**.

ਆਸਨਾਈ [asnai] See **ਅਸਨਾਈ**.

ਆਸਨਿ [asani] on or in a seat. "pria ar base grīh asani."—*māla m* 5.

ਆਸਨਿਵਾਸ [asnivas] *adj* home of all hopes; whom people trust for the fulfilment of their hopes. See **ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ**.

ਆਸਨੀ [asni] *n* lust, hope. "prabhu purān asni mere māna."—*asa m* 5 2 See **ਆਸੀਨ**. 3 See **ਆਸੰਨ**.

ਆਸਪਦ [aspad] *Skt* **आस्पद** *n* a place, spot. 2 a position, rank. 3 reputation, honour. 4 work,

function.

ਆਸਪਾਸ [aspas] near about, around, in the vicinity. "as pas ghan tursi ka birva."—*gau kabir*.

ਆਸ ਪਿਆਸ [as prias] *n* strong hope, intense desire.

ਆਸਪੁਰਣਾ [aspurna], **ਆਸਪੁਰਨਾ** [aspurna] *n* caste goddess of Chauhan Rajputs who believe her to be the fulfiller for all desires. 2 service of the spiritual guide. 3 spiritual knowledge of self.

ਆਸਫੁਲ ਚੋਲਾ [asphul dola] See **ਅਸਦ ਖਾਨ**.

ਆਸਮਾਨ [asman] See **ਅਸਮਾਨ**.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ [asman xan] son-in-law of Painsde Khan who stole Baba Gurditta's hawk, and together with Painsde Khan fought against Guru Hargobind at Kartarpur in Sammat 1691. He was killed by Baba Gurditta in this battle.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਚਰ [asman car] *n* a rambler of the sky, bird. 2 an arrow.—*sanama*.

ਆਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [asmudr] *adv* up to the sea. "asmudr b phiri duhai."—*GPS*.

ਆਸਮੰਤ [asmāt] *Skt* **आ-समंत** *adv* on all sides, all around. 2 with full ceremony, very properly.

ਆਸਯ [aśay] *n* an aim, object, intention. 2 a longing, wish.

ਆਸਰ [asar] *Skt* **आश्रय** *n* a prop, basis, stay. 2 an asylum, a resort, refuge. "jīh asar ra bhavjāl tarna."—*bavan*. "īh asar purān bhae kam."—*gau m* 5.

ਆਸਰਮ [asram] See **ਅਸੁਮ**.

ਆਸਰਾ [asra] See **ਆਸਰ**.

ਆਸਵ [asav] *Skt* *n* life breath. 2 a type of wine not extracted through distillation but prepared by fermentation, like somras and toddy.

ਆਸਤੀ [aspi] *n* a hope, desire, an expectation. "nanak aspi nibahi."—*var jet*.

ਆਸਾ [asa] *Skt* **आशा** *n* a desire to have, hope. "asa karta jagu mua."—*var guj 1 m* 3. 2 a

direction, side. "tum nahī avo tēb it asa."—NP. "magen mane mahī citvau asa nenhu tar tuhari."—keda m 5.

3 a musical measure in its own right, sung in the early morning. Guru Angad Dev started the daily routine of singing Asa di Var in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Arjan Dev added to it twenty four stanzas composed by the fourth Guru, one stanza to each balladic measure. Now it is daily sung in the gurdwaras. "gāz rēbabi asa var."—GPS.

In Sikh way of life, Asa is also sung in the course of evening prayer. In this measure, all notes are pure.¹ gādhār measure may be added to Asa in descending but not in ascending tone. The descending tone of Asa comprises sa, re, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa, and ascending tone has re, sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa, in that order.²

Among the Rags in Guru Granth Sahib Asa is the fourth in order.³ 4 aim, intention, purport. See ਅਸਾਹਿ. "tā babe us da asa jāṛa."—JSBB. 5 A ۞ a club, heavy stick. "asa haṭh kitab kacch."—BG "mansa mari nivarīhu asa."—maru solhe m 5. 'Killing or eradicating of desire is hope.'⁴

ਅਸਾਹਿ [asah] Skt असाह n an object, a purport, meaning. "puran asah."—brla m 5.

ਅਸਾਹਿਸ [asahis] See ਅਸਾਹਿਸ.

ਅਸਾਹਿਤੀ [asahitī] adj hopeful, expectant. 2 A ۞ adj grieving (woman). "asahit as kī as puraie."—phunhe m 5. 'Fulfil the hope of the sorrowful'.

¹For various notes See ਸੂਰ and ਟਟ.

²In view of differences in different places, singers join Asa with rishabh and dhaivat soft also.

³Many writers have considered Asa as a subordinate sub-measure of Megh and the time of its rendition as sunrise.

⁴Muslim hermits also, like monks of Dandi sect, consider holding a club as their denominational sign

ਅਸਾਹੀ [asahī] n hope, expectation. "man mahī citvau esi asahī."—asa m 5.

ਅਸਾਹਿ [asahī] See ਅਸਾਹਿ. 2 See P ۞ ۞. 3 to praise. 4 to raise, lift.

ਅਸਾਹਿ [asahī] Skt असाह n an assurance, a consolation. 2 support, succour. "sidh sadhak asahī."—savaye m 3 ke. "chīa darsan asahī."—savaye m 3 ke.

ਅਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [asa sīgh] a clerk of Guru Gobind Singh. Once, in order to help a poor Sikh, he sent a demand draft for Rs 500 to another Sikh. That Sikh made the payment. When the demand draft was presented to the Guru, he enquired why it was sent without his order. Asa Singh got frightened and fled during the night, and sent the following couplet to the Guru:

"mukh kara mero karē karat nē parupkar,
tis ko mē phīr karōgi pālā is dārbar."

This meant that the offence was of the clerk's pen which now says, 'if my face was not blackened for a good deed for another's good, then I would have in turn blackened the face of the clerk'. The Guru was pleased at Asa Singh's note and he called the latter back and reinstated him in the same job.

ਅਸਾਸੀ [asase] See ਅਸਾਸਨ.

ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var] written at the end of Asa measure in Guru Granth Sahib, it is a composition in saloks and balladic stanzas, by Guru Nanak Dev, though it also includes a few saloks of Guru Angad Dev. Since olden times it is sung early in the morning. Guru Arjan Dev also included in it 24 stanzas of Guru Ram Das to correspond to each balladic stanza, and taught the Sikhs to sing them. See ਚਾਰ ਚੋਕੀਆਂ. "paryo bhog jāb asavar."—GPS.

ਅਸਾਧ [asadh], ਅਸਾਧਿਓ [asadhiyo] incurable. See ਅਸਾਧ. "dirāgh rog māra asadhiyo."—gāu thrit m 5

ਅਸਾਨ [asan] *P* آسان *adj* easy.

ਅਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ [asa nivas] See ਅਸ ਨਿਵਾਸ. "guru amardas asa nivas."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਸਾਬੰਧ [asabādh], ਅਸਾਬੰਧੂ [asabādhū] *adj* tied down because of hope; hopeful, expectant.

ਅਸਾਮ [asam] a country north east of Bengal and south of the Himalayas, mostly covered with forests, mines, rivers and streams. It was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. It was also known as Kamrup in the past.

ਅਸਾ ਮਨਸਾ [asa mēsa] hope and desire to acquire things. "asa mēsa dou binasat."—*asa m 1*.

ਅਸਾਯਸ਼ [asayaṣ] *P* آسایش *n* comfort; a happy state; this word is derived from the root ਅਸੁਚਨ.

ਅਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt n* a severe downpour or shower; rain. 2 *Dg* clouds. 3 *A* آسار plural of ਅਸਰ, signs, indicators. 4 a trait. 5 breadth, width.

ਅਸਾਵਰੀ [asavri] This is a complete¹ musical measure, one of the ten arrangements of musical notes or modulations of Indian music. It is sung for three hours of the day from the sunrise onward. It has three soft notes of gādhār, dhēvat and nīṣad, the remaining being pure (See ਸਰਰ and ਰਾਟ) In asavari, dhēvat is basic but gādhār is only supporting, the remaining ones are all basic notes. During the ascent nīṣad and gādhār are not used but all notes are applicable during the descent; five notes sa, re, ma, pa and dha figure in the ascent but seven notes sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga and re are used in the descent. Owing to the difference of place and opinion among most musicologists, many have accepted asavari singing in bhrav and bhervi measures. In Guru Granth Sahib, asavri has been combined with aṣa measure also.

¹Arohi has five and Ayrohi seven tunes.

ਅਸਾ ਵਾਰ [asa var] See ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

ਅਸਾਵੰਤ [asavānt] *Skt* आशावत् *adj* hopeful, desirous.

ਅਸਾਵੰਤੀ [asavānti] See ਅਸਾਵੰਤ. "asavānti as gusai, puric."—*var jet*

ਅਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt* आसार *n* the month of Harh. See ਅਖਾਰ "asaṣ suhāda tisu lage jisu manī haricārāṇ nivasu."—*majh baramaha*.

ਅਸਾਰਾ [asara] See ਅਸਾਰ.

ਅਸਾਰਿ [asari] during the month of Harh.

ਅਸਾਰੂ [asaru] See ਅਖਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ.

ਅਸਿਖ [asikh], ਅਸਿਖਾ [asikha] *Skt* आसिख *n* a blessing, benediction.

ਅਸੀ [asi] آسي *adj* who sins, or is an evil doer, or a criminal.

ਅਸੀਸ [asis] See ਅਸਿਖ. "puta, mata ki asis."—*guy m 5*.

ਅਸੀਨ [asin] *Skt* adj sitting, seated. "sagāl manorath puran asina."—*bila m 5*. 2 situated.

ਅਸੀਨਾ [asina] See ਅਸੀਨ.

ਅਸੀਰ [asir] *Skt* आसिस् a blessing. 2 See ਅਸੀਰ.

ਅਸੀਰਚਨ [asirvacan], ਅਸੀਰਵਾਦ [asirvad] *Skt n* a blessing, benediction. See ਅਸਿਖ.

ਅਸੁ [asu] *Skt* आसु *adv* at once, promptly. "asu hi nichan ic asī sri harī."—*krīsan 2* See ਅਸੁ.

ਅਸੁ [āsu] *n* a tear, tears.

ਅਸੁਗ [asug] *adj* quick-footed. 2 *n* wind. 3 an arrow. 4 light.

ਅਸੁਤੋਖ [asutokh] *Skt* आसुतोख *adj* easy to please. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 3 Shiv according to the Purans.

ਅਸੁਤਰ [asutrah] *P* آسوتر *adj* upset, perplexed. Its root is ਅਸੁਤਨ.

ਅਸੁਤਨ [asutān] *P* آسوتن *v* to be distraught, bewildered or deeply agitated.

ਅਸੁਰ [asur], ਅਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *adj* concerning a demon, of a demon. 2 *n* an ogress, a giantess. "suri asuri kīnri rih rahit purnarī."—*cārītr 2*. 3 See ਅਸੁਰੀ 2.

ਅਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਤਿ [asuri sāpatī], ਅਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਦਾ [asuri sāpada] *Skt* आसुरी सम्पत् *n* wealth or glory earned

through demonic means. 2 excess of foul actions like lust, anger, etc.

ਆਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] king of demons. See ਅਸੁਰੇਸ. "asures kopa hākarī."—cāḍī 2.

ਆਸੁ [asu] soon, quickly. See ਆਸੁ 1. "gaman tayar bhae kayō asu."—NP.

ਆਸੁ [āsu] *n* tears.

ਆਸੁਣੀ [asunī] *n* hope, desire, wish. "vair asunī bānī."—s forid. 'having tied the luggage of countless hopes'. 2 *adjan* unrealizable hope.

ਆਸੁਦਨ [asudən] *P* آسودن *v* to be comfortable, be prosperous.

ਆਸੁਦਾ [asuda] *P* آسودا *adj* in comfort, prosperous. 2 happy. 3 living in comfort. "gaj baji asude karkī."—GPS.

ਆਸੇਬ [aseb] *P* آسب *n* a distress, suffering. 2 a shock, trauma, blow. 3 the shadow of an evil spirit; its entry in the body or the mind.

ਆਸੈ [ase] See ਆਸਯ.

ਆਸੋਕ [asok] See ਅਸੋਕ. 2 ਆ (from all sides), ਸੋਕ (grief); excessive sadness.

ਆਸੋਨ [ason] an unlucky omen. See ਸੋਨ.

ਆਸੋਕਾ [asōka] *Skt* आसक *n* a doubt, worry, suspicion. 2 fear, dread.

ਆਸੋਜਨ [asōjan] *Skt* आसजन *n* binding and connecting. 2 hanging, suspending. See ਸੋਜ and ਸੋਜਨ.

ਆਸੋਨ [asōn] *Skt* आसन *adj* sitting near. 2 *adv* near, close by.

ਆਸੋਭਯੁ [asōbhau] *adj* who has not been born, birthless. "asōbhau udvrau."—savrye m 5 ke 'The birthless has appeared.' 2 See ਅਸੋਭਯੁ.

ਆਸੁਰਯ [asuray] See ਅਚਰਯ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਕ [astrik], ਆਸ੍ਰਿਕਤਾ [astrikta] See ਆਸਤਿਕ and ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਕ [astik] See ਆਸਤੀਕ.

ਆਸ੍ਰ [asy] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮ [asram] *Skt* आश्रम *n* a place to live, residence. "caran kamal guru asram dia."—bīla m 5. 2 four stages of life according to

Hinduism: brahmcharay, grihasth, vanprasth and sanyas "car varan car asram hāhī, jo hāhī dhiave so pardhanu."—gūḍ m 4. See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ੍ਰਮ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮਾਣੀ [asrmai] See ਆਸ੍ਰਾ. "kamal bigse madhu asrmai."—sri m 5 'Lotus blooms and honey drips.'

ਆਸ੍ਰਮੀ [asrami] *adj* who lives in a hermitage. 2 who lives through the four-stages of life.

ਆਸ੍ਰਯ [asray] See ਆਸਰ. "tāt asrayō nanak."—sahas m 5.

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਵ [asrav] *Skt* *n* flow, current. 2 *n* a dripping, falling in drops.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਭ [asrich], ਆਸ੍ਰਿਤ [asrit] *Skt* आश्रिਭ *adj* staying on support, dependent. 2 *n* a servant, an attendant.

ਆਸ੍ਰੈ [asre] ਆਸ੍ਰਯ. See ਆਸਰ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਸਨ [asvasan] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. "asvasan yut sikh ucar."—GPS.

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਦ [asvad], ਆਸ੍ਰਾਦਨ [asvaden] *n* savour, taste. 2 tasting, sucking, relishing.

ਆਹ [ah] *v* is. "jin kau dhuri likhia ah."—gaur var 1 m 4. 2 *n* a desire, an inclination, wish. "jogi jeh sidh hārī aha."—gaur m 5. 3 *part* a word indicating grief and surprise, ah. 4 *pron* this, that.

ਆਹਟ [ahət] *Pkt* a noise caused by someone's arrival, sound of footsteps. 2 a battlefield. "aṭh pahīr ahət bikhē juddh bhayō bīkrar."—carrīr 97.

ਆਹਣ [ahan] *n* locust. See ਆਹਨ 1.

ਆਹਤ [ahət] *adj* injured, wounded, beaten up. See ਅਨਾਹਤ.

ਆਹਨ [ahan] See ਆਹਣ. "ahan manīd brīd ae dāl."—GPS. 2 *P* آهن *n* iron, steel. 3 a sword.

ਆਹਨਕਰ [ahangar] *n* an ironsmith, blacksmith.

ਆਹਨੀ [ahni] *adj* made of iron. See ਆਹਨ

ਆਹਮ [aham] See ਅਹਮ. 2 See ਆਹਮ.

ਆਹਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ [ahmo samṇe] See ਆਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ. "ae ahmo samṇe bher pia karara"—jōgnama.

3 asthma. 4 *Skt* a summoner. 5 the summoned.
ਆਹੁ ਖੁਤਨ [ahu xutan] deer of Khutan (in China) See ਖੁਤਨ.

ਆਹੁਤ [ahut] *Skt* adj was called, was summoned; sent for. "gayo beg kahu ahuta."
—NP.

ਆਹੇ [ahe] See ਆਹ, ਆਹਾ and ਆਹਿ. "he hosi ahe."—maru m 5. 'is, shall be and was.' "nanak saraṇī ahe."—asa m 5.

ਆਹਿ [ahe] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. "jogi jati sidh harr ahe."—gau m 5. 'Jogis desire to realise God'.

ਆਹੋ [aho] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਾ. "tū aho kerhe kām."—s farid. 2 part yes; that is right. 3 or, else. 4 otherwise.

ਆਹਿਭ [ahāg] *P* آه ن a desire. 2 a resolve, an aim. 3 time, occasion. 4 a prelude to singing.

ਆਹੁਨ [ahvan] *Skt* n a call, summon, invitation. 2 an invitation letter. 3 a name. 4 an edict.

ਆਕ [ak] n ਅਕੈ a wild plant, calotropis procine. "dhan joban ak ki chāṭa."—dhana chāt m 1.

2 *P* آ ن a trouble, a conflict. 3 a vice, fault, demerit. 4 *A* آ ن adj disloyal. 5 disobedient.

ਆਕ [āk] See ਅਕ. 2 *S* a weight; $\frac{1}{16}$ of a seer, a Chhatank. 3 an anna, a coin, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee.

ਆਕਸ [ākas] *P* آكس pron that person, that man.

ਆਕਟਰਲੋਨੀ [akṭarlonī] Sir David Ochterloney, son of a noble American. He came to India and made himself prominent with his bravery and prudence. He was a general in the Bengal army. In October 1804 AD, he allied himself with general Lake and drove out Jaswant Rao Holkar from Delhi. The British appointed him to oversee British-Sikh relations, and on several occasions he entered into correspondence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812, he was Maharaja's guest at Lahore. He died at Meerut on 15 July 1825 at the age of 68 years.

ਆਕਥ [akath] See ਅਕਥ. "nanak akath ki katha

sunae."—maru m 1.

ਆਕੁਬਤ [akbat] *A* آکوت n the next world, the hereafter. 2 the end, finis. See ਅਕਬ.

ਆਕਰ [akar] See ਆਕਰ 2 *Skt* n a mine 3 treasure. 4 a store, stock. 5 a caste, class. 6 adj good, superior. 7 more, excessive.

ਆਕਰਖ [akarakh] *Skt* ਆਕਰ n a sense organ. 2 a test, touchstone. 3 a magnet. 4 attraction "jeb akarakh karat ho kab-hū, tum me milat dehdhar sabh-hū."—copai. "ciṭi sas akarakhte."—sahas m 5 "jaha trikha man tujhu akarakhe."—sukhmani.

ਆਕਰਖਣ [akarkhan] *Skt* ਆਕਰ n attraction, pull. 2 act of ploughing.

ਆਕਲ [akal] *Skt* ਆਕਲ adj perplexed, confounded. "hau akal bikal bhai bin dekhe."—bīla a m

4. 2 *A* آکل adj wise, intelligent. "kī akal alame."—japu. 3 a carpenter Sikh of village Vadeghar who was the maternal grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand. "akal kahē tahi ko namu, man me gurumat ko vīramu."—GPS. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 4 a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur.

ਆਕਲ [ākal] *Dg* n a branded and cauterized bull set free, a stud bull.

ਆਕਾ [aka] n pride, arrogance. 2 rigidity. 3 a village seven kos north of Patiala in Sirhind tehsil and under Musepur police station visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. There is only one platform and no building where the Guru stayed. The priest is a Nirmala Sikh. It is two miles north of Kauli railway station.

ਆਕਾ [aka] *T* آ ن n a master, an owner.

ਆਕਾਸ [akas] See ਅਕਾਸ. 2 all-pervasive God. 3 space, the sky, paradise, heavenly spheres. "tre gun mohe mohia akas."—asa m 5. 4 the sun, the moon, and other planets which emit light or shine See ਗਗਨ ਅਕਾਸ. 5 pride, conceit. "uparī caran tale akas."—ram m 5. 'Humility is superior to pride'.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਕੁਸੁਮ [akāṣ kusum] *n* a flower of the sky. 2 impossibility, improbability.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਗੰਗਾ [akāṣ gāṅgā] *n* a celestial river, named mādakīnā mentioned in Purans which flows in the sky. In Punjabi it is known as 'bachelors' road.' a galaxy called the Milky Way P گنگان.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਚਰ [akāṣ car] *n* birds. 2 an arrow. —*śanama*. 3 a god 4 a star, planet. 5 an aircraft, a balloon, etc. 6 *adj* who wanders in the sky.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਣੀ [akāṣ baṇī] *n* a celestial utterance. 2 according to Sikhism, a divinely inspired idea or speech of a spiritually awakened person.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ਿ [akāṣi] in the sky. See ਆਕਾਸ਼.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ੀ [akāṣī] *adj* concerning the sky; celestial, heavenly.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ੁ [akāṣu] See ਅਕਾਸ਼.

ਅਕਾਕਸ਼ਾ [akākṣa], ਅਕਾਕਖਿਆ [akākhiya], ਅਕਾਕਖਯਾ [akākhiya] *Skt* आकांक्षा *n* a desire, wish. 2 the need of one word for expressing the meaning of another word, as for example in the phrase "Read this lesson", the lesson is the need of reading or in "Go there", there or that place is the need (akākṣa) of going.

ਅਕਾਰ [akar] *Skt* *n* a form, structure, semblance, "hukmī hovēṇī akar."—*japu*. 2 stature, bulk, figure. 3 composition, construction. 4 a mark, sign.

ਅਕਾਰ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [akar citr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 3.

ਆਕਾਰੁ [akaru] *adj* having a shape, form or figure. "soi gupat soi akaru."—*asa m* 5 2 *n* a form, shape.

ਅੱਕਿ [ākī] *P* اكي *pron* that, which, he, who.

ਅਕਿਲ [akīl] See ਅਕਲ.

ਅਕਿਲ ਦਸ [akīl das] a priest of the Hindals sect who assisted Lahore officials to apprehend many Sikhs.

ਅਕੀ [akī] آكي *adj* defiant, rebellious. "aki marhī apharī."—*maru m* 1.

ਅਕੁਚਨ [akūcān] *Skt* आकुञ्चन *n* contraction, shrivelling, shrinkage, constriction. See ਚੁਚਨ. ਅਕੁਲ [akul] *Skt* *adj* diffused, pervasive. "rāmāia akul ri bai."—*guj namdev*. 2 ਅ-ਕੁਲ, without a pedigree or lineage. 3 without birth. "amar hor sad akul rahē."—*prabha namdev*. 4 *n* God. "akul ke ghari jage."—*ram namdev*. 5 perplexed, confounded. "sokakul rodan ko kīna."—*GPS*.

ਅਕ੍ਰਮਣ [akramāṇ] *Skt* *n* an attack, assault. 2 crossing the limit.

ਅਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [akrāt] *Skt* *adj* surrounded. 2 spread, expansive. 3 assaulted, attacked. 4 helpless. "jab hot dhareṇī bharakrāt."—*rudr*. 'helpless under pressure'. See ਭਾਰਾਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akriti] *Skt* आकृति *n* a shape, form. 2 stature, structure. 3 an idol, image.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ [akṣep] *Skt* आक्षेप *n* the act of throwing. 2 a taint blemish, stigma. 3 a literal figure of meaning (irony) having self-abuse in the utterance.

Example:

"kābir rorā horāhu baṭ ka tājī mān ka abhimanu, esa koi dasu hor tahi mile bhagvanu. kābir rorā hua tē kīa bhāra? pāthī kō dukhu dei, esa tera dasu he jiu dharnī māhi kēh. kābir, kēh hui tōu kīa bhāra? p uḍī lage āg, harījānu esa cahī jiu panī sārē āg. kābir, panī hua tē kīa bhāra? sira tata hor, harījānu esa cahī jesa harī hi hor." —*s kābir*.

(b) a second form of Akshep or irony is where utterance appears legally sound, but is intended to reject the ideas;

Example:

"bhāg phim māḍīra chāko rāho māst dīn rat, in sevān te turāt hi nār vīdeh hvejat." 4 an irony, a sarcasm, sneer.

ਅਖ [akh] See ਅਖ. 2 See ਅਖਿ. 3 See ਅਖਣ.

ਅੱਖ [ākḥ] *Skt* अक्षि *n* an eye. "tāb te kou ākh

tere nahī anyo."—*ramav*
ਆਖਣ [akhən], **ਆਖਣਾ** [akhṇa] *v* to say, speak, tell. "akhən vala kīa vecara."—*asa m 1*.
ਆਖਣਿ [akhənṭi] *n* something said or spoken of. "akhənṭi akhe bāke sēbhukor."—*asa m 3*.
2 n a statement explanation. "akhənṭi aukha saca nau."—*sodar*.
ਆਖਣੁ [akhəṇu] *v* to say, utter, speak, tell. "akhəṇu supna teri baṇi."—*bher m 1*. **2 n** a speech, an utterance.
ਆਖਣਾ [axta] *P* آخت *adj* castrated, sterilised. axtan means to pull, axta thus means whose testicles have been castrated.
ਆਖਨ [akhən] See **ਆਖਣ**. **2 adv** every moment, always.
ਆਖਯ [akhəy] *Skt* आख्य *n* a name. "bhavbhādhən ke am ko akhəy bhekhaj car."—*NP*. 'The four characters of the name Vahguru are a medicine against the disease of worldly bondage'.
ਆਖਰ [akhar] *Skt* अखर *a* letter of the alphabet, a character. "kine ram nam ik akhar."—*sukhumani*. **2 A** آخر *adj* last, ultimate. **3 n** the end, a finis. **4 a** result, consequence, outcome.
ਆਖਾਉਣਾ [akhauna] *v* to be called, named or described. "pāḍṭi akhae behutī rahī."—*var ram 2, m 5*.
ਆਖਾਣ [akhaṇ] *Skt* आख्यान *n* a tale, story. **2 a** description, explication.
ਆਖਾਰ ਮੰਡਲੀ [akhar māḍli] *n* a theatre, stage. "akhar māḍli dharaṇi sēbai."—*ram m 5*. **2 a** group of actors.
ਆਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See **ਆਖਾਣ**. "rasīmāḍal kīno akhara."—*suhṭu partal m 5*.
ਆਖਾਰ [akhar] *Skt* आषाढ़ *n* Harh, a summer month in which occurs the full moon in the mansion of purabakhara.
ਆਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See **ਆਖਾਣ**. "rācənu kīna iku akhara."—*maru solhe m 5*. "gurumati sēbhi ras bhogda vāḍa akhara."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਆਖਿ [akhi] *n* mouth, which is used to utter everything. "akhəṇu akhi nā rājra."—*var majh m 2*. **2 adj** mentionable, utterable, fit to be talked about. "akhi nā jāpē akhi."—*var sar m 1*. 'The mentionable one (God) is not visible to the eye'. **3 n** an eye. See Example **2**. **4 adv** having said. "māda kīse nā akhi jhagra pavṇa."—*vāḍ chāt m 1*. **5** See **ਆਖਣ**.
ਆਖਿਰ [akhir] at last, in the end. See **ਆਖਰ** **2**. "akhir brəphtam."—*tiāḡ m 1*.
ਆਖੀ [akhi] See **ਆਖਣ**. **2 n** an eye. **3** with or by means of eyes. "dekhia gurmukhi akhi."—*var sar m 4*. "gurmukh hove tē akhi sujhe."—*maru solhe m 3*.
ਆਖੀਓਰ [akhiphor] *n* a wink, a moment, an instant.
ਆਖੀਓਰਿ [akhiphori] *adv* in an instant, instantly. "udharsī akhuphori."—*guj m 5*.
ਆਖੀਰ [akhir] See **ਆਖਿਰ**.
ਆਖੁ [akhu] *Skt* *n* a digging animal. **2 a** rat, mouse. **3 a** mole, porcupine, etc.
ਆਖੁਰਨਾ [akhuṇa] See **ਐਖਰਨਾ**.
ਆਖੁ [akhu], **ਆਖੁ** [akhu] *adj* who says. **2** fit for saying, mentionable. "akhū akhā sēda sēda."—*var sar m 1*. **3** See **ਆਖੁ**.
ਆਖੁਟ [akhuṭ], **ਆਖੁਟਾ** [akhuṭa] See **ਆਖੁਟ**. "behut khājane mere pale pāria amol lal akhuṭa."—*sar m 5*.
ਆਖੇਟ [akhet], **ਆਖੇਟਕ** [akhetək] *Skt* *n* hunting, game, chase
ਆਖੇਟੀ [akheti] *Skt* आखेटिन् *adj* who hunts; who chases wild animals.
ਆਖੇਪ [akhep] See **ਆਖੇਪ**.
ਆਖੇਰ [akher], **ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akher birati], **ਆਖੇਰ** [akher], **ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akher birati] See **ਆਖੇਟ**. *n* hunting as a means of livelihood or profession. **2** interest in or practice of hunting. "akher birati bahari aīo dhai."—*bher m 5*. "akher birati rajan ki lila."—*gau m 5*.
ਆਖੇ [akhe] name. See **ਆਖਣ**. "nanak akhe guru

ko kōht."-var ram / m / and "vaje pavanu akhe sabh jai."-dhana m / . 'The airstream striking (the throat and the palate) reminds of Him'

ਅਖੰਡਲ (akhādāl) See ਅਖੰਡਲ 2.

ਅਖਰ [akhyr] *Skt* ਅਖਰਾ a name, noun. 2 good reputation, prestige, renown.

ਅਖਰ [akhyar] a letter, a character See ਅਖਰ "kine ram nam tk akhyar."-sukhmani

ਅਖਰਾ [akhya] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅਖਰਾਇਕਾ [akhyarika] *Skt* ਅਖਰਾਇਕਾ. *n* a story, tale, fable.

ਅਖਰਾਨ [akhyarān] *Skt* *n* a story, tale. 2 history, chronicle.

ਅਖੁੰਦ [axvūd] See ਅਖੁੰਦ.

ਅਗ [ag] *n* sugarcane; the top portion of certain tall grasses like sorghum etc. 2 fire, "ag lagau tih dhaulharī jīh nah harī ko nau."-s kabir. 3 an order, command. See ਅਗਿ. 4 adv in front, ahead "pon ke gun te ag calyo."-krīṣṇ. 5 *Skt* *n* a crime, sin.

ਅਗਸਤ [agast] See ਅਗਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਗਸਤ *adj* connected with the sage Agast. 3 of Agastya's sub-caste. 4 *n* the southern direction.

ਅਗਹ [agah] *Skt* ਅਗੁਹ *n* persistence, obstinacy. 2 adv forward, in front. 3 *adj* second, other. "dos det agah kau ādha."-bavan

ਅਗਜ [aga] See ਅਗਜ. 2 *Skt* ਅਗਜ *n* elder brother 3 a principal officer, leader. 4 Brahman.

ਅਗਤ [agat] *Skt* *adj* arrived. 2 *n* a guest.

ਅਗਨ [agan] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 See ਅਗਨਿਤ. 3 See ਅਗਨ

ਅਗਨ [āgan] *Skt* ਅਗਨ a compound, courtyard.

ਅਗਨਤ [agant], ਅਗਨਤਾ [aganta] *adj* countless, innumerable, "parbrahmeso aganta." bavan

ਅਗਨਿ [āgani], ਅਗਨਿ [āgani] *m* the courtyard. "sobha mere āgani."-bīla m 5. "āgani sukh basna."-phunhe m 5. 'living comfortably in the compound'. "gharī āgani nā sukhai."-sri beṇi. 2 See ਅਗਨਿ.

ਅਗਨੇਤਾ [aganeta] countless See ਅਗਨਤ. 2 a fire-carrier.

ਅਗਮ [agam] *Skt* *n* arrival, coming. "man cau bhara prabhu agam sunia."-anādu. 2 future "agua jenu agam kanh jānāe."-krīṣṇ. 3 Ved. 4 Shastar. 5 Tantar Shastar, book of charms and mystical formulae which has seven parts: creation, dissolution, worship of gods, practice of mystical formulae, performance of sacrifices and repetition of the name of some deity with a definite aim and contemplation "agam nī gam kōhe jenu nanak sab dekhe lok sabāia."-jodī m 5.

ਅਗਮਨ [agaman] *Skt* *n* arrival, advent. 2 profit, gain.

ਅਗਮਪਾਈ [agamapai], ਅਗਮਪਾਈ [agamapayī] *Skt* ਅਗਮਪਾਇਨ *adj* who comes and goes, visitor. 2 subject or liable to birth and death or to growth and decay, transient, impermanent.

ਅਗ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ag yātar] *Dg* a fire-arm, weapon like a gun, musket, etc.

ਅਗਰ [agar] *n* a mine, quarry. See ਚਤਨਾਗਰ. 2 ਅਗੁ *adv* before, at first, earlier. "sabad tarīg pragat dīn agar."-savrye m 4 ke. 'A wave of recitation appears before daybreak.' 3 ਅਗੁਜ *adja* headman, chief, "carī carān kah-hī bahu agar."-gau kabir. 4 *Skt* *n* night of the new moon, moonless night.

ਅਗਰਾ [agra] Agra, a city on the bank of Yamuna in United Provinces. Sikandar Lodhi first made it his capital and built Badalgarh fort on the bank of Yamuna. Later at a cost of Rs 36 lacs, emperor Akbar got built a grand and strong fort at the same site through Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan.

Akbar greatly added to its prosperity and renamed it Akbarabad See ਅਕਬਰ and ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ

In and around the Maithan sector of this city are gurdwaras dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and also a gurdwara of Guru Gobind

Singh. According to Guru Partap Suray, Guru Hargobind also came here with emperor Jahangir.

आगल [agəl] *adj* foremost, leading, chief. 2 excessive, abundant "sukh māgat dukh agal hoī."—*gau a m 1* 3 *adv* in front, ahead. 4 *n* the next world, hereafter. "bahut sianap agal bhara."—*gau m 5*.

आगलवा [agləvə] *adj* of the past, former "maia moh manī agləvə prāṇu."—*sri trilocaṇ*.

आगलवे [agləvə] plural of आगलवा. 2 *adv* in front, face to face, "tini agləvə me rahiṇ nā jai."—*sri trilocaṇ*.

आगवन [əgvən] See आगमन.

आग वमनी [əgvəmni] *n* a gun or musket (which pukes fire)—*sanama*.

आगा [aga] *n* the front part, front side. 2 a forehead. 3 a chest. 4 *Skt adj* near, closely-related. 5 future. 6 the hereafter "aga spon sudharan karan."—*GPS*. 7 the result, effect, outcome. 8 *T* *ḍṛ* a transform of आका, a master, owner.

आगास [agas], आगासु [agasu] See आवास. "lakh agasa agas."—*japu*.

आगाह [agah] *adj*/bottomless. 2 *P, ḍṛ* informed, knowing, privy. "garəb jina vadraia dhan joban agah."—*a farid*.

आगाहा [agaha] towards the front, to the future. "agaha ku trāgh piche pher nā muhəḍṛa."—*maru var 2, m 5*.

आगाही [agahi] *P* *ḍṛ* *n* knowledge, acquaintance, vigilance.

आगाज [agaj], आगाज [agaja] *P* *ḍṛ* *n* a beginning. 2 the origin. "jrhva dhunī agaja."—*ram m 5*.

आगामी [agamī] *Skt* आगमिन् *adj* coming. 2 future.

आगाव [agar] *Skt n* a home, residence. 2 a store. 3 a treasury.

आगि [agi] fire. "agi lagai mēdər mēhī sovhi."—*gau kabir*. 2 *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command. See आगिज्ञ. 3 ignorance. "sabadī

nivari agī joti dī paic."—*suhī a m 1*

आगिधि [agiḍi], आगिआ [agia] *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command, "man gobide agio."—*gau m 5*.

"agia manī bhagati hoī tumari."—*asa m 5*

आगिआकारी [agiakari] *Skt* आज्ञाकारिन् *adj* obedient "agiakari sada suhaganī."—*var suhī m 3*.

आगिरस [āgiras] आङ्गिरस *adj* belonging to the clan of sage Angira. 2 *n* Vrihaspati, the teacher of gods.

आगी [agi] *n* fire. "dekhi nivaria jai mēhī agi."—*prabhā a m 1*. 'absorbed dark traits in the qualities of goodness'.

आङ्गुली [āguri] *Skt* अङ्गुली *n* a finger.

आगु [agu] *adj* a leader. 2 a guide. "śdha agu je thir kīu padharu jāne."—*suhī chāt m 1*.

3 *Skt n* a vow, solemn declaration, commitment.

आगे [age], आगी [age] *adv* in front. 2 after this. "age gham piche rutī jāda."—*tukha barahmaha m 1* 3 future. "age dayu pachē naraiṇu."—*bher m 5*. 'In between the future and the past is the eternal.'

आगे पाछे [age pachē] *adv* before and behind. 2 in this world and the next. "age pachē mādi soī."—*gau m 5*.

आगीज [agāj] See आजीज.

आगीजठ [agājat] *adj* free from destruction, indestructible, immortal. "agājat paga."—*ram var 2 m 5*.

आगीतुक [agātuk] *Skt adj* (one) who comes. 2 *n* a visitor, guest.

आग्या [agya] See आगिआ.

आग्याकारी [agyakari], आग्यापालक [agyapalak] See आगिआकारी.

आगिज [agyī] with or by order. "me sukh paio guragyī."—*jet m 5*

आग्रह [agrah] *Skt n* obduracy, obstinacy. 2 perseverance, persistence. 3 a shelter, place, abode. 4 grace, kindness. 5 an arrest; a grasp. 6 an attack, invasion.

ਆਗੁਰੀ [agruṇi] *Skt* आग्रिन् *adj* obstinate, obdurate.
See ਆਗੁਰ.

ਆਘ [agh] See ਆਘ 2 *Skt* अघ n price, rate, cost.
“lāba suvarēn sāg te suvarēn agh bikai.”
—*alākar sagar sudha*

ਆਘਾਉਣਾ [aghaṇa] See ਆਘਾਉਣਾ. “jini cakhia
premrās se tripat rahe aghai.”—*barahmaha
majh*. ‘Those who tasted the juice of love,
remained satiated and content’. “aghae
sāta.”—*maru m 5*

ਆਘਾਇਆ [aghāia] *adj* satiated, content,
surfeited.

ਆਘਾਤ [aghat] *Skt* n a blow, stroke. 2 an injury,
hurt, wound, push. “karē bahu aghat sāstrē
praharē.”—*VN*. 3 a butchery, slaughter-house.
ਆਘਾਨਾ [aghana] See ਆਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated,
surfeited, content. “harī pi aghane.”—*sri chēt m 5*.

ਆਘਾਵਨ [aghavan] See ਆਘਾਉਣਾ. “nam jāpet
aghave.”—*sukhmani*.

ਆਘੀਜਾ [aghuja] See ਆਘੀਜਾ. “tripat rahe aghija
he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਘੁਲਨਾ [aghuṇa] See. ਆਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਆਘੁ [aghu], ਆਘੇ [aghe] *S* *adv* in the presence
of, face to face. “sacu jānē kacu vedio tu aghu
aghe sālve. nanak atsarī mājhī nēnu bīa
dhalī pēbānī jīu jūmīo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
‘You consider false things which shall pass
away as true, and you go forth to get them,
but they are fleeting like butter in fire and a
lily in water’.

ਆਘੋਰ [aghor] See ਆਘੋਰ. 2 *adj* highly frightening,
terrible. “parām aghor rup tīh.”—*paras*.

ਆਘੁਰ [aghran], ਆਘੁਰ [aghran] *Skt* आघ्राण n
smelling, sniffing. 2 *adj* satiated, surfeited.

ਆਂਗਣ [āṅaṇ] See ਆਂਗਣ and ਆਂਗਣ.

ਆਂਗਣਿ [āṅaṇi] in a courtyard or compound.
“pīr bajhrīoḥu, mere pīare! āṅaṇi dhurī
lote.”—*asa chēt m 4*.

ਆਚ [ac], ਆਚ [āc] *Skt* अचि n a flame of fire.

2 heat “jāl dudh nīai rītr āb dudh ac nahi.”
—*asa chēt m 5*. “āc nā lage āṅaṇisagar te.”
—*dev m 5*.

ਆਚਨ [acan] *v* to eat; to drink. “raktasur
acan.”—*akāl*. See ਆਚਨ.

ਆਚਪੁਰ [acprabhav] *Dg* n a Rajput dynasty
born from fire. See ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

ਆਚਮਨ [acaman] *Skt* आ-चम (*vr* चम् to eat), n
drinking water. 2 rinsing mouth to clean it
before starting recitation of prayers; in
Gautam Simriti the quantity mentioned for
this is of fifteen drops. 3 eating.

ਆਚਮਨ [achaman] See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਂਚਰ [ācar] See ਆਂਚਰ.

ਆਚਰਜ [acaraj], ਆਚਰਜ [acaraju] See ਆਚਰਜ.
“acaraj suamī śtarjāmī.”—*mala chēt m 5*.
“acaraju dīṭha amīu vūṭha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਚਰਣ [acarāṇ] *Skt* n conduct. 2 behaviour.
“jēdī bīdhī acarāṇē.”—*guj jēdev*. 3 a mark,
trait.

ਆਚਰਣੀ [acarnī] See ਆਚਰਣੀ. 2 *adj* inert,
inactive, “cārī acarnī.”—*krisen*.

ਆਚਰਣੀਯ [acarnīy] *Skt* *adj* fit to be performed,
capable of being dealt with.

ਆਚਰਿਆ [acarīa], ਆਚਰਿਤ [acarīt], ਆਚਰੀ [acri]
Skt आचरित. *adj* dealt with, brought into use.

ਆਂਚਲ [ācāl] See ਆਂਚਲ.

ਆਚ [aca] See ਭੁਮੀਆਚ.

ਆਚਰ [acar] See ਆਚਰ. “gave ko guṇ vādīai
acar.”—*japu*.

ਆਚਾਰਜ [acaraj], ਆਚਾਰਜ [acaraj] *Skt* आचार्य. n
a teacher, religious teacher. 2 an educator.
3 a sub-caste of Brahmins who live on money
or material taken on account of the dead. They
accompany the dead to the cremation ground
and are popularly called maha (grand)
brahmins.

ਆਚਾਰੀ [acari] *Skt* आचारिन् *adj* a practitioner. *adv*
by or through moral behaviour. “acari nahi
jīta jai.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਚਾਰੁ [acarū] See ਅਚਾਰ. "simrān suamī ihu sadhu ko achārū."—*sar m 5*.

ਆਚਿ [aci], ਆਚੁ [acu] See ਆਂਚ. "acu kacu qharipahi."—*mēla a m 1*. 'Glass melts in a fire.'

ਆਚ [ach] *adj* good, nice, excellent. 2 free from disease, healthy. 3 *n* an eye. 4 desire, wish. "surag nā ach-hi."—*bavan*. See ਆਛੈ 5 *S* a sea.

ਆਚਹਿ [ach-hi] See ਆਛੈ.

ਆਚਤ [achət] was. See ਅਛਤ. "re nār ! garabh kōdal jāb achət."—*sri beṇī*.

ਆਚੰਨ [achann] *Skt* आच्छन्न *adj* covered.

ਆਚਰ [achar] *n* a letter; a character 2 imperishable.

ਆਚਲ [achal] See ਅਛਲ.

ਆਛਾ [acha] *adj* good, nice. 2 healthy. 3 clean 4 *n* desire.

ਆਛਾਦਨ [achadən] *Skt* आच्छादन *n* garment. 2 the act of covering. 3 a roof. 4 a lid.

ਆਛੀਜ [achijj] See ਅਛੀਜ. "kī achijj dese"—*japu*.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achep] See ਆਛੇਪ.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛ and ਆਛਾ. "ache kamāl anup."—*brīla kabir*. 2 ਅਛਯ immortal. "sac mēhī ache sacī rāhe."—*varasa*. 3 (he) wants, desires. "darsən nam kau mān ache."—*dev m 5*. 4 is. "bhu mēḍḍal khēḍḍal prabhū tum hī ache."—*maru m 5*.

ਆਛੈ [acho] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਚੋਪ [achop] *adj* untouchable. "tas kī jāṭr achop chipa."—*mēla rāvdaś*. 2 See ਅਚੁਪ and ਛੁਪ.

ਆਜ [aj] *Skt* आज *adv* to-day, this day. "aj hamare mēḡalcar."—*basāt m 5*. 2 *Skt* आज *n* goat's milk (ਅਜਾ). 3 *A* आज ivory, elephant's tusk.

ਆਜਜ [ajaj] See ਆਜਿਜ.

ਆਜਨ [ājan] *Skt* आजन. *adj* concerning collyrium. 2 *n* Anjana's son, Hanuman.

ਆਜਨਾ [ājna] *v* to put collyrium in the eyes.

"āje ise nen."—*kalki*.

ਆਜਮ [ajam] *A* آجم *S* *adv* very great.

ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajam šah] آجم شاه third son of Aurangzeb born to Banu Begam whose name in Sikh history is Tara Aazam. He was born on 11 July 1653. He died fighting against his elder brother Bahadur Shah at Jaju or Jajovan near Agra on 8 June 1707. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that he died of an arrow, shot by Guru Gobind Singh. See. ਤਾਰਾ ਆਜਮ

ਆਜਮਾਇਸ਼ [azmaış] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial. This word has been derived from ਆਜਮੁਦਨ meaning to test.

ਆਜਮੁਦਹਕਾਰ [azmudahkar] *P* آزمودگار *adj* experienced, clever.

ਆਜਮੁਦਨ [azmudan] *P* آزمودن *v* to test; to examine.

ਐ ਜਾ [ā ja] *P* اُتِ that place, there.

ਆਜਾਣ [ajaj] See ਅਜਾਣ.

ਆਜਾਣੀਝਾ [ajajāṭhā] *Skt* अविज्ञानज्ञ *adj* not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted.

ਆਜਾਦ [azad] *P* آزاد *adj* free from bondage; *n* independent.

ਆਜਾਦਗੀ [azadgi] See. ਅਜਾਦੀ.

ਆਜਾਦ ਮਛੜ [azad mēḡaz] *P* آزاد مخر *adj* who produces new ideas.

ਆਜਾਦੀ [azadi] *P* آزادی *n* freedom, *n* independence, lack of restrictions.

ਆਜਾਨ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ and ਅਜਾਨ. 2 *Skt* आजात *n* gods born at the time of the creation of the universe. "ajan bah."—*japu*. 'inspires gods.' 3 creation. 4 nature. 5 See ਅਜਾਨੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajanu bah] See ਅਜਾਨ and ਅਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਅਜਾਨੁ [ajanu] upto the knee. See ਅਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ

ਅਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajan bahu] *adj* long-armed; whose arms touch his knees.

ਅਜਾਬ [ajab] See ਅਜਾਬ.

ਅਜਾਰ [ajar] See ਅਜਾਰ.

ਅਜਿ [aj] *Skt* *n* a battle, contest, encounter. 2 a battlefield. 3 a path, route. 4 surpassing.

5 See ਅਜਰ.

ਅਜਿਜ [ajij] *A* ੨੬ *adj* humble. "ajij nā bat"
—japu. 2 upset 3 poor. 4 incapable. 5 helpless.

ਅਜਿਜ ਨਵਾਜ [ajiz navaz] *P* ੨੩੨੬ *adj* who
encourages the help.ess.

ਅਜਿਜੀ [ajizj] ੭੨੬ *n* helplessness, humility.

ਅਜਿਮ [ajim] See ਅਜਮ

ਅਜਿਮ ਸਾਹ [ajim sah] See ਅਜਮ ਸਾਹ.

ਅਜੀਵਿਕਾ [ajivika] *Skt n* means of livelihood,
a vocation, profession. See *A* ੨੩੭.

ਅਜੁ [aju] today. "aju kalī marījau prāṇi."
—maru solhe *m l*. 2 *adv* on going day.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] See ਅਜੁਰਦਾ.

ਅਜੁਨੀ [ajuni], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajuni sabbhau] See
ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭ. "ajuni sabbhau."—maru solhe *m l*.

ਅਜੇ [aje] See ਅਜਨਾ. 2 *Skt* अज् to refine; to
shine; to produce. "jo āje so diś kal."—bīla *a*
m l. 'Whoever is born is subject to death'.

ਅਜੇਨੀ [ajoni], ਅਜੇਨੀਉ [ajoniū] *adj* ਅਜੇਨਿ. See
ਅਜੁਨੀ. "ajoniū bhālyu amālu sātīgur sāḡi
nivasu."—savaye *m l* 4 *ke*. 'your stay with the
birthless, decent and true guru (Amar Das)'.

ਅਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajoni sabbhau], ਅਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ
[ajoni sabbhavīau] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭ. "parbrāhṁ
ajoni sabbhau."—sar *m l* 5. "ajoni sabbhavīau
jagatguru becanī tarayau."—savaye *m l* 4 *ke*.

ਅਜਰ [ajy] *Skt n* butter, ghee. 2 oil. 3 milk.

ਅਜਾ [ajha] *adj* without a master, humble.
2 needy.

ਅਟ [at] *M* obduracy, willfulness.

ਅਟ [at] *Pkt n* the space between the thumb
and the forefinger. "āṭ seti nak pākāṛhī."
—dhana *m l*. 2 a trick, tactic. 3 connection,
consonance. 4 *S* sharp sight. 5 smartness of
sight. 6 *Dg* tenacity.

ਅਟਨ [atan] See ਅਟਨ and ਅੱਟਣ.

ਅਟਾ [ata] *n* ground corn, flour. "īkna ata aḡla
īkna nahi loṇu"—s farid.

ਅਠ [aṭh] *Skt* अष्ट. *adj* eight, 8. "aṭh pāhar apna
khasamū dhīravau."—asa namdev

ਅਠ ਸਿਫਤਾਂ ਨੀਤਿਵਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ [aṭh siphtā nīṭivan
diā] Eight qualities of a statesman are :

"prithme ese līj her,
sabb karaj me hoy dīler.
dusar apno kadar pāchan,
drīṣṭi dhare nīke mān mān.
trīṭiye agya svamī sath,
rahe prasān cahe yaḡ gath.
caturath mārām apno joy,
tā ko kahe patr jo hoy.
pācam bat chupave ese,
kou lākhe bhed nāhī jese.
khaṣṭam ese karo ucar,
badshah ko jo dārbar,
tā mahī nīkī jo sād rahē,
sāḡ sah ke batā kahē,
īrīn ko cīr mīṭhe kahī brīn,
kāre hath me budhī ko cīn.
saptam sukhan sabbhar nīkale,
darja apna ap sabbhale.
aṣṭam suhbat lahi pāṣah,
rahe xamoṣ hoḡ ke mah,
jāb lo nāhī puche ko bat,
tab lo nāhī bhakhe kusarat.
jis mahī sipht aṭh yaṭh aṭh
phate pāṭhe sabb bīdī mahī."

—buddhīvarādī *m l*.

ਅਠ ਸੁਣਕੇ [aṭh savaṇ] one with eight ears,
Brahma. Having four heads, he had, therefore,
eight ears and eight eyes.

ਅਠ ਜਾਮ [aṭh jam] eight periods of three hours
each, meaning a complete day and night. "aṭh
jam cāusāṭhī ghārī tua nīrkhat rahe jīu"
—s kabīr See ਚਉਸਠ ਘਰੀ

ਅਠ ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [aṭh drig] See ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ and ਅਠ ਸੁਣਕੇ.

ਅਠਾ [aṭha] *n* a group of eight. 2 eight. 3 the
digit 8.

ਅਠੇ [aṭho] *adj* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ eighth. "tat bhayo jāb
aṭho."—krīsan.

ਅਠ [aṭ] *Pkt n* a cover, shelter, refuge. 2 a

screen. 3 a support, basis. 4 a nose-string which is attached with a hook to the hair so that the weight of the ornament does not impinge on the nose "ਭਾਜ ਅੱਡ ਸੁਧਰ ਭਾਲੇ ਪਾਏ."—*Kṛtsān*. 5 See ਅੱਡਣਾ. "ਅੱਡ ਸਿਪਰ ਕੋ ਰੋਕਾਸ ਅਗਾ."—*GPS*. 6 in Punjabi, a water channel is also called ਅੱਡ.

ਅੱਡ [āḍ] *n* an egg. 2 an ovary

ਅੱਡਣ [aḍaṇ] *Dg n* a shield.

ਅੱਡਣ [aḍaṇ] See ਅੱਡਣ, brokerage. 2 a soldier of Soini sub-caste who was a sepoy in the King's army at Delhi. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who besides giving the former the gift of God's name taught him to be brave for the good of here and hereafter.

ਅੱਡਾ [aḍa] *adj* crooked, aslant, awry. 2 a competition. 3 an obstruction, obstacle. 4 basis, support. "hāmro kou or na aḍa."—*Kṛtsān*. 5 a halting place, resort. 6 a band for a hawk to perch. "bakhṣiṣ guru ki baz sahī tīh aḍe par bēthai sukh man."—*GPS*.

ਅੱਡਾ [āḍa] *n* an egg. "phuṭo āḍa bharam ka."—*maru m* 5. 2 (the egg shaped) universe.

ਅੱਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ [aḍa ṭika] *n* a slanting forehead mark worn by Shaivites shaped like the moon of the second night of the bright fortnight; a tripūḍ. "aḍa ṭike mukh-hū na lag."—*raṭanmala*. The Vaishnavites regard the slanting forehead mark of the Shaivites as a derogatory. See ਉੱਚ ਪੁੰਨ.

ਅੱਡਾਣ [aḍaṇ], ਅੱਡਾਨ [aḍaṇ] See ਉੱਡਾਣ "bhe vici aḍaṇe akasī."—*var asa*. 2 *n* ਉੱਡਾਣਾਨ the celestial sphere, the vault of heaven, the sky. "bajh kala aḍaṇ rahāia."—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਅੱਡਿ [aḍi] See ਅੱਡਿ.

ਅੱਡੀ [aḍi] *Pkt n* a raised boundary line; an embankment made in front of the trenches of a fort. "aḍi pārbal mara."—*bher kabir*. 'a strong boundary of illusion.' 2 *adj* slanting.

ਅੱਡਿਥ [aḍiṭh] invisible. See ਅੱਡਿਥ.

ਅੱਡੋ [āḍo] *n* an egg, "jese āḍo hīrde mahī."—*mali m* 5.

ਅੱਡੋਬਰ [aḍābar] See ਅੱਡੋਬਰ. "meri seṛiṣe aḍābar bēṭia."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਅੱਡ [aḍh] See ਅੱਡ. "aḍh dam ko chipro hoṭo lakhīa."—*asa dhāna*. 2 *n* support, basis. 3 See ਅੱਡ.

ਅੱਡਕ [aḍhak] *Skt n* one fourth of a dron; four seers in weight. 2 a measure of size, ten fingers in breadth from each of the four sides. 3 *S* message.

ਅੱਡਲਿ [aḍhalī], ਅੱਡਲੁ [aḍhalu] *adj* dependent. "nanak so sahu aḥī jākr aḍhalī haḥhuko."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5. 2 dependent, needy.

ਅੱਡਾ [aḍha] *n* a dispute, a violent fracas. 2 *adj* needy, wanting, dependent.

ਅੱਡਿ [aḍhi] *Skt* ਅੱਡਿ *adj* complete. 2 with, including. "dhanadhi aḍhi bhāḍarī harī nīdhi hot jina nā cīr."—*guj a m* 5 'Those who had no garment to wear became far richer than the rich on receiving the treasure of God's name'. 3 See ਅੱਡ and ਅੱਡਣ.

ਅੱਡੀ [aḍhiṇi] *adj* worth a quarter of a pice; cheap. "aḍhiṇi hoī lakhīnī."—*BG*

ਅੱਡੁ [aḍhu] See ਅੱਡ and ਅੱਡਣ.

ਅੱਡਯ [aḍhy] *Skt adj* strategic, tactful. "sarba bhāṇadhy."—*japu*. 'is inclusive of all metaphors.' 2 rich, wealthy.

ਅੱਡ [aḍ] See ਅੱਡਣ. 2 See ਅੱਡਿ. 3 *S* subjection, allegiance. 4 obedience, dutifulness. 5 *Dg* a cry for mercy or justice.

ਅੱਡਣ [aḍaṇ] *S* to bring, fetch, *Skt* ਅਨਾਯਨ. See ਅੱਡਣ.

ਅੱਡਣ [aḍaṇ] *Skt* ਅਨਾਯਨ *n* bringing, fetching. "jāharnāvi tape bhāḡirathī aṇī."—*mala m* 5 'The Ganges was brought by Bhagirath.' "aṇḡu rasī."—*sava m* 1. "ape aṇe rasī."—*var maru* 1 *m* 2. "vasī aṇihu ve jān, isu mān kau."—*suhi chāt m* 4.

ਅੱਡਿ [aḍi] *n* fire. "sacu bujhaṇu aṇī jalaie."

—sri m 1. 2 *Skt* आगि a custom, tradition. 3 an oath, vow. 4 honour, reputation. “nam deu ta ci anī” —māla namdev. 5 adv having brought “prabhī anī anī mahīdi pisai.”—bīla a m 4.

ਆਈ [aṇi] brought, See ਆਣਨ and ਆਣਿ. “guru aṇi ghar mahī ta sarab sukh para.”—asa m 5. 2 *S* n selfishness. 3 hope. 4 practice. 5 trust. ਆਂਤ [at] *Skt* अंत्र n a bowel, an intestine.

ਆਤਸ [atas] *P* آتس n fire. “atas dunia khunak nam khudīa.”—var māla m 5.

ਆਤਸਕ [atsək] See ਆਦ ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਆਤਸਦਾਨ [ataśdan] *P* آتشدان n a fireplace, portable hearth.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜ [atasbaj] *P* آتسباز n one who makes and displays fire works, a pyrotechnist.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ [atasbajī] *P* آتسبازي n fireworks, pyrotechnics, a display of fireworks. 2 firing, bombing etc. during the war. “atasbajī sar vekh ran vic gharī hoī marēda.”—BG

ਆਤਸਰੀ [atsarī] n fire. See ਨੈਫ਼.

ਆਤਸੀ [atsī] adj of fire. “age sāgaru atsi.”—m 1 bño.

ਆਤਰਾਈ [at-tai], ਆਤਰਾਯਿਨ [at-tayin] See ਅਤਰਾਈ.

ਆਤਪ [atap] *Skt* n sunshine, sunlight. “atap chāv divas nīr sāhe.”—GPS. 2 heat. 3 fever, temperature.

ਆਤਪਤ [atpat], ਆਤਪਤੁ [atpatu], ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ [atpatr] *Skt* आतपत्र n protector from the sun's heat, an umbrella; a parasol. 2 a canopy or umbrella as a mark of royalty. “sīr atpatu sāco takhet.”—saveye m 4 ke.

ਆਤਪਤੁਣੀ [atapatrēnī] army of a crowned king. —sanama.

ਆਤਮ [atam] *Skt* आत्मन् n God, for full detail of this word, See under ਆਤਮਾ. “atam ram tīsu nadri aīa” —sukhmānī. 2 individual soul. “atam mahī ram, ram mahī atam.”—bher a m 1. 3 mind. “prabhū kauśimarhī tīnī atam

jīta.”—sukhmānī. 4. one's own self. “sabh te nicu atam karī manau.”—dev m 5. 5 a body, corpse. 6 patience. 7 nature. 8 *Skt* अ-तमस् deep darkness, meaning darkness of ignorance. “nīda karī karī narāk nīvasī, ātari atam jāpe.”—maru a m 1.¹

ਆਤਮਹਤਾ [atamhātya] n a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਗਉਣੁ [atam gauṇu] n entrance into the self. 2 travelling to attain self-knowledge. “atam gauṇu kareni.”—var ram 1 m 3.

ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atamgar], ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atamgaru] n a fort of the mind, mind as a fort. “atam garu bīkham tīna hī jīta.”—majh m 5.

ਆਤਮਗਰ [atmagy] *Skt* आत्मज्ञ adj one knowing the self.

ਆਤਮਗਿਆਨ [atamgyan] *Skt* आत्मज्ञान n knowledge of the self. 2 knowing God.

ਆਤਮਗਿਆਨੀ [atamgyānī] n a Brahmgyani. one who has attained knowledge of the supreme spiritual reality. 2 a knower of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤ [atam ghat] n a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤੀ [atam ghātī] adj who commits suicide. “nam nā jāp-hī te atam ghātī.”—gau m 5.

ਆਤਮਜ [atmaj] *Skt* आत्मज n own-born son. 2 Kamdev, Cupid. 3 blood.

ਆਤਮਜਾ [atmaja] n daughter.

ਆਤਮਜੋਣੀ [atamjōnī] *Dg* n one's own source of origin; mood; Cupid, Kamdev.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥ [atam tirāth] n pilgrimage place of the self; spiritual knowledge of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥਿ [atam tirāthī] in the sacred precinct of the self. “sac tāpēru jāque jā atam tirāthī kare nīvas.”—var asa.

ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸ [atam dāras] a glimpse of God.

¹Some ignorant persons, without following the meaning hold that the writer, has written erroneously ‘atas’ as ‘atam’. Following their suggestion, some persons have dared to print ‘aīas’ there. See Guru Granth Sahib's bīr of 1430 pages published by Mufid Aam Press p. 1013, line 3.

2 Dg a mirror in which one looks at one self
ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸੀ [atam darsi] *Skt* आत्म दर्शिन् *adj* who
sees spiritual reality; for whom God is a visible
reality.

ਆਤਮਦਾਨ [atamdan], ਆਤਮਦਾਨੁ [atamdanu] *n* a
gift of the self; self-sacrifice. 2 a gift or
donation of spiritual knowledge. "guruje vadu
data ko nahī jini dīta atamdan."—*sri m 5*.

ਆਤਮ ਦ੍ਰਵਣਾ [atam dravṇa] *v* to feel pity or
compassion; to soften.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਸ [atam pragas] *n* spiritual light. 2 a
miracle of self-knowledge.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ [atam prabodh] *n* spiritual knowledge;
knowledge of God. "dukh bhājan atam
prabodh."—*savrye m 4 ke*.

ਆਤਮ ਬਸ [atam bas] *adj* who has one's self
under control. 2 self-reliant. "atam bas he."
—*japu 3 n* continence.

ਆਤਮਭੂ [atambhu] *n* born from self, God.
2 son. 3 Brahma. "atambhu bhāl ritz
pachanat."—*NP. 4 Shiv. 5 Vishnu. 6 Cupid*.

ਆਤਮ ਰਸ [atam ras] *n* a relish of spiritual
knowledge. "atamras jini jāno."—*savrye m*
1 ke.

ਆਤਮ ਰਕਾ [atam rakṣa], ਆਤਮ ਰੱਖਿਆ [atam
rakkhya], ਆਤਮ ਰਖਣਾ [atam rakhya] *n* self-
defence, protection of one's own self.
2 protection of mind or soul "atam rakhya
gopal suaml."—*sahas m 4*

ਆਤਮਰਤ [atamrat] *adj* who loves the soul.
2 who has attained spiritual knowledge
3 proud of one's body. "atamratē sāsar gahē
te nār nanak nihphalēh."—*sahas m 5* 'Those
who take pride in their body, do not attain
salvation'.

ਆਤਮ ਰਾਮ [atam ram] *n* such a soul in which
those possessing spiritual knowledge dwell;
the supreme Soul; God. "gurmukhi mān
sāmjhāie atamram bicarī."—*sri m 1* 2 a yogi
frequenting the spiritual domain.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦ [atam vid] *Skt* आत्मविद् *adj* equipped
with spiritual knowledge; possessing mystery
of the soul.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦਯਾ [atam vidya] *n* theology especially
as taught in the Upanishads; knowledge or
science of the self.

ਆਤਮਾ [atma] *Skt* आत्मन् (अत्-मनिन्) by which
knowledge is acquired; the basis of
knowledge got from the Guru's teaching.
Knowledge of the soul is the central element
in living beings which is the source of many
desires. In human beings it is the source from
which knowledge of I and mine arises. Some
have accepted its location in the brain, and
others in the heart while still others believe it
permeating the entire body. According to
Nyay philosophy, the soul possesses qualities
of comfort, pain, knowledge etc., Their
presence is the proof of the soul's existence.

"दृष्ट्वा हेतु प्रपन्नं सुखं बुद्धिं ज्ञानाभ्यात्मनो लिङ्गमिति,"
—*nyay darṣan, a shuk 1, maxim 10*.

According to the Vedant, atma is the
reflection of sentience in ignorance, abode
of ignorance in consciousness, and ignorance
itself. Jivatma or spiritual essence is one, as
the reflection of the sun in thousands of pots
is one, similarly spiritual essence (atma) in
different bodies is one and is not separable
from the supreme Soul, the sachchidanand
(truth, consciousness and joy) or from time-
space continuum. Individual soul is not
different or separate from Brahm; it only
appears so because of the different names
given to it. Reflection of Brahm in Maya
(physical nature), abode of Maya in conscious
beings, and Maya – these three together
constitute Ishvar or God. If Maya and abode
of Maya are taken away, what remains is pure
Brahm.

The atheists consider the soul also

transitory and impermanent like the material substances. Scientists consider the brain cortex as an attribute of ganglionic cells.

For Sikhism the soul and the supreme Soul are one. "atma paratma eko kare"—*dhana m 1*. 2 God. "atmadev pūje gur ke sahaṛi subhāi. atme no atme di prātī hor, ta ghar hī parca par."—*var sri m 3* inner self, mind, soul. "atma adolu na dolai gurke bhar subhāi."—*var sri, m 3*. 4 character, temperament. 5 body, physique. 6 patience, forbearance. 7 intellect. 8 sun. 9 fire. 10 air. 11 son.

ਆਤਮਾਸ਼ੁਯ [atmaśray] *n* own support, self support. 2 according to Nyay Shastar, it is a literary defect where subject of a verb is taken as its object. Any topic which anticipates itself is called "atmaśarēy" or self-supporting.

ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [atma tribidhi] the mind which possesses three qualities of peacefulness, enjoyment and anger. "atma tribidhi terē ek livtar."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 'Your mind possessing three aspects is singularly oriented and concentrated on the One'.

ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇਉ [atma dev] God. "atma dev pūje."—*var sri m 3*

ਆਤਮਾਵੰਤ ਗਿਆਨ [atmavāt gyan] "atamgyan vāt."—*saveye m 2 ke*

ਆਤਮਿਕ [atmik] *Skt* आत्मिक *adj* relating to the soul, spiritual. 2 own 3 mental; of the heart.

ਆਤਮੁ [atamu] See ਆਤਮ and ਆਤਮਾ. 2 God. 3 the individual soul. "atamu cinē su tatū bicare."—*gau a m 1*. 4 conscience. "atamu jita gurmah gun gae gobid."—*gau thiti m 5*

ਆਤਮੇ ਭੀਨ ਬਹੇ ਹੈ [atme bīn bahe hai]—*krīṣan*. three minds (of Rukamini, of her father, and of her brother) are floating in the river of anxiety

ਆਤਰ [atar] *Skt* *n* a tax on unloading of charges on boats. 2 See ਆਤੁਰ

ਆਂਤਰਿਕ [ātārik] *Skt* आन्तरिक *adj* internal.

ਆਂਤਰੋਗ [ātrog] a disease of the intestines, also known as chidrodar, or baddhghudodar, *اور* in Persian, and phlebitis in English. According to the vedic books on medicine, if along with eatables, sand, straw, thorn, bone, hard crust of wood, etc. enter the intestines and peel it, pus starts seeping and sometimes causes phlebitis. Besides, there are several diseases of intestines such as ileus, or bloating due to phlegm. Their treatment should be done by some expert physicians as early as possible. Patients of intestinal disease should not eat hard and heavy eatables and should take measures to avoid deposits of impurities in the intestines. "kete āt rog te jare."—*caritr 405*.

ਆਤਾਈ [atai] See ਅਤਾਈ.

ਆਤਿਯ [atig] See ਆਤਸ਼.

ਆਤਿਯ [atith], ਆਤਿਯ [atithy] *n* hospitality, respect for and service of guests.

ਆਤੀਤ [atit] See ਅਤੀਤ.

ਆਤੁਰ [atur] *Skt* *adj* perplexed, confounded. "mohi atur teri gair nahī jani."—*dhana m 5*. 2 sick. "atur nam bin sāsar."—*sar m 5*. 3 humble "asān te uṭh atur hve."—*krīṣan*. 4 *adv* soon, quickly, at once

ਆਤੁਰਤਾ [aturta] *Skt* *n* disease. 2 pain. 3 distraction, bewilderment, confusion. 4 haste, hurry. 5 humility. 6 submission

ਆਤੰਕ [atāk] See ਅਤੰਕ.

ਆਂਤੁ [ātr] *Skt* आंत्र *n* an intestine, lower part of the alimentary canal.

ਆਥ [ath] See ਅਥ. 2 ਅਥ wealth, money. 3 sensual pleasures. 4 ਅਸੁ disappearance. 5 ਆਜ engrossed, seized, possessed. 6 injured, beaten. 7 See ਅਥਿ.

ਆਥਣ [athan], ਆਥਣ [athvan], ਆਥਣੇ [athvāno] *Skt* आसुमन *n* setting of the sun. "dīnāsū cārē phiri athv."—*sri m 4*. 2 direction in which

the sun sets, west, "ugvāṇhu te athvāṇhu cahu cakū kīanw loā."—*var ram m 3*

ਆਬਾਹ [athah], ਆਬਾਹਾ [athaha] See ਆਬਾਹ "bhagat vachal athaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*

ਆਥਿ [athī] See ਆਥ. 2 ਆਥਿ money, wealth "athī sel nic ghārī hōī, athī dekhi nīve jis dōī."—*oākar*. 'If the lowly and the foolish possess wealth, the clever and the noble, also bow in respect.' 3 in sensual matters. See ਅਗਛਮੀ 4 set, disappeared "mero jānām maran dukh athī"—*basāt kabir 3* ਅਤੁ here. "marā bhulī athī."—*oākar 6* tired. "bhukh prasō athī kīu dārī jaisa jū."—*dhana chāt m 1* 7 ਅਥਿਨੁ supplicant, desirous, aspirant. "bhulo marēg athī."—*sn a m 1*. 8 the rich; the wealthy. 9 a word with ਅਥ in the beginning. "suasēṭī athī bānī barmāu, sēṭī suhāṇu sādā mānī cau."—*jāpu*. Words like those beginning with ਸੁਜਿ and ਅਥ enthuse the mind (like the Arabic word sub-han or the Sikh formula satinamū) See ਅਥ and ਸੁਅਸਤਿ.

Professor Teja Singh interprets these lines as 'Salute is to Him who Himself is Maya, Bani and Brahmā. He is truth incarnate, beautiful and in the form of infinite pleasurable desire for doing good'

ਆਥਿਤਤ [athity] *n* instability, impermanence. 2 See ਆਥਿਤਤ ਭਵਨ. 3 See ਆਥਿਤਤ.

ਆਥਿਤਤ ਭਵਨ [athity bhavan] *n* the world, a guest house, an inn. "ātyāt asa athity bhavnā."—*sahas m 5*. 2 a transient home.

ਆਦਿ [ād] *Skr* ਆਦਿ *adj* first, initial, basic. 2 *n* the beginning, origin 3 the primary cause 4 part others.

ਆਦਿ [ād] See ਆਦਿ and ਆਦਿ.

ਆਦਕ [adak] See ਆਦਿਕ. 2 *Skr* ਆਦਿਕ *n* fresh ginger. See ਆਦਿਕ 2.

ਆਦੋਗ [adag] *adj* burning, aflame, afire. 2 shining, lighted, "adag jog sūdar sērup."—*dett*

ਆਦਤ [adāt] آداب *n* a habit, nature, addiction. ਆਦਮ [adam] father of Bhai Bhagtu who was a devotee of Guru Ram Das, See ਭਗਤੁ ਭਾਈ. 2 *EAdam* آدم the first man whom, according to the Bible and Quran, God made with earth and in his own image. "baba adam kau kīchu nadārī dīkhai."—*bhēr kabir* According to a Biblical story, while Adam was sleeping, God took out one of his ribs and turned it into Eve. God put this couple in the garden of Eden telling them that they might live there in pleasure and eat fruit. He instructed them not to eat fruit of a particular tree. Satan came and lured Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, for which act they were expelled from Eden with the curse that Adam's progeny shall have to toil for living and shall be liable to death. In the Bible, Adam's age was 930 years, and Cain¹, Abel² and Seth were his sons.

T.P. Hughes writes in his Dictionary of Islam that after expulsion from heaven, Adam fell in Ceylon and Eve in Jeddah in Arabia. They remained separated for 200 years, after which the angel Gabriel brought Adam to Mount Arfah and united him with Eve. Adam then went with his wife back to Ceylon where there is a 7426 feet high hill and also a bridge named after Adam. According to the Ramayan this bridge was made by Ram Chandar. Some poets think that Ram was Adam, and Sita was Eve. 3 *adj* wrapped in leather 4 of wheatish colour.

ਆਦਮ ਬਨਾਸੀ [adam banāsī] *n* test of a man; a method to assess man's merits and demerits.

jape dēy jvan to sājjan sānehi sōg

jape dēy mic to bhēli hī bhūmī kāsī kī.

jape dēy darīd to hārī ke bhājjan yut

jape dēy lacch bane seva avīnāṣī kī

¹This pronounced as 'ਕਾਨ'

²This is pronounced as 'ਅਬਨ'

ppē dēy lag nīḡ għarnī ke āḡ sāḡ
 sāḡatī na diḡo kārōr koḡī dasī ki,
 ppē dēy cakri to ṭhakurī hē yāhi terī
 jāme matī hor nek adām ṣanasi kī.

—*navāl sīgh*

ਆਦਮਖੋਰ [adāmخور] *adj* (one) who eats men, cannibal.

ਆਦਮ ਦਾ ਪੁਲ [adām da pul] Adam's Bridge, a 17 miles long low ridge extending from Rameshvaram in Madurai district of Madras to Munnar in Ceylon. According to the Ramayan tale, it is a bridge which Ram Chandar got constructed through Nal and Nil for transporting his army to Lanka (Ceylon). See ਆਦਮ 2.

ਆਦਮੀ [admi] *A* ḡ,ī *n* man; progeny of Adam. "hēm adēmi hā īk dēmi."—*dhēna m 1*.

ਆਦਮੀਯਤ [admiyat] *n* humanity, human nature, gentlemanliness, civility.

ਆਦਰ [adar] *Skt n* respect, regard, hospitality. 2 welcome, reception, hospitality. "adaru dīta parbrahēm."—*suhi a m 5*.

ਆਦਰ [ādar] See ਆਂਤ and ਆਂਤ੍ਰ.

ਆਦਰਸ [adaras] *Skt* ਆਦਰਸ਼ *n* a mirror. "darse vicaderas badēn ko."—*GPS*, 2 an annotation, a commentary. 3 a sample. 4. a principle, purport.

ਆਦਰੂ [adaru] See ਆਦਰ.

ਆਦਲ [adal] See ਆਦਿਲ.

ਆਦਲਾ [adla] See ਆਦਿਲਾ.

ਆਦਾ [ada] See ਅਦਰਕ.

ਆਦਾਤ [adat] plural of ਆਦਰ.

ਆਦਾ [āda] *adj* brought "mējanu gurī āda rase."—*sor m 5*

ਆਦਬ [adab] plural of ਅਦਬ.

ਆਦਿ [adi] See ਆਦ. "adi anil anadi."—*japu*. 2 *n* God. "adi kau kavēnu bicar kathiale?"—*sīdh gosāḡī*.

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਕੁਰ [adi ākur] *n* the result of past actions. 2 manifestation or cumulative effect

of previous actions. "adi ākur ata."—*bīha chāt m 5*

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਤਿ [adi āṭi] *adv* in the beginning and at the end, birth and death "adi āṭi jo rakhēharu." *sukhmani*. 2 at any or every time.

ਆਦਿਸ [adis] See ਆਦੇਸ 2 See ਅਦਿਸ਼. 3 *adv* all around. "adia phireya teto bhut ke pachanē."—*akal*. 4 See ਅਤਿਸ਼ and ਆਦੀਸ 2.

ਆਦਿਕ [adik] *part* etcetra, and others. 2 *Skt* ਆਦਕ *n* fresh ginger. "adik ke bikh cabat bhore."—*krisan*. 'munches aconite root instead of fresh ginger'.

ਆਦਿ ਕਵਿ [adi kavī] *n* the first poet; Valmik. 2 Shukrachary.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ [adi kumar] *n* Brahma's sons, Sanak etc. "kai dev adikumar."—*akal*

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [adi kumari], ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [adi kumari] *n* goddess Durga. Parvati. 2 Lachhmi.

ਆਦਿ ਗੁਰ [adi gur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "adigurāe namah."—*sukhmani*. See ਗੁਰਦੇ.

ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [adi jugadi], ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ [adi jugadi] from the beginning of time. "adi jugadi dēxlu tu ṭhakur."—*asa a m 1*. "adi jugadi rakhda."—*majh m 5 dīnānā*.

ਆਦਿਤ [adit] See ਆਦਤ. 2 the sun. See ਆਦਿਤਰ, ਆਦਿਤਵਾਰ [aditvar] the day of the sun; Sunday. ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰਿ [adit vari] on or during Sunday. "adit vari aditpurakh hē soi."—*bīls var 7 m 3*.

ਆਦਿੱਤ [aditt], ਆਦਿਤਰ [adity] the progeny of Adity; from the dynasty of Adity 2 Adity's son, the sun. "kī aditt sokhe."—*japu*. 'controls even the sun'. 3 the god Vaman. 4 Indar, the king of gods. 5 god, angel.

ਆਦਿਤਰ ਵਾਰ [adity var] See ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਦਿ ਨਾਥ [adi nath] *n* the primal Lord, God. 2 according to Yogis' belief, Shiv.

ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰਖ [adi purakh] *n* *Skt* ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* God. "adi purekh ades."—*japu*.

ਆਦਿ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ [adī brit] *Skt* ਆਦਿਬ੍ਰਿਤ. *adj* a rule or custom in practice since the beginning. "dusāṇ nṛkādān adī brite."—*akal*. 2 ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਤਿ subsistence since the beginning of time 3 pristine habit of the mind.

ਆਦਿਮ [adim] See ਆਦਮ. 2 *Skt* *adj* first, initial. 3 in grammar, first part of a sentence which is related to the final part, for example in "vidvan gyani sīgh, uttam ketha karda he", vidvan gyani sīgh is ਆਦਿਮ.

ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [adimāntu], ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [adimāntṛ] *n* ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ the primal formula. "sātinamu tera pā purbala."—*maru solhe m* 5. "dehi tē japi adimāntu."—*bāsāt m* 3.

ਆਦਿਲ [adil] *A* اَدِل *adj* just, impartial, fair. "adil adal calāida."—*BG*

ਆਦਿਲਾ [adila] *adj* the first, initial. 2 vocative, 'O, Judge!'

ਆਦਿਲੈ [adile] of ancient times, aboriginal. "adile bhagat jitu lagz tere."—*seveye m* 4 *ks*.

ਆਦੀ [adi] See ਆਦਿ. 2 *adj* brought, fetched. "jini sita adi dāuru var."—*var ram m* 1. 3 *A* اَدِي *adj* habituated. 4 practising.

ਆਦੀ [adī] See ਆਦੀ 2.

ਆਦੀਸ [adis] *n* ਆਦਿ-ਈਸ. primal, master, God. 2 *P* اَدِس fire.

ਆਦੇਸ [ades], ਆਦੇਸੁ [adesu] *Skt* ਆਦੇਸ਼ *n* an order command. 2 news, intelligence 3 instruction, advice. 4 in grammar, replacing a letter with another. 5 Yogi's mutual salutation "adesu tise adesu."—*japu*.

ਆਦੋਲਨ [ādelan] *Skt* *n* repeated oscillation, swinging. 2 a disturbance, a commotion 3 excitement. 4 a noise, clamour, uproar.

ਆਦਤ [ady] *Skt* *adj* initial. 2 principal, great. 3 *n* a thumb. 4 eatable, food.

ਆਦੋਪਾਤ [adyopāt] *Skt* *adv* from the first to the last, from the beginning to the end, throughout.

ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adris], ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adrisy] *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *adj*

invisible. 2 *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ a model, standard, norm. "adrisy dhāram"—*japu*

ਆਧ [adh] *adj* half. "adh ghāri kou nāhi rakha."—*dev m* 9 2 See ਆਧਿ.

ਆਧਨਿ [adhanī] short form of ਅਧਿਪਨੀ; king's army.—*senama*.

ਆਂਧਰ [ādhār], ਆਂਧਰਾ [ādhra] *adj* blind. "ādhār ki padvī kahī pavē."—*VN*. 2 ignorant, stupid. 3 arrogant, conceited.

ਆਧਾ [adha] *adj* half.

ਆਧਾਨ [adhan] See ਅਧਾਨ.

ਆਧਾਰ [adhar] See ਅਧਾਰ. "nam tera adhar mera."—*gāu kabir*. 2 food. "jin padāis tu kia soi dēz adhar."—*trīlōg m* 5.

ਆਧਾਰੀ [adharī] See ਅਧਾਰੀ. 2. *n* stay, support. "sābhna jā ka adhari"—*maru solhe m* 3. 3 a mendicant's bag. "dāda mūdra khītha adhari."—*brīla kabir*.

ਆਧਿ [adhi] *Skt* *n* mental suffering. See ਰਸ. 2 worry, anxiety, concern.

ਆਧਿ ਦੇਵਿਕ [adhi devik] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by gods. 2 *n* a calamity caused by heat and cold, rain, lightning, a natural calamity.

ਆਧਿ ਭੌਤਿਕ [adhi bhōtik] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by living beings. 2 *n* (pain) caused by snakebite, tiger, dogbite, etc.

ਆਧੀ [adhi] *adj* (feminine) half. "ek ghāri adhi ghāri"—*s kabir*. 2. See ਆਧਿ. 3 *Skt* *n* vigilance.

ਆਂਧੀ [ādhi] *n* a fierce blinding storm; a dust storm "gran kī ai ādhi."—*gāu kabir*

ਆਧੀਤ [adhī] See ਅਧੀਤ.

ਆਧੀਨ [adhin] See ਅਧੀਨ.

ਆਧੁਨਿਕ [adhunik] *Skt* *adj* of the present, modern.

ਆਧੁ [adhu] *adj* half. 2 suffering mentally.

ਆਧੇਖ [adhey] *Skt* *n* something which stays on some support like a bangle on the arm 2 *adj* sustainable

ਆਧੇਰ [adher], ਆਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅਧੇਰ "adhere rahu nē koi."—*var majh m* 1.

ਆਧੋਰਣ [adhorən] *Skt* *n* a keeper and driver of an elephant; a mahout.

ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ [adhyatmīk] *Skt* ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ *adj* spiritual; pertaining to the soul; concerning the mind. See ਤਪ and ਦੁਖ.

ਅਨ [an] See ਆਣ 2 *Skt* ਅਨਯ *adj* other, alien, stranger "an apna karət vicara"—*sor m* 5. 3 *n* honour, glory. "jini rakhi an sātani."—*ser m* 5. 4 *Skt* face, mouth. 5 self-respect; pride. "In logen te an manāū."—*NP*. 6 *P* ੭੯ wine. 7 savour, relish. 8 beauty. 9 See ਅੰ 2

ਆਨਕ [anak] *Skt* *n* a battledrum, kettledrum. 2 a thundering cloud. 3 *adj* sound producing, clamorous.

ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਬੀ [anak dūdbhī] *Skt* ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ *n* a high sounding war-drum. 2 Krishan's father Vasudev. There is a story in the Purans that gods had sounded war drums at Vasudev's birth, therefore he got this name. "balak anak dūdbhī ke bhayo dūdbhī bajat an ke dvarē."—*rāhim kavī*. 'A son was born in the house of Vasudev but the drum is being beaten in the house of another (Nand).'

ਆਨਕੀ [ankī] *n* where war drums are sounded, army.—*sānāmā*.

ਆਨਤ [anət] *Skt* *adj* bent, humble. 2 *A* انعام *n* aid, assistance

ਆਨਦ [anəd] See ਆਨੰਦ "anəd rup sēb nədri aia."—*bīla m* 5.

ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦਬ [anəd dūdbh] See ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ. In *krisnavtar*, page 185, some scribe has written ਦੁੰਦਬ instead of ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ as the name of Vasudev. "anəd dūdbh chāune" Krishan son of Anak Dundubhi.

ਆਨਦ ਮੂਲ [anəd mul] *adj* root of joy. "anəd mul jəgīvan data."—*guj m* 4.

ਆਨਦੁ [anədu] See ਆਨੰਦ. 2 Guru Amar Das's composition 'Anand' in Ramkali measure. "anədu suṅhu baḍbhagi ho."—*anēdu*.

¹See Vishnu Puran, Ch 4, Section 14

ਆਨੰਧ [anaddh] *Skt* ਆਨਧ *n* a musical instrument in which metal or cotton cords are tied in knots as markers indicating different notes and pitches. 2 a musical instrument tightly stitched in leather. "anəddhē murjadikā."—*amar koṣ*. 3 *adj* tightly stretched 4 tied, bound.

ਆਨਨ [anən] *Skt* *n* face, mouth. "anən rās kās lavē nā lai."—*gāu m* 5. 'Tastes of the palate can't compare with those of His name.' 2 face and head. "anən kaj bīda brīraj pē ayo."—*krīṣan*. 'Kharaḡ Singh's head has come to Krishan as if to bid farewell'.

ਆਨਪਾਇਨੀ [anpāini], ਆਨਪਾਵਨੀ [anpāvni] See ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ.

ਆਨਯਨ [anyən] *Skt* *n* bringing, fetching.

ਆਨਯਸ [anras] See ਅਨਰਸ. "rāsē anrasē bhālī bhāt bhuggē."—*VN*.

ਆਨਲ [anəl] fire, See ਅਨਲ. "pavan pavan, anəl anəl, nabh nabh, bhu bhu sēg."—*caritr 108*. 'Breath blended with air, body's heat with fire, ethereal fluid with the sky, and earth with the earth'.

ਆਨਾ [ana] *v* to come, arrive. 2 *Skt* ਆਣਕ *n* a coin; an anna, worth one sixteenth of a rūpee or four paises. 3 an eyeball. 4 *adj* ਅਨਯ, other, another, different.

ਆਨਿ [anī] *adv* having brought, having come. "anī anī sēmdha bahu kīnī."—*kālī a m* 4.

ਆਨੀਤ [anīt] *Skt* *adj* brought, collected. 2 See ਅਨੀਤਿ.

ਆਨੀਤਾ [anīta] See ਅਨੀਤ. 2 *adj* helpless (without God). "bin hārī hārī anīta re."—*asa m* 5.

ਆਨੀਲੇ [anīle] let us bring. 2 *adv* having brought, having come. "anīle phul pāoile malā"—*asa namdev*.

ਆਨੁ ਪੁਰਬੀ [anu purbī] *Skt* ਆਨੁਪੁਰਬੀ *adj* serially, in order.

ਆਨੁਵਾਕ [anuvak] See ਅਨੁ ਵਾਕ.

ਆਨੁਪ [anup] See ਅਨੁਪ. "jāpī jāpī kārī anēd

jan acara) anup.”—*jet m 5*

ਆਨੇਕ [anek] See ਅਨੇਕ.

ਆਨੇਤ [anet] See ਅਨੇਤ. 2 See ਆਨੀਤ.

ਆਨੇਤਾ [aneta] See ਅਨੇਤ. 2 *Ski* ਆਨੇਤੁ one who brings, a fetcher.

ਆਨੇਰਾ [anera], ਆਨੇਰੁ [aneru] *n* darkness, gloom “bin sabde itari anera.”—*majh a m 3*. “ghatī canna aneru binasēnī.”—*var ram / m 3*.

ਆਨੰਤ [anāt] See ਅਨੰਤ. “harkhāvāt anāt dāzala.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਨੰਦ [anād] See ਅਨੰਦ. “anād guru te janīa.”—*anādu 2 a metre*. See ਕੋਰਤਾ. 3 the Eternal, the Creator. 4 According to the Sikh custom, the marriage ceremony comprises —

(a) a Sikh girl be engaged to a Sikh youth;
(b) in age, physical condition, etc., both should be suitable for marriage and both should be desirous of having mutual marital relationship;

(c) the engagement should take place after ardas (supplicatory prayer) in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib;

(d) the day of marriage be fixed on a religious day or with the consent of the five beloved ones;

(e) the marriage party should consist of as many persons as the bride's parents/guardians invite, and both sides should meet while reciting sacred hymns;

(f) early in the morning, after asa di var, the bride and bridegroom should be imparted instructions according to the scripture, and their marriage be confirmed. Then the lavā (circumambulatory) text and anād be recited and consecrated pudding distributed.

The anād form of marriage is very old among the Sikhs. Nabha's heir apparent, prince Ripudaman Singh tried to give it a legal status. A bill was presented in the Council on 30 October 1908. With efforts put

in by Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on 27 August, 1909 report was called for from a select committee, and on 22 October 1909, the Anand Marriage Act was passed.¹

ਆਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [anād sīgh] A pious Sikh who became an ascetic on reading from Anand the line: “Ihu kujāb tu jī dekhda cālē nāhi tere nale.” He came into the service of Guru Gobind Singh and got entitled to the highest spiritual glory.

ਆਨੰਦ ਗੜ੍ਹ [anād garh] one of the forts of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ [anād ghan] a famous Udasi saint, who lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote a commentary on Japuji in Sammat 1852. Bhai Santokh Singh has strongly criticised and rejected it. 2 a Kayasth poet who wrote Sujan Sagar Granth. He was killed during Nadir Shah's invasion on Mathura.

ਆਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਰ [anād dūdabh] See ਆਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਰ.

ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ [anādpur] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur, having purchased land in Makhoyal village near Nainadevi hills founded this town on the bank of Satluj river in Sammat 1723. It is now in Una sub-division of Hoshiarpur district. It flourished a great deal under Guru Gobind Singh. It is known as the home of the Khalsa which signifies that the home of the father of the Khalsa is also the home of his progeny, the Khalsa.

In Sammat 1746, Guru Gobind Singh got five forts built for the defence of the city:

(a) Anandgarh, (b) Lohgarh, (c) Fatehgarh, (d) Keshgarh, (e) Holgarh. Now gurdwaras add to the prestige of these sites. Following is the detail of the gurdwaras at Anandpur:

(1) Akal Bunga is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara within the compound of Gurdwara

¹This has been printed in several languages and is available with book sellers.



WEAPONS OF SRI DASHMESH JI AT TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB



TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB—SRI ANANDPUR

Sisganj. Here he was consecrated as the Guru. It has a beautiful building in which Guru Granth Sahib is placed

(2) Anandgarh Fort is less than half a mile to the south. It was raised as one of the forts for the defence of the city.

Inside the fort there is an open well of which the steps are difficult to ascend and around which there are cells where, if one enters, it is difficult to find one's way out. The gurdwara is also very elegant and recitation of Guru Granth Sahib goes on here.

It has a grant of land worth Rs. 1600 a year in villages Chandpur, Burj, Chikuna and Mehandri in Anandpur police station. A cash grant of Rs. 37½ per annum is given by the Kalsia state. The gurdwara has 125 ghumaon of land.

It was to destroy this fort that the hill chiefs sent a drunken elephant whose head was pierced by Bhai Bachittar Singh with his spear.

(3) Within the town of Anandpur Sahib is gurdwara Sisganj raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. Here Guru Teg Bahadur's head brought from Delhi was cremated.

Attached to it is grant of land worth Rs. 900 sanctioned from the time of the Sikh rule. Besides this there are annual cash grants of Rs. 37½ from the Kalsia state, Rs. 60 from the Patiala, and Rs. 70 from the Nabha states.

(4) Close to Anandpur to the southwest is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib where Khalsa Panth was forged on Baisakhi day of 1756 Bikrami. This gurdwara has the following relics:

(a) a Nagri spear 8 feet 9 inches long.

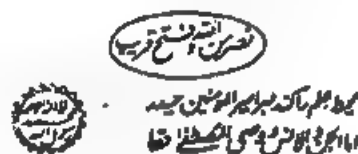
(b) a bhala (spear) half an inch less than eight feet in length. Its front pike is two feet and nine inches long. There is

a long wooden grip in the middle.

(c) a sef (straight sword), 4 feet 3 inches in length including the grip, the grip is 3 inches broad decreasing to two inches in the middle and lastly tapering to a pointed end. The sword weighs two seers.¹

The inscription on it is:

one side



the obverse



(d) a double edged broad sword, 3 feet 3.5 inches long with its blade 1.5 inches broad in the middle and increasing to 2.25 inches at the end. This is the sword which was used to test the faith of the five beloveds.

(e) a dagger 2 feet one inch long including its grip. On the grip are carved figures of elephants and lions.

Details of the grant of gurdwara Kesgarh: half the annual rent of the entire land of village Baddon equal to Rs. 1150 was offered

¹According to Giani Sampuran Singh, a senior aged priest of Kesgarh Sahib, this weapon was given by the Caliph Muhammad IV of Rome to Aurangzeb along with a ceremonial gown but Bahadur Shah presented it to Guru Gobind Singh. From the inscription, it seems unlikely that a Caliph would have given it to a king belonging to Sunni faction of Islam. The author's father Baba Narayan Singh used to tell that this weapon was presented to Guru Gobind Singh by Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhaura.

by Sardar Baghel Singh Jathedar, at the time of taking amrit; Rs. 400 per year from village Giganval, district Jalandhar donated by Sardar Mit Singh Jathedar, Rs. 1100 per year from Mothapur village under police station Anandpur donated by Sardar Charat Singh Dallevalia, Rs. 75 per annum from village Mahain under police station Anandpur in Bilaspur State. Other annual grants are Rs. 375 from Patiala state, Rs. 169 and 10 annas from Nabha State and Rs. 37¼ from Raja of Kalsia. The gurdwara itself is located in a plot of 33 ghumaons.

Total income is about Rs. 3000. Offerings during Hola Mohala fair are also considerable.

(5) Guru ke Mahal as got built by Guru Teg Bahadur as his residence. Guru Gobind Singh also lived here. Some walls of that time still exist.

(6) Damdama Sahib. To the west of the town is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Here the Guru held congregations and it was here that he punished masāds (preachers-cum-tithe-collectors).

(7) Manji Sahib is Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara close to Guru ke Mahal. Here the Guru held his daily congregation. It was here that the pandits of Kashmir appealed to the Guru to protect their religious faith.

(8) Manji Sahib (2) is a gurdwara dedicated to the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who were trained in games and got their education here as young boys. It has an annual grant of Rs. 80 from village Surewal, police station, Anandpur since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and annual grants of Rs. 18 and 10 annas sent from the Kalsia state and Rs. 25 from the Patiala state.

The gurdwara is on a low hillock, and its building was raised by Sardar Gujjar Singh an aristocrat of Surakhpur in Kapurthala State. A banyan tree close to the gurdwara has been there since the time of the Sahibzadas.

(9) Bhora Sahib (cave-like structure) within the gurdwara Guru Ke Mahal to the West of Anandpur is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur who used to meditate here on the Almighty. It is about 8 feet below the land surface and ten descending steps lead to it.

(10) Fort Fatehgarh is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh located inside the town close to the police station. The fort built by Guru Gobind Singh for the defence of the town, is in ruins now.

(11) Lohgarh Fort is about one mile southwest of Anandpur which the tenth Guru got built to protect the city. This fort was destroyed by the Satluj river as also through the negligence of the Sikhs. Now a small gurdwara stands here to which belong about three ghumaons of land. 3 See ਸੁਰਜ ਮੱਲ and ਸੈਫੀ.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ [anādpur de kile] See ਅਨੰਦ ਪੁਰ 2.

ਅਨੰਦ ਮੂਲ [anādpul] *n* God, the source of all joys. "anādmul anath adhari."—*dhana a m* 1. ਅਨੰਦ ਰੂਪ [anādpur] God whose form and attribute are a joy to behold. "anādpur anup agocar."—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [anādi] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, joyful.

ਅਨੰਦੁ [anādu] See ਅਨੰਦ.

ਆਪ [ap] *Skt* आप् *vr* to happen; to acquire; to satiate. 2 आत्मन् *pron* one self. "karhu sēbhar sarab ki ap."—*GPS*. 3 polite words for 'you' and 'he'. "gurusikhi ko bhakhso ap."—*GPS*. 4 *n* selfhood, ego. "ona vici ap varatda karna kichu nē jaī."—*maru m* 3. 5 God who is the self of all. "jehā lobh tēhī kal hē jehā khima

tahī ap."—s kabir. 6 self-knowledge. "ape no ap kharī mānu nirmālu hove."—var sri m 3. 7 adj one's own. "Isat mit ap bap nā mai."—gau m 5. "so dhan kis-hī nā ap."—asa m 4. 8 Skt **आप** adjective, smart "lae sarāb sena kie ap rupā."—paras. 9 आपस् *n* water. "kse dhar sagar me gāga jī ko ap he."—cādi 1.

आपस [apas] *n* mutual relationship. 2 an alliance. 3 brotherhood. 4 See **आप** 7. 5 adv mutually, among ourselves.

आपसुआਰੀ [apsuarthi] adj selfish, self-seeking. "mānmukh apsuarthi."—var sor m 3.

ਆਪਕਾਰੀ [apkari] See **ਅਪਕਾਰੀ**. 2 See **ਆਕਾਰੀ**.

ਆਪ ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [ap gaṇauna] *v* to include oneself among the gentry or important people. "je ko ap gaṇaīda so murakh gavar."—var guj 1 m 3.

ਆਪਗਾ [apga] Skt *n* a river, in which ap (water) flows. "cft apga bhāi māhani"—NP See **ਬਿਨਾਪਗਾ**.

ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹ [apgrah] See **ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹਿ**.

ਆਪਣ [apan] Skt *n* a shop. 2 a market. 3 See **ਆਪਨ**. "apan līa je mīle."—majh barāhmaha.

ਆਪਣਾ [apna] See **ਅਪਨਾ**. "apna coj karī vekhe ape."—var biha m 4.

ਆਪਣਾ ਭਾਣਾ [apna bhāṇa] *n* narcissism; self-seeking wilfulness. "apne bhāṇe jo cale bhāī vichurī coṭa khavē."—sor m 3. 2 God's will and pleasure.

ਆਪਣ [apat] Skt **अपॅति** *n* a calamity, distress. "sāpat hārakh nā apat dukha."—gau m 5. 2 Skt **अकमल** ego, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh apat pāc dūt bikhādiro."—savēye m 3 ke 3 Skt **आप्य** adj received, acquired. 4 wise; shrewd. 5 who tells the reality. 6 *n* a sage, hermit.

ਆਪਣਕਾਮ [apatkam] Skt **आपुकाम** adj all whose desires have been fulfilled; fully satisfied.

ਆਪਤਿ [apatī] See **ਆਪਤ** 1 2 Skt **आप्ति** *n* acquisition, profit.

ਆਪਤੁ [apatu] Skt **अकमल** *n* ego, pride. 2 love of the self. "choḍ apatu bad ehākara."—toḍī m 5.

ਆਪਦ [apad], **ਆਪਦਾ** [apda] *n* a calamity, disaster, adversity. 2 hindrance. "tāhā dukh sabb apad."—sar m 4.

ਆਪਨ [apan] *pron* personal, belonging/pertaining to "apan bape nahu kisi ko bhavan ko hārī raja."—sor ravdas. 2 self, oneself, "avar mue kīa sog kārīk, tū kije jāu apān jīe."—gau kabir. 3 *n* a shop. See **ਆਪਣ**. "banāj aṇj sō apān purī."—NP.

ਆਪਨਣਾ [apanṇa] *pron* of the self, one's own "apanṇa prabhū nāḍīr karī dekhe."—vaḍ m 4. "apanṇ gharī harī rāgo kī nā māṇhī."—tīlāg m 1.

ਆਪਨਾ [apna] See **ਅਪਨਾ**.

ਆਪਭੋਸ [apbhes] adj one's own dress. 2 pride incarnate, picture of self-conceit, "bhāyo ap bhes."—ramav.

ਆਪਮੁਹਾਹੁ [apmuhahu], **ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰਾ** [apmuhara] adj self-willed, headstrong, impulsive; impervious to advice from others. 2 who can do things on his own without external prodding. 3 speaking spontaneously without refinement "mukhī bole apmuhahu."—sor m 4.

ਆ ਪਰਸ [a paros] See **ਅਪਰਸ**. "nirhar vartī a parsa."—sri 3 m 5.

ਆਪ ਲਖਾਉਣਾ [ap lakhauna] *v* to reveal oneself; to try to make oneself well-known. 2 to expose one's real self. "ratna sar nā jāṇī, ave apu lakhaī."—var ram 1 m 2.

ਆਪ ਵਢਾਉਣਾ [ap vāṇauna] *v* to lose selfhood; to shed pride.

ਆਪਾ [apa] *n* one's own self, selfhood 2 pride, ego. 3 one's real worth or real self. "jan nanak bin apa cine mīṭe nā bhram kī kai."—dhana m 9 4 *lit* ਆਪਾ father.

ਆਪਾਂ [apā] *pron.* plural of **ਆਪ**. we.

ਆਪਾਉ [apau] Skt **आपजालन** *n* watering, irrigation. "sālī apau sarāgpaṇī."—sri m 1. 'Irrigate with water i.e. with God's name'. 2 See **ਆਪਾਉਣਾ**.

ਆਪਾਉਣਾ [apauna] See ਆਪਾਉ. 2 v to adopt, make (something) one's own, "prabhū gahī bhuja apāio."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਆਪਾਇਆ [apara] adopted as one's own See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 merged in his own form. "kāna apī karavān apē, kahu nanak apī apāio."—*sar m 5*.

ਆਪਾਰ [apah] disinterested. See ਆਪਾਰ "karaṇ karaṇ samrath apāhe."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਆਪਾਰ [apar] See ਆਪਾਰ. "kāutak kare rāg apar."—*sukhmāni*.

ਆਪਿ [apī] See ਆਪ. 2 part self, by oneself. "apī chuṭe nāh chuṭe."—*var māla m 1*. 3 *Skṛ* n a friend, a chum.

ਆਪਿਓ [apio] adjourned, made one's own. "lāk bhābhikhaṇ apio ho."—*sor namdev*.

ਆਪਿਣੀ ਆਪਾਹੁ [apine apahu], ਆਪਿਣੀ ਆਪਿ [apine apī] by oneself; without another's help. "apine apahu."—*var suhi m 1*. "jini apine apī sajā sacra elakh apāio."—*vad m 1 alahniā*.

ਆਪੁ [apu] one's self. See ਆਪ. "ape jāne apu."—*japu*. "apu savarhi mē milhi."—*s farid*. 2 self-pride, egotism. "apu hagi sāt caran lagi."—*prabha partal m 5*. 3 part self, one's self. "apu gae aurān hu khovhi."—*gāu kabir*. ਆਪੇ ਆਪ [ape ap], ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ [ape apī] See ਆਪਿਣੀ ਆਪਿ. "hāri ape apī upāida."—*sri m 4 vānjara*.

ਆਪੇ ਆਪੇ [ape ape] self alone, one's self. 2 vain, conceited. "ek māhāri tū ape ape, ek māhāri gānbano."—*gāu m 5*. 3 See ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ.

ਆਪੋਧਾਪ [apodhap], ਆਪੋਧਾਪੀ [apodhapi] n rat race for one's own interests; extreme selfishness; action to please oneself alone. "apo dhapi hoike nyare nyare dharam calave."—*BG 2 Skṛ* ਆਪਾਨ ill-intention, ill-omened thinking, perplexity.

ਆਪੋ [apo] See ਆਪ and ਆਪ. pride. 2 by oneself. "nanak je ko apo jāne, age gāia nā sohe."—*japu*. 'if some one thinks that he is able to

achieve anything.'

ਆਫਤ [afat] *A* آفت *Skṛ* ਆਫ n a calamity, adversity. 2 a distress, affliction. 3 a turbulence, tumult.

ਆਫਤਾਬ [aftab] *P* آفتاب n drier of water, the sun. "aftab sam uday nā hove."—*GPS*.

ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਧਮਨ [aphtabe yaman], ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਧਮਨ [aphtabe yaman] *P* آفتاب-يمن the sun of Yemen; bright and very hot. "carace fālak aftabe yaman." "kī māhe fālak aftabe yaman."—*hākayats*.

ਆਫਰਾਹਾ [apharna], ਆਫਰਨਾ [apharna] v to bloat, swell with pride. See ਅਫਰਾਹ.

ਆਫਰੀ [afari] *P* آفری part a term of applause and approval; well done, bravo. 2 adj This word meaning 'who produces' comes at end as in jāhā afri, the creator of the world.

ਆਫਰੀਦਹ [afridah] *P* آفرید produced, gave birth to.

ਆਫਰੀਦਨ [afridan] *P* آفریدن v to give birth, produce.

ਆਫਰੀਦੀ [aphridi] See ਅਫਰੀਦੀ.

ਆਫਰੀਨ [aphrin] See ਆਫਰੀ.

ਆਫਾਤ [afat] *A* آفت plural of ਆਫਰ. "sarkas hve aphat uṭhai."—*GPS*.

ਆਫਾਰ [aphar] See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫੂ [aphu] See ਆਫੂਮ. "amli mīari chadke aphu khat sarahi."—*vrzd*. 2 See ਅਫਰ. "gunhi us ke sēgal aphu."—*trilōg m 5*.

ਆਫੂਆ ਕੀ ਬਰੀ [aphua ki bari] n a pill or pallet of opium; a dose of opium. "amit aphua ki bari khar cādhai bhāg."—*caritr III*

ਆਬ [ab] *P* آب n water. See ਆਪ 9 and ਅਬ. "darakhatab as kar."—*var mājh m 1*. 2 mercury. 3 jewel. 4 glory. 5 honour, dignity. 6 price, value. 7 rank, status. 8 custom. 9 habit, nature. "sac kī ab nix dehī paṇi."—*sri m 1*. 'Irrigate the act of telling the truth'.

ਅੰਬ [āb] n a mango. "pakan lage āb."—*s kabir* 'Seekers of spiritual knowledge have begun

to ripen with good qualities.'

ਆਬ ਹਯਾਤ [ab hayat], ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ [ab hevan] *P* آب حیات water of life; amrit; elixir; nectar.

ਆਬਕਾਰ [abkar] *P* آبكار a distiller. 2 a distiller or maker of wine.

ਆਬਕਾਰੀ [abkari] *P* آبكارى n a distillery. 2 a wine factory.

ਆਬਕੋਰਾ [abkora] *P* آبگورا n a pot for drinking; a cup, bowl, goblet.

ਆਬਕੀਰ [abgir] *P* آبگير n a pit or tank for holding water. 2 a trench, stream. 3 a pot for water, a pitcher.

ਆਬਗੂੰ [abgū] *P* آبگون adj water-coloured. 2 glittering like water. 3 a shining sword. 4 the name of a canal in Persia.

ਆਬ ਜਮਜਮ [ab jamjam] water of zamzam well. See ਹੋਜ and ਜਮਜਮ.

ਆਬਦਾਰ [abdar] *P* آبدار adj shining, having a glitter. 2 n a servant who always waits upon his master with a flask of wine or water.

ਆਬਨੂਸ [abnus] *P* آبنوس ebony; heavy blackwood used for making pen holder stands, picture frames and other beautiful articles. Its tree is found mostly in South India, its Latin name is diospyros ebenum. *G* ebenos *E* ebony.

ghūghaṭ ughar kari narka dīdar dīn,
dekhāt hi bhāḍīgāl hāḍī dadhī phus ki,
bhedān ke dār pari hāl pari ghusān ke,
kavvān ke rār pari apne jāus ki,
kābri nīkari kari kola ki bigari kul,
bhānat "purān" nā āgari kuhu hus ki,
tāvā me nā tab rāhū kajar be ab bhāi,
teri ab dekhe ab gāi abnus ki.

ਆਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [abpaṣi] *P* آبپاشى n irrigation, watering. 2 sprinkling of water.

ਆਬਰੂ [abru] *P* آببرੂ n gloss of face; honour, reputation, dignity. "vic sabbha abru khoi tohi."—*GPS*.

ਆਬਰੋ [abre] n a mango. "kakri abre pakae."

—asa kabir. 'Bad actions turned into good ones.' See ਭੀਲੁ.

ਆਬਰੋ [abro] See ਆਬਰੂ. "gāi abro diragh aj."—*GPS*.

ਆਬਲੀ [abli] n an unripe mango. 2 tamarind. 3 fruit of tamarind 4 See ਆਵਲੀ.

ਆਬਾਦ [abad] *A* آباد plural of ਅਬਦ an aeon. 2 *P* a habitation, town 3 praise. 4 *adj* populated, inhabited.

ਆਬਾਦਾਨ [abadan] *P* آبادان populated. "abadan sada mas-hur."—*gau ravīdas*. 2 a famous city in Arabian Iraq.

ਆਬਾਦੀ [abadi] *P* آبادى n a habitation, populated place, residential area. 2 population, census.

ਆਬਿਦ [abid] *A* عابد for *adj* who worships; a devotee.

ਆਬੀ [abi] *P* آبی adj related to water, watery. 2 n moisture. 3 short form for ਮੁਰਗ਼ਾਬੀ. "bajān sath abian lehī."—*caritr III*.

ਆਬੂ [abu] *Skt* अबुद n Mount Abu, a hill top of Aravati mountain in Rajputana. It is said to have been the residence of sage Vashishth. Its average height is 3930 feet and the highest top, Guru Shikhar, is 5650 feet high. Here is an ancient fire pit from which Rajputs are said to have emerged. There are also some very old Jain temples here. Rich people of Rajputana come here to spend their summers.

ਆਬੋ ਹੈਵਾਨ [abe hevan] See ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ.

ਆਬੋ ਬਕਾ [abe baka] *P* آب ب n elixir of life; nectar; ambrosia.

ਆਬੂ [ābr] n a mango.

ਆਬਲੀ [abhni] n splendid army.—*sāzma*.

ਆਬਰਣ [abharan] *Skt* n an ornament. "harīnam rāg abharṇi."—*jetsari m 5*. 2 fostering, nourishing, tending.

ਆਬਾ [abha] *Skt* n splendour. 2 lustre, radiance. 3 praise.

ਆਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt* n a reflection, glimpse, image.

ਅਭਾਗ [abhaga] See ਅਭਾਗ. "janmat ki na muo abhaga."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [abhani] *n* a splendid army.—*sanama*.

ਅਭਾਰ [abhar] *Skt n* weight, load, burden. 2 a responsibility. 3 a favour, benefaction. 4 a varnik metre, See ਸਰੋਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਅਭਿਖੇਕ [abhikhek] See ਅਭਿਖੇਕ. 2 *adj* relative, relation.

ਅਭਿਗਤ [abhigat] See ਅਭਿਗਤ.

ਅਭਿਜ [abhij] See ਅਭਿਜ.

ਅਭੁਲ [abhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. "ap abhul na bhulau."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਅਭੁਖਣ [abhukhan], ਅਭੁਖਨ [abhukhan] *Skt* ਅਭੁਖਣ *n* an ornament. "jñ prasadi abhukhan pahirije."—*sukhmani*. 2 a literary figure of speech; a figurative expression.

ਅਭੋਗ [abhog] in music, the final part of dhrupad, etc.; climax of sexual pleasure.

ਅਭੋਜ [abhaj] See ਅਭੋਜ.

ਅਮ [am] *Skt n* ਅਮ the sap of undigested food which oozes through the anus. See ਅਮਪਤ 2. 2 *Skt* ਅਮ a mango. 3 *Skt* ਅਮ a disease. "sun lahrina harkhyo ride jyō ami khve am."—*NP*. 'just as a patient becomes happy on getting rid of his illness.' 4 *A* ਅਮ *adj* common, general, frequent, not special. 5 famous. 6 *n* a year.

ਅਮਕ [amakh] See ਅਮਿਕ.

ਅਮ ਕਸ [am khas] *n* a session of the court of kings of Delhi in which special courtiers as well as common people presented themselves. 2 a royal function which any one could attend; an open court. "am khas me kari prasāsa."—*GRS*.

ਅਮਦ [amad] *P* امد they came, "kuja amad kuja raphti."—*tzilag nazdev*. 'Where did you come from, where do you go?' 2 *n* income *Skt* आम. "amad xarac sābharan kare"—*GRS*.

ਅਮਦਨ [amdan] *P* امدن to come, arrive. 2 *n* income.

ਅਮਦੰਦ [amdād] *P* امدت they came.

ਅਮਨ [aman] *Skt* आमन *n* a disease, sickness.

ਅਮਨਾਥ [amnay] *Skt* आमनाथ *n* Ved. 2 practice, exercise. 3 a ceremony, custom. 4 sectarian, communal.

ਅਮ ਪਾਤ [am pat] abortion. See ਗਰਭ ਸੁਢ. 2 exuding or oozing of undigested food through the arse. Due to the weakness of the belly-heat, the raw sap of food deteriorates and exudes in the form of foul-smelling greasy faeces heavier than water. The patient should take soft and light food like rice or sago. If the intestines develop inflammation and pain, it results in dysentery. A patient of ampat should be given hauberry, fresh ginger, motha grass and oldenlamdoi boiled in water, bifora and pith of mannaos mixed with jaggery should be eaten or drunk like tea. A powder of ginger, white cumin seeds, rock salt, asafoetida, nutmeg, mango seed, onarmulos, catechu and ground bharingi eaten with curd is effective. "ampat aru aronat pata."—*carzt 405*.

ਅਮਾਯ [amay] *Skt n* a disease, malady. 2 loss, harm. 3 indigestion, dyspepsia. 4 a camel.

ਅਮਰ [amar] See ਅਮਰ. "ap gavar amar raha."—*asa m 1*. "hoi amro grh mahi betha."—*sor m 5* 2 امر who gives an order. "dhur ki bheji ai amar."—*asa m 5*. 'Maya is sent by the Almighty per His will.' 3 *A* امر weak, powerless. "ihu amar ham guri kie darbari."—*asa m 5*. 'This maya became powerless and we became supreme'.

ਅਮਰਸ [ameras], ਅਮਰਖ [amarakh] *Skt* आमर *n* anger, ire. "irkha parukha chal amarkha."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* आमर an intimate touch. 3 a consultation.

ਅਮਰਿ [amari], ਅਮਰੀ [amri], ਅਮਰੁ [amaru] See ਅਮਰ and ਅਮਰ. "aji amri nivala karām vare"—*datt* 'unborn, deathless practitioners

of Yoga '

અમરુદ [amrud] See અમરુદ.

અમરો [amro] See અમર.

અમલ [amal] See અમિલ.

અમલક [amlak] See અમુલ. "hath amlak atam gyana."-NP

અમલી [amli] See અમલી.

અમાસજ [amaṣay] *Skt* *n* the stomach where raw food (am) settles. 2 the first part of the small intestine, where liver and gall bladder meet; duodenum

અમાર [amat] See અમર.

અમાદહ [amadah] *P* آماده ready, prepared.

અમાલ [amal] *A* اعمال *n* plural of અમલ. actions, doings, pranks, tricks.

અમિ [amx] See અમલ and ડામિ.

અમિક્ષ [amikh] *Skt* અમિક્ષ *n* meat, flesh. "pritham tāj-hu amikh ko khana."-NP.

અમિલ [amil] *A* عمل doer, performer, practioner. 2 *n* a worker, servant; an employee "amil mulken ke jrs thāi."-GPS. 3 a revenue official of old times, whose descendants are still called amils in Sindh. 4 an artisan, craftsman.

અમી [ami] *adj* suffering from a disease; sick, patient. See અમ 3. 2 *A* آمين Amen! part be it so ! 3 please accept, approve.

અમુ [amu] *P* اму *n* river Oxus of Bukhara which flows through the middle of Turan and Iran (Persia). "amu adx bəkhankə ɪsrastra kəhɪ ʒɪ."-sanama. 'Varun is the husband of river Amu, and his weapon is execution.'-sanama.

અમેક્ષતહ [amextah] *P* آمیخته *adj* blended, mixed.

અમેક્ષતન [amextan] *P* آمیختن *v* to join, mix.

અમેઝ [amez] *P* آمیز *adj* mixed. 2 mixed; used after a word as રંગામેઝ

અમેઝિસ [ameziṣ] *P* آمیزش *n* mixing, mixture.

અમેય [amey] *adj* See અમેયું. 2 which cannot be

'This is originally a Greek word meaning 'really', 'in fact'. Christians and Muslims utter it loudly after their supplicatory prayers.

absorbed or accommodated. "cakhā dvar amey vahyā su ave."-NP.

અમેર [amer], અમેર [amer] an ancient town near Jaipur which once was a capital. See અંબર and અંબેર.

અમે સામઠે [amo samṭe] *adv* face to face "lakkh nagare vājjan amo samṭe."-cādi 3.

અમેક્ષતહ કાર [amokhtah kar] *P* آموزش کار *adj* trained, skilled in doing work.

અમેક્ષતન [amokhtan] *P* آموزش *v* to receive instruction or training. 2 to teach or train.

અમેઝ [amod] *Skt* *n* happiness, pleasure, enjoyment. "ur amod sāg bhe gəhɪvər."-NP.

અમેલ [amol], અમેલા [amola], અમેલી [amoli] See અમેલ. 2 priceless. "guru pəhɪ sɪr bec amolia."-var gau m 4.

અમેટ્રા [amətran] *Skt* *n* an invitation. 2 a solicitation.

અમુ [amr] *Skt* *n* a mango.

અમુ મૈર [amr mɔr] *n* pollen of a mango.

અય [ay] *Skt* *n* income.

અયસ [ayas], અયસુ [aysu] *n* permission. See અધિસ .

અયત [ayat] *Skt* *adj* broad. 2 spread. "mastak ayat locan lone."-NP. 3 *A* آية a line of the text of Bible or Quran. 4 a sign, mark. 5 prophet's miracle.

અયતન [aytan] *Skt* *n* a house, home, residence. 2 god's house; a temple.

અયત્ત [ayatt] *Skt* અયત્ત *adj* subordinate, subservient.

અયદ [ayad] *P* آید *adj* likely to come. 2 *A* عید returning. 3 applicable.

અયન [ayan] See અયન.

અયા [aya] *v* past tense of અયુદ. "bagā bhr aya cau."-var vād m 3. 2 Pg a nurse. 3 *P* یا part what; if; or.

અયામ [ayam] *Skt* *n* extending, pervading. 2 act of bringing within rules. See પુનઃઅયામ 3 See અયામ.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁ [ayu] *Skt* *n* age. 2 ghee, clarified butter. 3 a Chandarvanshi king, son of Pururva. 4 food, corn. 5 air. 6 an offspring. 7 medicine, drug

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਸਮਨ [ayusman], ਆਰ੍ਯੁਖਮਨ [ayukhman] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯੁਸਮਾਨ *adj* long lived, lasting for a long time.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਖਾ [ayukha] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯੁਖ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਖਤ [ayukhy] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯੁਖਤ *adj* who gives life 2 *n* eatables fit for a sick person. 3 strength, power.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਤ [ayut] See ਆਰ੍ਯੁਤ and ਆਰ੍ਯੁਤ.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਧ [ayudh] *Skt* *n* a weapon. 2 a horn or conchshell, which is helpful in a battle.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਧਨ [ayudhan] a battle, See ਆਰ੍ਯੋਧਨ. "ghor ayudhan so bhayo."—*caritr* 405.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਰ [ayur] *n* age. "chin chin ayur bitat jai."—*NP*. See ਆਰ੍ਯੁਰ.

ਆਰ੍ਯੁਰ ਵੇਦ [ayur ved] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯੁਰਵੇਦ *n* a minor Ved about the age of human beings; a medical science. Ashvini Kumar is regarded as its chief preceptor; he taught it to Indar, who in turn taught it to Dhanvantri. This Ved is derived from Atharv Ved. Now there is no book bearing this name, but all books on medical science are covered by it. "ayur ved kiyo parkasa."—*dhanāṣṭar*.

ਆਰ੍ਯੋਚ [ayed] *P* you come. This word is coined from ਆਰ੍ਯੋਚਨ.

ਆਰ੍ਯੋਧਨ [ayodhan] *Skt* *n* a battle, war. 2 a battlefield.

ਆਰ [ar] *Skt* *n* an awl. "ar nahī jīh topau."—*sor ravidas*. Here ਆਰ stands for sharp intellect. 2 a tooth of a circular saw; an axle of a wheel. 3 a raw metal. 4 a pointed prod for driving an animal. 5 *A* راء shame, modesty. 6 *S* to cajole, express love or fondness.

ਆਰਸ [aras] *n* sloth. "bisar arasē saba prabhāt lok jag-hī."—*suraj*. 2 *Skt* ਆਰਸ *adj* concerning a sage (rishi); a sage's composition. 3 *n* a

book respected for its association with a sage.

ਆਰਸਤਾ [arasta] *n* laziness, sloth, lassitude. 2 See ਆਰਸਤਾ.

ਆਰਸੀ [arsi] *Skt* ਆਰਸੀ *n* a mirror, a looking glass. "ihu manu arsi koi gurmukh vekhe."—*majh a m* 3. "jese taro tari or arsi sanah sestra."—*BG*. See ਆਰਸੀ 2 an ornament with a mirror fixed in it which ladies wear on their thumbs. "kahā su arsiā muhṛ bāke."—*asa a m* 1 3 also used in place of ਆਰਸੀ.

ਆਰਕਤ [arakat] *Skt* ਆਰਕਤ *adj* red. 2 with a tinge of redness.

ਆਰਕਤਾ ਜਲਨਿ [arakta jalanī] *n* a river of reddish water; Sarasvati.—*sanama*.

ਆਰਜ [araj] See ਆਰਜ.

ਆਰਜਤਾ [arajta] *Skt* ਆਰਜਤਾ *n* culture, civilization. "srijan arajtay."—*NP*. 2 superiority, eminence. 3 candour, simplicity.

ਆਰਜਨੀ [arjani] *Skt* ਆਰਜਨੀ *adj* white as silver (ਅਰਜੁਨ), bright. 2 a female collector. "namo arjani marjani."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਆਰਜਵ [arjav] *Skt* ਆਰਜਵ *n* simplicity, serenity, honesty. "arjav bina kutīla joī."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* simple, guileless, innocent.

ਆਰਜਾ [arja] *S* *n* age. state. 2 See ਆਰਜਾ. "je jug care arja."—*japu*. 3 *Skt* ਆਰਜਾ mother. 4 a metre. See ਆਰਜਾ. 5 *adj* noble woman, virtuous lady. "bhāne nīj bharja sō arja ! sravaṇ kar."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਜਾਧਿ [arjadhi] *n* ਆਰਜਾ-ਅਰਧਿ. duration of life. See ਆਰਜਾਧਿ.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ [arjari] *n* the enemy of age; old age. —*sanama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [arjari ari] *n* enemy of ਆਰਜਾ (old age), amrit, elixir.—*sanama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰੀ [arjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰਿ. 2 age. "binu simran jese sarap arjari."—*gāu a m* 5.

ਆਰਜੀ [arj] *A* ارّج *adj* temporary, impermanent.

ਆਰਜੁ [arzu] *P* ارّز *n* a desire, wish, hope.

ਆਰਣ [arəṇ] *n* an anvil; ironsmith's block. See ਆਰਣਿ. "kara arəṇ man vicī lohā."—*maru m* / 2 *Skt* depth, solemnity. 3 a pit, pond. 4 *S a* war, battle.

ਆਰਣ ਸੁਤ [arəṇ sut] *n* son of Aran (pond); lotus. "arəṇsut kər prabhū sir layo."—*NP*. 'the master taking it as lotus put his hand on the head'. 2 the moon, which is son of the deep **ਓਅਨਿ**

ਆਰਣਿ [arəṇi] in a furnace or forge for melting or heating up metals like iron. "jīu arəṇi lohā par bhāṇi gharaic."—*suhā m* / 2 *n* an eddy, a whirlpool.

ਆਰਤ [arət], ਆਰਤਾ [arta] *Skt* ਆਰਤਿ *adj* coward, timid. 2 suffering, in pain. "arət duar rəṭət pīgura."—*gəum* 5. "gopāl tera arta."—*dhāna dhāna*. 'Your timid slave seeks shelter with you, master of the earth.' Some ignorant people interpret this as ਆਰਤੀ (a ceremonial worship of gods by moving lighted lamps in front) holding that it is Dhanu Jat's 'ਆਰਤਾ'.

ਆਰਤਿ [arəti] *Skt* ਆਰਤਿ *n* pain, humility, poverty. ਆਰਤੀ [arti] *Skt* ਆਰਤੀ *n* what happens even without night, that is, to do worship by revolving lighted lamps for which reason it is called non-night worship. According to Hinduism, lamps are revolved four times at the feet of the image, twice at the level of the navel and seven times around the entire body. The number of lamps may be anywhere between one to a hundred. Guru Nanak Dev rejected this ritual and said that God's arti is already being performed by nature. See Dhanasri Shabad "gəgən me thal rəvi cād dipəkṭāne." See ਦੀਪਦਲ 2 Arti Sohila, a bani recited at bed time. "sodər arti gavie śmrīt vele japu uchara."—*BG*

'Though word arta is not in the sense of arti but Sikhs do employ it this way as well. Udasī Saints declaim: "arta kije nanak ṣah paṭṣah ka. dīn dūni ke ṣahāṇṣah ka."...

ਆਰਤੀ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [arti sohila] *n* song of joy in which true arti is described. Here, recitation begins with "je ghəri kirəti akhie." "tītu ghəri gavhu sohila" and culminates as "kesi arti hor bhavkhāḍṇa, teri arti anḥata sēbəd vajēt bheri."

ਆਰਦ [arəd] *P* اراد *n* flour, ground corn. 2 from *vr* ਆਦੁਰਦਨ. let one bring, brings, will bring.

ਆਰਦੁ [ardra] *Skt* ਆਰਦੁ *adj* wet, soaked. 2 soiled.

ਆਰਨ [arən] *adj* red coloured. "jari sāg jare rajē arən uchar."—*NP*. 'Red coverlets interwoven with golden thread look beautiful'. 2 See ਆਰਣ. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਆਰਨ in place of ਆਰਨਜ (forest). "aran jī dis ghəni nīhari."—*GPS*. 4 See ਆਰਨਜ.

ਆਰਨਜਾਤ [aranjat] lotus grown out of a pond (ਆਰਣ). See ਆਰਨਸੁਰ. "anan aranjat suhai."—*NP*.

ਆਰਨਜ [arnya] *Skt* ਆਰਣਯ *adj* relating to forest; wild.

ਆਰਨਜਕ [arnyak] *Skt* ਆਰਣਯਕ related with forest; vanprasth, the third stage of life for a Hindu. 2 those Brahman parts of Veds which were studied while living there because saint-scholars staying in forests taught them to their disciples. See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ ਐਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਆਰਨਜਕ etc.¹

ਆਰਫ [araph] *A* اراف *adj* a possessor of spiritual knowledge (ਵਿਰਫ). "araph kamī valī valayət."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਬ [arab] *n* Arabia. 2 Arab, Arabian. "arab ke arbi ərādhē tere nam hē."—*akāl*. 3 the language of Arabia; Arabic "kahū ərbi torki parsū ho."—*akāl*. 4 an Arab (or Arabian) horse "kəche ərbi pəbb mano səpəcchā."—*paras*.

ਆਰਬਲ [arbal], ਆਰਬਲਾ [arbala] *n* ਆਰੁ-ਬਲ. strength and age. 2 age, duration of life, lifetime. "bərəkḥ bahattar bhāi arbal."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਬੀ [arbi] See ਆਰਬ.

¹Four forests vrīhad, itarīyī, etrey and kṣetīki are well known.

ਆਰਭਟੀ [arbhṭī] *Skt* *n* that part of a drama which shows courage and terror 2 a theatre.

3 courage, intrepidity

ਆਰਮੇਨੀਆ [armenia] See ਅਰਮਨੀ.

ਆਰਯ [aray] *Skt* ਆਰਯ *adj* superior, superb, virtuous. 2 worshipping, venerable. 3 belonging to a superior pedigree, 4 a resident of Aryavart; Indian.

ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ [aray samaj] Mul Shankar, son of Amba Shankar, a Brahman of Tankara village, Moravi state, was born in 1824 AD. He became a disciple of Sanyasi Parmanand and adopted Dayanand Sarasvati as his name. He studied Sanskrit grammar under Pandit Virjanand of Mathura. Taking note of the preaching of Christianity in India, he was enthused to spread the Vedic religion. According to his own thinking and the culture of the time, he interpreted the Veds and promulgated new rules. He named his sect Arya Samaj and Satyarath Prakash is his religious treatise.

The saint Dayanand died on 30th October 1883 AD.

The rules of Arya Samaj are :

- (1) All truths are discovered through education and material sciences and they all have their origin in God.
- (2) God is truth, mind and joy, without form, all-powerful, just, kind, birthless, endless, unchangeable, without origin, incomparable and the source of all that exists. His worship is the only proper one.
- (3) The Ved is the book of true knowledge; its study, teaching and listening comprise the prime religion of the Aryas
- (4) One should always be ready to learn the truth and to unlearn the untruth.
- (5) All tasks should be performed according to the dharma, that is, with knowledge and

consideration of truth versus falsehood.

(6) The welfare of the world is the basic objective of Arya Samaj including its physical, spiritual and social progress.

(7) Relations should be maintained with all as far as possible in accordance with dharma.

(8) Removal of ignorance and spread of knowledge should always be the aim.

(9) No one should be content with his own progress, but should consider it as a step in the progress of all.

(10) All men should be inter-dependent, in following rules for universal good, and should be independent in adopting every beneficial rule.

ਆਰਯਾ [arya] *Skt* ਆਰਯਾ *n* feminine of ਆਰਯ. a woman of high or noble birth. 2 mother. 3 grandmother, 4 mother-in-law. 5 the goddess, Durga. 6 a stanza. See ਆਰਾ. 7 *adj* noble, virtuous (woman).

ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ [arya varat] *Skt* ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ *n* the country of the Aryas; the country with Himalayas in the north, Vindhya in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian sea in the west. Now the whole of India is called Aryavart.

ਆਰਾ [ara] *n* a serrated tool with which wood is sawed, a sawing machine. 2 noise, din. 3 near side bank, "kachu ara par na suh." - *gauravidya*. 4 *Skt* *n* a big needle for making a hole. 5 *suṣ* with or having qualities of, as in ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. "avgaṇi are pathar bhare." - *naṣ* *m* 4.

ਆਰਾ [āra] *P* ਆਰਾ to that, to him.

ਆਰਾਊ [arau] *P* ਆਰਾਊ *adj* who decorates; this word is used as a suffix. 2 *Skt* ਆਰਾਮ a garden, "jake rukh birakh arau." - *srī m* 1. 'whose grass and trees provide relief.' See ਆਰਾ.

ਆਰਾਮੁਕਾਨੁ ਹੈ ਪੁਰਾਣਿਕਮੁਕਾਨੁ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ।

ਜਧੋ ਰੇਗਨਾਰੰ ਗਿਧੋਰਾਧਾਰੰ ਬਿਦੁਰੁਧਾ: 1-*manu* a 2, § 22.

ਆਰਾਸਤ [arasat], ਆਰਾਸਤਹ [arasatah], ਆਰਾਸਤਾ [arasta] *P* آراستہ *adj* spruced, adorned, its root is *vr* ਆਰਾਸਨ. "arasat]askar sabh kinas."—*GPS*. ਆਰਾਤਿ [aratī], ਆਰਾਤੀ [aratī] *Skt* आराति *n* an enemy, adversary. "janu kalmā kālī bāl aratī."—*NP*.

ਆਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧਤ.

ਆਰਾਧਨ [aradhan], ਆਰਾਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt* न making happy, worship, devotion. 2 meditation on God's name. "aradhna aradhanu nika hārī hārī namu aradhna."—*maru a m 5*.

ਆਰਾਧਨੀਯ [aradhniy], ਆਰਾਧਤ [aradhy] *Skt* adj fit to be pleased and worshipped, adorable.

ਆਰਾ ਪਾਰ [ara par] See ਆਰਾ and ਪਾਰ. *n* this side and across "kachu ara par nā sujh."—*gāu ravīdas*. 2 this and the next world; here and hereafter.

ਆਰਾਮ [aram] *P* آرام *n* comfort, happiness. 2 rest, relaxation 3. *Skt* garden.

ਆਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [aram shah] son of Qutubuddin Ibak who sat on the throne at Delhi for one year in 1210 AD. See Muslim Rule in India.

ਆਰਾਯਸ਼ [arayaṣ] *P* آرایش *n* decoration, adornment.

ਆਰਾਯਿਕ [arāyik] See ਅਰਾਯਿਕ.

ਆਰਿਫ਼ [arif] See ਆਰਫ਼.

ਆਰੀ [ari] *n* a hand-saw, a small saw. 2 suffix of, possessing (feminine of van, ara, etc). "avgunrari kāt visari."—*dhana chāt m 1*. 3 *A* آری *adj* naked. 4 good-for-nothing. 5 helpless, unable.

ਆਰੁਹ [aruh] See ਆਰੋਹਣ. 2 See ਆਰੁੱਧ.

ਆਰੁਣ [arun] *adj* red. See ਅਰੁਣ. "rācyo rōg arun lok navino."—*krisan*.

ਆਰੁਣਚੂੜ [arunṇur] See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

ਆਰੁੱਧ [aruddh] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* stopped, hindered, obstructed. 2 busy, engaged.

ਆਰੁਨ [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ.

ਆਰੁਨਚੂੜ [arunṇur] a cock, rooster. See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

"krōc su arunṇur pukarēt."—*GPS*.

ਆਰੂ [aru] See ਆਰੂ.

ਆਰੂਢ [arūḥ], ਆਰੂਢ [arur] *Skt* आरूढ *adj* ascended, mounted, riding. "arurte aṣv rāth nagah."—*śahas m 4* 2 firm, resolute, determined

ਆਰੇ [are] plural of ਆਰਾ. 2 *suḥ* meaning 'one having or with.' See ਆਰਾ ਆਰੀ. "avgeniare pathar bhare."—*kan m 4*.

ਆਰੇਮ [arem] *P* آری we bring, we shall bring, we may bring.

ਆਰੋਹਣ [aroah] *Skt* आरोहण *adj* ascended, mounted. "jara jāmhi aroah."—*śaveye m 4* *ke*. 'You are mounting old age and messengers of death' means that you are above weaknesses and not subject to them. See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਆਰੋਹਣ [arohan] *Skt* न a ladder, steps. "mokharohan pragat gīra aghkhāḍu."—*GPS*. ਆਰੋਹਣ (ladder) of ਮੋਖ (salvation). 'steps to salvation.' 2 mounting, riding.

ਆਰੋਹੀ [aroḥi] *Skt* आरोहि *adj* who rides. 2 going upward. 3 progressing. 4 *n* ascending notes in music as ṣa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, nī.

ਆਰੋਗ [arog], ਆਰੋਗਤ [arogat], ਆਰੋਗੀ [arogi] See ਅਰੋਗ, ਅਰੋਗਤ and ਅਰੋਗੀ. "jih prasadi arog kācandehi."—*sukhmanī*. "arogat bhae sarira."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਆਰੋਪਣ [aropan], ਆਰੋਪਣਾ [aropṇa] *Skt* आरोपण *n* setting, fixing. "tāhī aropān kinas mali."—*GPS*. 2 imagining qualities of one thing in another 3 a fallacy, false knowledge.

ਆਰੋਤਾ [arota] See ਅਰੋਤਾ

ਆਰੰਨ [arān] See ਆਰਨਨ.

ਆਰੰਨਕ [arānak] See ਆਰਨਨਕ.

ਆਰੰਭ [arābh] *Skt* न the origin, beginning. "arābh kaj racaia"—*suhi chāt m 4* 2 genesis, creation.

ਆਰੰਭ ਵਾਦ [arābh vad] the theory of Vaisheshik and other philosophies that the formation of the world, took place with the fusion of atoms.

ਅਰਜ [ary], ਅਰਜਸਮਾਜ [arysəmaj] See ਅਰਯ and ਅਰਜਸਮਾਜ.

ਅਲ [al] *Pkt* *n* moisture, humidity. 2 *Skt* *adj* excessive, more. 3 all, entire. "al j̥jal bikar te rāhite."—*sukhmanī*. See *E* all. 4 *Skt* ਅਲਯ a house, living place. 5 *A* ਜ੍ਯ a dynasty, a descendant. 6 daughter's children. 7 *P* a type of wine. 8 *T* a king. 9 *adj* red, scarlet. 10 See ਅਲ.

ਅਲਸ [alas] *n* laziness, sloth, indolence. "alasū. chij gəra səbhū tən te."—*dhana m* 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* lazy, indolent, slothful.

ਅਲਸਹਰ [alsəhər] *n* a remover of laziness; amrit, nectar.—*sənama*.

ਅਲਸੀ [alsi], ਅਲਸੀਆ [alsia] See ਅਲਸ 2. "jənəmu gəvəro alsia."—*ari trilocən*.

ਅਲਸੁ [aləsū] See ਅਲਸ.

ਅਲਸੁਨ [alsun] a village near Nadaun. Guru Gobind Singh punished its riotous people and also stayed here for some time while on his way back to Anandpur. See *Vachitar Natak* ch 9, cād 24. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been set up here.

ਅਲਸਜ [alsyə] *Skt* *n* laziness, lack of zeal and endeavour.

ਅਲਕ [alək] *n* laziness, sloth. "kiu simrət kijē alka 7."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ [alka pati] See ਅਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ.

ਅਲਕੁ [aləku] sloth See ਅਲਕ. "cāgīai aləku kərə."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਲਜ [aləj] See ਅਲਜੁ.

ਅਲ ਜਲ [al jal] See ਅਲ and ਜਲ *n* bonds of family life and progeny. "al jal bhəṃ moh təjave."—*guj m* 5. 2 *S* *adj* much, plenty. 3 *adv* mostly.

ਅਲਜਿ [aləji], ਅਲਜੁ [aləju] *adj* shameless, brazenfaced, immodest. "uc nic tum te tare aləju sāsar."—*bīla ravidas*.

ਅਲ ਜੰਜਲ [al j̥jal] See ਅਲ and ਜੰਜਲ. *n* bonds of family life; snare of love for children. "al

j̥jal bikar te rāhite."—*sukhmanī*.

ਅਲਣਾ [alna] See ਅਲਨਾ.

ਅਲਤ [alat] *A* اَلت *n* a pole, mace. 2 genitals. 3 a tool, an instrument, implement.

ਅਲਨ [alən] *n* gram flour used for mixing with leafy vegetables to make them thicker and tastier ਐਲਣ.

ਅਲਨਾ [alna] *n* a nest. *P* اَلنَة. "susak alne te trīn gere."—*GPS*.

ਅਲਪਤਾਲ [alpatāl] *n* the celestial and the nether world. 2 praise and nit-picking. "gəvhi raje rāṇia bolhi al patāl."—*var asa*. 3 topsy turvy. "al patāl muh-hu bolde jīu pite mād mətvalē."—*gəu var* 1 *m* 4. 4 high and low, good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious. "likhlīhu al patāl, mohi jəm d̥d̥d̥ nā lagai."—*gəu ravidas*.

ਅਲਪਲਾਲ [alpalāl] See ਅਲ and ਪਲਾਲ. 2 See ਅਲਪਲਾਲ.

ਅਲਬਾਲ [albal] *Skt* ਅਲਬਾਲ *n* a round plot; a mason's mud of lime pit. 2 a circular low ground around a tree where water collects.

ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ [albalit] See ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ.

ਅਲਮ [aləm] *A* اَلَم *adj* scholarly, highly learned, erudite, pandit. "janat bed bhed ar aləm."—*cəpəi*. 2 *n* the world, universe. "aləm kuzar xubi."—*ramav*. 3 time, period. 4 living beings. "cādīhəjar aləm ekal khana."—*trīlāg nāṇdev*. 5 a poet in Guru Gobind Singh's court. Here is a poem of his:

sobha hū ke sagar naṇal neh nagar hē,

bāl bhīm sām sil kəhā lū gənaie,

bhūmī ke vibhukhən jū dukhən ke dukhən,

sāmuh sukh hū ke sukh dekhe te əghaie,

hīmat nīdhan an dān ko bəkhane jan?

aləm tāmam jam aṭhō gun gāie,

prabāl prətāpī patṣah guru gobīd jī!

bhoj kī sī māj tere roj roj paie.

6 a well-known poet of Persian and Hindi who translated Madhvanal Sangit in Braj language

in 991 Hijri. Ragmala is a part of this very book 7 a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. "jab dāl par nādi ke ayo, an alme hame jagayo."—*IV*. 8 A Brahman poet converted to Islam who attended the court of Bahadur Shah, King of Delhi.

ਅਲਮ ਸਿੰਘ [alam sɪŋh] a Rajput resident of Sialkot, who received initiation into the Khalsa at the hands of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru used to call him naccna (dancing) Alam Singh as he was very active, smart and ebullient.

ਅਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾ [alamkuʃa], **ਅਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ** [alamkuʃaɪ] *P* اَلْمَكُوشَا adj who conquers the world, "alam kusaɪ khubi."—*ramav*.

ਅਲਮਗੀਰ [alamgir] *P* اَلْمَغِيْر adj who holds or conquers the world. 2 a title of emperor Aurangzeb. "alam gir aht tū ek."—*GPS*. 3 *n* a village seven kos south of Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh came here from Machivara carried on a bedstead; from here he rode on horse-back. Since the Sikh rule the gurdwara owns 70 bighas of land. It is about two miles south of Gill railway station. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਅਲਮਗੀਰ [alamgɪr] a village in Patna district of Bihar. "mohaṇ alamgɪr rahāda."—*BG*

ਅਲਮ ਵੰਦ [alam cād] a preacher-cum-agent (masād) of Guru Arjun Dev. at Lahore. 2 a Hada Rajput Sikh of Guru Arjun Dev. 3 a commander of the hill army who alongwith Balia Chand used to operate against the Sikhs at the head of a roving army. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Uday Singh and Alam Singh. Alam Singh severed the hand of Alam Chand. Balia Chand was also wounded and he fled the battlefield.

ਅਲਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ [alam duniā] universes and worlds "khak nur kerdā alam duniāɪ."—*tlāg m* 4.

ਅਲਮ ਪਨਾਹ [alam panah] *P* اَلْمَپْنَاه adj refuge of

the world.

ਅਲਮ ਪੁਰ [alampur] a village in Dasuha tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, about two miles north of Tanda Urmur railway station. It has a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who once came here from Kartarpur for hunting and stayed for several days.

The gurdwara has only a platform under the care of a Nirmala Sikh. The shrine possesses 75 ghumaṇs of land. A congregational fair is held here annually on the 16th of the lunar month of Harh.

ਅਲਾ [alay], **ਅਲਾਹ** [alyah] *Sk* اَلَا *n* house, home. 2 place "sarab arath alyah."—*sahas m* 5. Here *ਹ* stands for the visarg (:).

ਅਲਾ [ala] *n* door or window, leaf. 2 (figurative) the tenth door, a mystical orifice of the brain "uparɪ haɪ, haɪ par ala, ale bhitarɪ thati."—*ram beɪ*. "(in the valley of the supreme person) there is the shop (man) on the shop is a window (head) and over the head is the material (of God's name)." 3 the house of material existence (Maya) "ala te nizvarṇa."—*dhana namdev*. 4 *A* اَلَا adj superior, very good "bādgi alah ala hujra."—*maru solhe m* 5. 5 high, aloft. 6 *ج* an instrument, tool, a mechanical device.

ਅਲਾਉ [alau], **ਅਲਾਇ** [alai] *n* an utterance, speech, "marumukh jhutha alau."—*seva m* 1. "uḥdriā bhi guru alau."—*suhi a m* 4. "harɪ rās nā chakhe phuka alai."—*gau m* 3.

ਅਲਾਇਆ [alaxaɪ] *ad* said, uttered, stated, sang.

ਅਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ [ala sɪŋh] son of Ram Singh and Mai Sabi of Phul clan born at Phul in Sammat 1748.¹ For initiation into the Khalsa, he took amrit at village Thikrivala at the hands of Baba Dip Singh Jathedar. He founded a mud fort at Patiala in Sammat 1810 and started

¹In Twarikh by Khalifa Muhammad Hasan is given Sammat 1752 (1695) as his year of birth.

replacing it with a permanent fort on 4 Phagun Sammat 1820. He died on 27 Savan Sammat 1822 (22 August 1765 AD) at Patiala where his beautiful mausoleum exists, and cooked food is served to all visitors, See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ [ala sɪŋh da buraj] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਆਲਾਹਣੀ [alahni] See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ.

ਆਲਾਹ [alat] See ਅਲਾਹ. 2 plural of ਆਲਾਹ. See ਆਲਾ 6.

ਆਲਾਨ [alan] *Skt n* rope or chain for tying an elephant. 2 See ਏਲਾਨ.

ਆਲਾਪ [alap] *Skt n* speech, conversation, dialogue, parley. 2 in music, the process of producing a proper note; a prelude to singing, "gun gobid gavhu sabhi harijan, rag ratan rasna alap."—*bxla m 5*.

ਆਲਾਪਨ [alapən], ਆਲਾਪਨਾ [alapna] *v* to say, speak. 2 to establish the form of music by arranging the sounds in the prelude. 3 elaborating of a note.

ਆਲਾਪਿ [alapɪ] having sung the prelude.

ਆਲਾਵ ਦੀ [alav di] See ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ.

ਆਲਾਵੰਤ [alavāt] *adj* having a house, who owns a house. "alavāti ihu bhram johs."—*mala namdev*. 'The owners of the house are under the misconception that low caste persons cannot pray to God there.'

ਆਲਾਵੰਤੀ [alavāti] to the master of the house. See ਆਲਾਵੰਤ.

ਆਲਿ [ali] *n* of the house. "man laga ali jājal."—*sri m 4 pahire*. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀ a (female) friend. 3 a row, line, class.

ਆਲਿਸਤ [alisy] See ਅਲਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਲਿਸਤ the act of making the dancers dance well; making the world dance. "alisy karām."—*japu*.

ਆਲਿੰਗਨ [aligan] *Skt* ਅਲਿੰਗਨ *n* an embrace, a clasp.

ਅਲਿਮ [alim] See ਆਲਮ.

ਅਲੀ [ali] *Skt n* a female friend. 2 a line, row. 3 *A* *adj* great, high. 4 superb, grand. 5 Bhai

Santokh Singh has used ਆਲੀ (female) in place of the Sindhi word ਆਲੇ (wet). "ur sulgat lakri jimi ali."—*GPS*. See ਆਲੇ.

ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ [ali sɪŋh] a resident of village Salaudi. Along with his brother Bhai Mali Singh he was in the service of Vazir Khan, subedar of Sirhind. When Banda Bahadur, at the head of Khalsa force, reached Punjab, the subedar jeered at them. They felt insulted, quit his service and joined the Khalsa force. After the conquest of Sirhind, Ali Singh was made its deputy Subedar. He was later, martyred along with Banda Bahadur in Delhi. ਆਲੀਬ [alidh] *Skt adj* licked, lapped. 2 *n* lying down during the hunt so that the quarry comes close to the hunter unafraid.

ਆਲੀਣ [alin], ਆਲੀਣਾ [alīna], ਆਲੀਨ [alin] See ਅਲੀਣ. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀਨ *ad*/absorbed, become one in thought. "janak raj vartara, satyug alīna."—*saveys m 4 ka*. 'Satyug came to prevail in Kaliyug'.

ਆਲੂ [alu], ਆਲੂ [alu] *Skt n* a potato, an underground crop, commonly used as a vegetable. Its seed was first of all brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Its scientific name is Solanum tuberosum. 2 a flask, sieve. 3 *P* *ਜੀ* *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ a kind of fruit which ripens in summer and is sour-sweet in taste, "naspatti pista rel alu."—*GPS*. See ਆਲੂਚਾ and ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ.

ਆਲੂਚਾ [aluca] *P* *ਫ਼ੀ* *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ and ਚੀਰਾਚੁਕ. *n* potato a fresh plum (when fully ripe it is called alu bukhara), *E* Plum, *L* Prunus domestica.

ਆਲੂਦਰ ਮਰਾਜ਼ [aludah macaz] *P* *ਫ਼ੀ* *adj* having a depraved mind. See ਆਲੂਦਰ.

ਆਲੂਦਨ [aludan] *P* *ਫ਼ੀ* to smear, besmear.

ਆਲੂਦਾ [aluda], ਆਲੂਦਿਆ [aludia] *P* *ਫ਼ੀ* *adj* smeared, bedaubed. 2 dirty, filthy, unclean. *vr* ਆਲੂਦਨ. "nanak vīṇu nāv aludia."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ [alu bukhara] *P* *ਫ਼ੀ* *n* a plum,

alucha from Bukhara, potato of Damascus. Greek physicians used it in various medicines and its effect is cold-moist; it softens intestines and cures bilious humour, clears blood and cures vomiting, stops thirst and despite being sour it does not increase cough.

ਅਲੇ [ale] See ਅਲੀ 3.

ਅਲੇਖ [alekh] *Skt n* writing. 2 See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇ [alo] *S* wet, moist. "paṭ palo bhi alo hen." —GPS. 2 green.

ਅਲੋਹਰਖ [alo harakh] a village in nazamat Sunam, police station Bhavanigarh, Patiala state. Here, half a mile south of the village is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur who came here from Gunike.

A beautiful gurdwara was built here in Sammat 1966. Five copies of Guru Granth Sahib are kept open side by side. The room where the Guru stayed is separate (from the main building.) The priest is an energetic Sikh. The gurdwara has 125 bighas of land donated by the Patiala state. It is close to Bhavanigarh road, nine miles west of Nabha railway station.

ਅਲੋਕ [alok] *Skt n* light, miracle. 2 a sight, glimpse, view.

ਅਲੋਚਨ [alocan] *Skt n* a sight, view. 2 an investigation, consideration.

ਅਲੋਚਨਾ [alocna] *Skt n* an investigation, determination of good and bad points. 2 a revision. 3 a review.

ਅਲੰਬ [alāb] See ਅਲੰਬ.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [alāban] See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬਨ ਵਿਭਾਵ [alāban vibhav] a supporting cause of emotion; a factor helping the rise of a particular feeling, for example, a hero and heroine in the sentiment of love; an enemy in arousing terror; a strange shape or speech for ridicule or mirth; a heart-rending speech or situation arousing pity; fearfulness for

arousing terror; suppuration etc. for creating a sense of disgust and loathsomeness; strange things for creating wonder; transient, impermanent things for a feeling of tranquility; and children for arousing affection.

ਅਲੁਣਾ [alhna] See ਅਲਨਾ.

ਅਵ [av], ਅਵਿ [āv] ਆਉ *n* age. "av ghaṭe tan chūje." —vaḍ m 3 alahna. "āv ghaṭe din jai." —sri m 1 pahra. 2 come (imperative). See ਅਵਨ. "av av su bhav sō kahi." —paras. "je tisu nadari na avai." —japu.

ਅਵਈ [avai] comes, may come. See ਅਵ and ਅਵਨ.

ਅਵਸ [avas], ਅਵਸਿ [avasī] See ਅਵਨ. 2 See ਅਵਸਤ. 3 (s)he will come.

ਅਵਸਰਕ [avaśyak] *Skt adj* necessary.

ਅਵਸਰਕਤਾ [avaśyaktā] *Skt n* necessity, requirement.

ਅਵਹੁ [avhu], ਅਵਹੋ [avho] come (imperative). "avhu bhene gali milhi." —sri m 1. "avho sōtjanhu l." —suhī chēt m 4.

ਅਵਗਿ [avagi] (she) will come. "avagi agia parbrahm ki." —asa m 5.

ਅਵਗੀਰ [avgir] See ਅਵਗੀਰ.

ਅਵਗਰਕ [avagyak] *adj* ਆਵਗਰਕ *adj* who insults; contemptuous. 2 discourteous, rude.

ਅਵਜ [avaj] See ਅਵਜਨ. 2 *Pkt n* a kind of musical instrument. "sures ke avaj sur ke nad sune dervaje." —coritr 108.

ਅਵਟਣ [avaṭan], ਅਵਟਣੁ [avaṭanu], ਅਵਟਨ [avaṭan] *v* to heat, boil thoroughly. 2 *n* water added to milk for boiling. "avaṭanu ape khave dudh kau khapən na der." —sri m 1. 3 *Skt* ਭਾਰਤਿਨ੍ *a* whirlpool, an eddy; eddying water. 4 *Skt* ਭਾਰਤਿਨ੍ *n* circle, circuit, round. 5 churning. 6 melting of metals; smelting. 7 beating, thrashing, "jehi avaje bahut ghan sath." —asa m 5.

ਅਵਟੇ [avaje] See ਅਵਟਨ 7.

ਅਵਣ [avan] *n* coming, arrival. 2 taking birth.

ਅਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avan jan], ਅਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ [avan jana] *n*

birth and death, transmigration of soul. See ਆਵਾਗਮਨ. "avan jān rāhe sukh pāra."—*suhī chēt m 3*. "tān mān thapī kīa sēbh apna eho avan jāna."—*ram m 5*. 2 *adj* momentary, liable to break up in a moment, impermanent. 3 *v* to come and go, pass through.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੀ [avan jāni] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. 2 impermanent, perishable. "inī mānī dīthi sēbh avan jāni."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *n* created world, creation. "nam tera sēbhkoi let hī jetī avan jāni."—*asa a m 3*

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੁ [avan jānu] knowledge of coming, knowledge of the purpose of human birth. 2 See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਵਣ [avan jāvan] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avan jāvan tū rāhe, pāie guru pura."—*asa a m 1*.

ਆਵਣ ਵਾਰ [avan var] *adj* who arrive. 2 *n* time of birth. "bahurī nā avan var."—*prabha m 1*.

ਆਵਣਾ [avna] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ [avanī jāni] *adv* in coming and going; in birth and death "avanī jāni vigucīa."—*oākar*.

ਆਵਣੁ [avanu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ [avanu jānu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avanu jānu nā cukai."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* knowledge of the purpose of birth and death or of why we are born and what we are required to achieve. "avanu jānu bibhuti lai jogi! tā tin bhāvan jīnī lāia."—*ram a m 3*.

ਆਵਣੁ ਵੈਣੁ [avanu vāṇu] *n* birth and death; transmigration. "avanu vāṇu dakhō."—*sri a m 1*. 2 *v* to be born and to die. 3 coming and going.

ਆਵਣੇ ਜਾਵਣੇ [avne jāvne] *adj* (those) who come and go; (those) who take birth and die. "avne jāvne khare dāravne?"—*suhī chēt m 1*. 2 *adv* while coming and going.

ਆਵਣ [avē] coming. See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avē jā] *adj* coming and going, taking birth and dying. 2 *n* transmigration;

birth and death. "avat jā rāhe sram nase."—*kan m 5*.

ਆਵਧ [avadh] *Skt* ਆਧੁ *n* a weapon. "kotī avadh tisu bedhāt nahi."—*suhī m 5*. "prāharen lakhī avadhah"—*sāhas m 5*. 2 Avadh, Ayodhya, Audh. "avadh raj triya jāhi sobhat."—*ramav. 3* See ਆਵਧ.

ਆਵਧਰਾਜ [avadhraj] King of Ayodhya, Dashrath. See ਆਵਧ 2.

ਆਵਧਿ [avaddh] *Skt* ਆਧਿ *adj* not fit to be killed. 2 difficult to kill. 3 *Skt* ਆਧਿਧਿ pierced, strung, threaded. "avaddh savāt khetō."—*gyan*. 'warrior lying pierced in the battlefield'.

ਆਵਨ [avan] *n* arrival. 2 birth. "avan ae srīṣaṭī māhi."—*bāvan*.

ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ [avanjānu], ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ [avanjāvanu] See ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ. "avanjānu ik khel rācāa."—*sukhmānī*. "avanjāvanu māia dhādh."—*ram m 5*

ਆਵਨਿ [avanī] (they) come. 2 (they) will come.

ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਰਹੈ [avanī aṭharē] *sen* an utterance from Guru Nanak Dev's prophetic hymn in Tilang measure addressed to Bhai Lalo: "avanī aṭharē jānī sētanve horū bhī ūṭhī marēd ka cēla." 'They came in the year seventy eight and shall depart in ninety seven by which time another disciple of a brave man shall also arise.' It means that in Saidpur (Eminabad) Mughals would enter in Sammat 1578 to destroy the vainglorious Afghans but they shall depart in Sammat 1597 when another brave man will arise from the Afghans themselves and will drive them away.

Babar invaded India five times. It was during his third invasion in Sammat 1578 that he killed the conceited Afghans of Saidpur (Eminabad), and it was in Sammat 1597 that Babur's son Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at Kanauj and he fled from India. The word 'also' with other brave man suggests

that the conquered Afghans would also rise again. Thus Sher Shah rose and won the throne of Delhi.

Some scholars extend this prolepsis from the sixteenth to the twentieth century Bikrami and imagine Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur etc. as the 'Marad ka Chela', but this is their mistake because the Guru uses only yearly and not the centennial figure. He is talking of the then current sixteenth century only. These years are therefore 1578 and 1597 respectively.

ਆਵਾਨਿ ਵੰਦਨਿ [avanī vāṇanī] See ਆਵਾਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ.

ਆਵਾਨੁ [avanu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਰ [avar] *P* ਆਵ derived from *vr* ਆਵਰਦਨ, suffixed to words, it turns them into adjectives; for example added to ਦਿਲ (heart) it becomes ਦਿਲਾਵਰ.

ਆਵਰਕ [avarak] *adj* which covers.

ਆਵਰਣ [avarən] *Skt n* a cover, screen. 2 a shield, skin. 3 ignorance.

ਆਵਰਤ [avarat] *Skt* अवर्त *n* an eddy, a whirlpool "tūxī avarat ki cuki gher."—*ram m 5*. 2 worry, care. 3 transmigration of soul.

ਆਵਰਤਏਬਹੁ [avaratethah] See ਆਵਰਤਏਬਹੁ.

ਆਵਰਦ [avarad] *n* mixing of high and low notes in music producing a ripple effect. 2 *P* ਆਵਰ (he) may bring, brings or will bring.

ਆਵਰਦਾ [avarda] *Dg n* age. "sakar ki avarda jai brithari."—*dhana m 5*. 2 *P* ਆਵਰ *adj* brought. 3 presented. See ਆਵਰਦਨ.

ਆਵਲ [aval] See ਆਉਲ. 2 a Jat subcaste, See ਆਉਲ 4. 3 *Skt* आविल *adj* unclean, filthy. 4 perplexed. "hau phirau divani aval baval."—*dev m 4*.

ਆਵਲ ਖੇੜੀ [aval kheri] a village; according to Bhai Santokh Singh Guru Gobind Singh coming from Kurukshetra had camped here. "caḍhe ikaki satiguru aval kheri gram. pahuce tis thal jai kar utre hit bisram."

—*GPS*.

ਆਵਲ ਬਾਵਲ [aval baval] surprised and bewildered, mad, See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਵਲਾ [avla] ਆਮਲਕ. See ਆਉਲਾ "japu dālī camuṭṭe avle."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਆਵਲਿ [avalī] *Skt n* a row, line, class.

ਆਵਰਨਾ [avarṇa] See ਆਉਨਾ to occur, strike; to come to mind.

ਆਵਾ [ava] *n* a brick kiln, potter's kiln.

ਆਵਾਇਲ [avarī] actions of the early period or of the beginning. See ਆਵਾਇਲ. "man samajhu chodī avale."—*gōd m 5*.

ਆਵਾਸ [avas] See ਆਵਾਸ.

ਆਵਾਹਨ [avahan] *Skt n* (an act of) calling, or summoning. 2 invoking a god by reciting a mantra. "avahan sagre sur kare."—*GPS*.

ਆਵਾਗੁਣਿ [avagun], ਆਵਾਗੁਣਿ [avagun], ਆਵਾਗਮਨ [avagaman], ਆਵਾਗਵਣੁ [avagavanu], ਆਵਾਗਵਨ [avagavan], ਆਵਾਗੋਣ [avagon], ਆਵਾਗੋਨ [avagon] *Skt* आवागमन *n* the act of coming and going; arrival and departure. 2 birth and death. 3 passing through 84 lac lives of different kinds so as to undo the effect of actions of earlier births. The soul is liberated from this cycle by the acquisition of spiritual knowledge and then becomes free from transmigration forever.

kai janam bhae kiṭ patāga,

kai janam gaj min kurāga.

kai janam pākhi sarap hoio,

kai janam hevar brikh joio.

mīlu jagdis mīlan ki bāna,

cirākal ih deh sājria.

kai janam sel giri karia,

kai janam garabh hiri kharīa.

kai janam sakh kari upāia,

lakh caurasīh joni bhramāia...—*asa m 5*

udam kar-hi anek harīnamo nā gavhī,

bharāmhi joni asākh mārī janamhi avhī.

pasu pākhi sel tarvar ganēt kachu nā avae,

biju bovasi bhog bhog-hi kia apna pavae...
—*jet m 5.*

nijghari mahalu pavhu
sukh sahje bahuri na hoigo phera.

—*gau m 5.*

phahe kafe mite gavan phatit bhai manit jit,
nanak gur te thiti pal phiran mite nitrit.
—*bavan.*

janam maran ke mite edese,
sadhu ke puran updese...
thiti pal cuke bhram gavan,
sunit nanak hari hari jesu sraavan.

—*sukhmani.*

saranit gahi parbraham ki mitia avagavan,
api taria kutab su gum gubid prabh ravanu.
—*gau thiti m 5.*

Indians have believed in metempsychosis or transmigration of souls since ancient times. According to the Greek historian Herodotus (II, 53, 81, 123) ancient Egyptians also believed in transmigration. Greek metaphysicians too have been preaching this view. Modern theosophists think that ancient Jews, Christians, Muslims and others also believed in it in some form or the other. Now only those people accept transmigration whose religious leaders were once related to ancient Indians or those who still have respect for archaic beliefs. Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and neotheosophists all accept this philosophy. Scholars of the modern times have divided this view-point into three branches:

(a) When a child is born, God does not invent a new soul for it; an already existing soul in the bodiless form assumes this new body for the first time and will never adopt a body in future. This theory is called the doctrine of pre-existence.

(b) The soul has already been roaming in millions of men, animals, trees, etc. and after

quitting the present body too, it will roam as born in different bodies. This is what is known as metempsychosis or transmigration of soul.

(c) Human soul before coming in the present bodily form has been living as man or woman, but not as animal, bird or tree etc. and after the present life it will be born again and again in human form until its redemption from the cycle of birth and death. This is the theory of re-incarnation.

ਅਵਾਜ਼ [avaj] *P* ¹ *n* a sound, a word. 2 a call, cry. 3 See **ਅਵਾਜ਼ੀ** ਲੈਣੀ.

ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਲੈਣੀ [ava] *leni* Taking order from Guru Granth Sahib, in the following form.

When Guru Granth Sahib is opened, two of its pages are in front of us. If, on the left hand side page a hymn starts at the top, this should be read, if it contains a hymn continuing from the previous page, then the left hand page should be turned backwards and the hymn continuing from the previous page should be read as complete hymn ending on the left hand page first opened. The same procedure is adopted at the time of the naming ceremony for a new born baby.

ਅਵਾਜ਼ਾਈ [avajai] *n* coming and going; usual traffic. "avajai sacivan kari."—*GPS*. 'coming and going of ministers'. 2 a cycle of birth and death.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [avigyak] *adj* disobedient, insulting, "surag dev avigyak hor."—*GPS*. See **ਅਵਿਗਤ**.

ਅਵਿੰਦ [avindh] *Skt* अविन्ध्य *adj* up to Vindhya-ch-l. See **ਵਿੰਦ**.

ਅਵਿਰਤ [avirat] *Skt* अ-विरत *adj* indifferent towards worldly affairs. 2 *Skt* अविरत continuously, uninterruptedly. 3 See **ਅਵਿਰਤ**.

ਅਵਿਰਤਾਵ [avirbhav] *Skt* अविर्भाव *n* manifestation, appearance 2 birth, origin, creation.

ਅਵੀ [avi] *n* a small kiln for baking pots of

clay. "gharī bhade jini avi saji."—*asa pati m 1*. 2 ਆਵਈ. See ਆਵਨ. "manmukha no partitī nā avai."—*sor a m 3*. 3 Skt a pregnant woman. 4 travail; pangs of child birth.

ਆਵੁਰਦਨ [avurdan] P آوردن adj bringing.

ਆਵੁਰਦਾ [avurda] See ਆਵਰਦਾ 2. Its pronunciation as ਆਵਰਦਾ is also correct.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ [aveṣ] Skt *n* an entrance, entry. 2 enthusiasm, fervour, vehemence. 3 a fit, epilepsy. 4 according to superstitious people, entry of a spirit in the human body.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [aveṣan] Skt *n* encircling, enveloping, wrapping. 2 a cover; screen. 3 a quilt cover. 4 a compound wall.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [avextan] P آویختن *v* to hang, suspend. 2 *v* to be suspended.

ਆਵੇਕ [aveg] Skt *n* excitement, zeal. 2 paroxysm, a strong fit of excitement. 3 in poetry, an auxiliary sentiment of distraction for acquiring something contrary to the real desire arising from the heart.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [aveṣan], ਆਵੇਸ਼ੁ [aveṣu] Skt ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ *n* wrapping, enveloping, converging. 2 a wrap, shawl, scarf. "pai aveṣu maia sereb bhurāga."—*brla m 5*.

ਆਵੰਤ [avāt] coming. See ਆਵਤ. "avāt javāt thakāt."—*sahas m 5*.

ਆਵੰਨ [avān], ਆਵੰਨਿ [avāni] See ਆਵਨ. "nanak se dīh avāni."—*sohila*.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ [avrit] Skt ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ *n* enclosed, covered. 2 enveloped, surrounded. 3 hidden.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [avrittī] Skt ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* repetition, a repeated practice. 2 learning again and again. 3 repeated reading of a book.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਦੀਪਕ [avrittī dipak] See ਦੀਪਕ (d).

ਅਭ [aṛ] *n* a cover, safe position. 2 refuge, asylum 3 crookedness, obliquity. 4 See ਅਭਿ. ਅਭਬੰਦ [aṛbād] *n* a loin cloth, wrapped to cover private parts.

ਅਭਾ ਗੋਟੀ [aṛa gotī] *n* a diagonal move of a

counter. 2 deceitful game "aṛa goṭi nṛt kārṭ hīdu musulman"—*māgo*. 3 S ਆਭੀ ਗੋਤ obstruction, impediment.

ਅਭਿ [aṛi] Skt ਅਭਿ *n* a species of fish; cod. "tū kṛse aṛi phathī jalī?"—*mala a m 1*. 2 a kind of heron. S ਆਭੀ.

ਅਭੀ [aṛi] See ਅਭਿ. 2 *n* a friend, pal. 3 friendship.

ਅਭੂ [aṛu] Skt ਅਭੂਕ *n* peach tree and its fruit, L *Prunus persica*. It ripens in summer, and is moist hot in effect.

ਅਭੂਤ [aṛhat] *n* an obstacle. 2 a commission agent's trade, taking adhak (4 seers) grain as commission.¹ 3 material received as wage.

ਅਭੂਤਿਕਾ [aṛhṭiya], ਅਭੂਤੀ [aṛhṭi] *n* a commission agent, See ਅਭੂਤ 2.

ਐ² [e] used in Punjabi for ਐ of. "hāriprem bhini coliz."—*dev m 4*. 2 P a vocative he! re!.

ਐਸ [es] *pron* this. "es jaga ave."—*JSBB*. 2 *adv* such, in this form "es ghat phṛz hath nā eḥe."—*VN*. 3 A آس *n* life. 4 fun and frolic; enjoyment. 5 sexual bliss, pleasure. "es hi es bu bes bitayo."—*ekal*.

ਐਸਾ [esa] *adv* like this, thus, of this kind. "esa satigur je milē."—*srī a m 1*.

ਐਸੀ [esi] *adv* such. "esi kṛpa karhu prabhu nanak."—*bavan*.

ਐਸੁਪਰਾਜਾ [esupraja] *sen* ਐਸਾ-ਉਪਰਾਜਾ. created such (a thing). "mat esupraja."—*arhāt*. 'introduced such a religion'.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esuraj] See ਐਸੁਰਜ.

ਐਸੇ [ese] like this. "ese sāt nā mokau bhavhṛ."—*asa kabir*. 2 thus, in this way. "ram jap-hu jā ese ese."—*gaur kabir*.

ਐਸੋ [eso] See ਐਸਾ. "eso gīan bīrlol pae."—*brla m 5*.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esvaraj] ਏਸੁਰਜ *n* godhood, godship, sovereignty. 2 wealth, dignity, glory, majesty. "dasan ko bakhṣē esvarjā."—*GPS*.

¹In olden days commission was paid in kind.

²Punjabi equivalent of Skt ऐ.

ਐਹਦ [ehad] See ਅਹਦ.

ਐਹੈ [ehē] future tense of ਹੈ. "es sāmō phir hath na ehē."—VN. 2 part a term expressing grief. "he ' he "

ਐਕਤ [eky] *n* unity

ਐਖ [ekh] *Skt* ऐक्य *n* an arrow. "lage tise ekh."—*kalki*.

ਐਖਾਂ [ekhā] short form of "ਐਸੇ ਆਖਾਂ." 2 short form for ਇਹ ਦੇਖਾਂ.

ਐਚਨ [ecan], ਐਚਨਾ [ēcna] *Skt* आकुञ्चन. to pull, to drag. 2 to shrivel; to contract; to cramp.

ਐਜਨ [ejan] *A* ऐज part ditto, the same.

ਐਜੀ [ej] part a polite vocative, 'I say, sir'. "ejī na ham utam nic na madham."—*gūj a m 1*.

ਐਠ [eth], ਐਠ [ēth] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 pride, obduracy. "ese gar mahi eth hathilo."—*brīa m 5*. 3 a wrinkle, coil, twist, tangle.

ਐਠਨਾ [ēthna] *v* to strut; to walk pompously; to behave insolently. 2 to twist.

ਐਠਿ [ēthi] *adv* pompously and insolently.

ਐਠੀ [ēthi] *adj*/proud, arrogant. 2 foppish. "ēthi sō bādḥ gayo seneha."—*caritr 351*.

ਐਠਣਾ [edṇa], ਐਠਨਾ [ēḍna] *v* to behave arrogantly, conceitedly or foppishly. "xhu jəgu he sēpatī supne ki dekhi kahā edāno."—*basāt m 9*.

ਐਡਾ [eda] *adj* so large.

ਐਡਾ [ēḍa], ਐਡੇ [ēḍa] *adj* proud, conceited, arrogant. "ṭaka car gāthi ēḍa [ēḍho] jat."—*sar kabir*.

ਐਤ [et], ਐਤੁ [etu] *n* ਅਦਿਤੁ the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 ten thousand. See ਅਰੁਤ. "et turṣṣ camu handari."—*kṛtsan*. "tis etu pedāl kahī maryo."—*caritr 52*. 4 *Skt* अजति progeny, offspring. 5 birth. "prithem et bhav pat bākṛ pāmesvār payo."—*caritr 81*. 'first took birth in this world, and then found God'.

ਐਥਾਉ [ethau], ਐਥੇ [ethe], ਐਥੇ [ethe] *adv* here, at this place, in the world "ik hoda khai calhi ethau."—*varasa*. "ethe milhi vedaia dargahī

pavhi thau."—*sri m 5*.

ਐਥੇ ਓਥੇ [ethe othe] *adv* here and there; in this world and in the hereafter "ethe othe sādā sukh hoī."—*māsa m 3*

ਐਠ [en] a house. See ਅਠਨ. "daya en sun ben e."—*NP 2A* عین *n* an eye. 3 eyesight. 4 paradise. 5 the sun. 6 a ray. 7 wealth. 8 *adj* like that, resembling him.

ਐਨਕ [enak] *P* عین *n* eyeglasses, spectacles.

ਐਨੁਲਯਕਿਨ [enulyākin] a correct belief; knowledge free from doubt. Scholars have accepted three forms of belief. (a) imulyākin: sure, certain, believable knowledge, like. "Amritsar is a city in the Panjab." (b) enulyākin: knowledge as seen through eyes, visible truth as seeing Amritsar is believing it to be there. (c) hakulyākin: knowledge of the founder, foundation of Amritsar, its development in history, its area, form, population, etc. factors of factual belief.

ਐਬ [eb] *A* عيب *n* a bad habit. 2 a defect, fault. "eb tanī cikro."—*sri m 1*.

ਐਬੀ [ebi] *adj* (one) who has bad habits.

ਐਯਕ [eyar] See ਐਜਕ.

ਐਰ ਗੈਰ [er ger] *adj* unknown, foreign, unacquainted.

ਐਰਾਕ [erak], ਐਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਅਰਾਕ and ਇਰਾਕ.

ਐਰਾਨ [eran] See ਈਰਾਨ.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [erapat], ਐਰਾਪਤਿ [erapatī], ਐਰਾਵਤ [eravat] *Skt* ऐरावत *n* an elephant which came out of ਇਰਾਵਨ (sea). There is a story in the Purans that gods and demons churned the ocean and brought out fourteen jewels including a white elephant having four tusks which was given to Indar as his carriage.

ਐਰਾਵਤੀ [eravati] *Skt* ऐरावती *n* the river Ravi, Parushni. See ਰਾਵੀ. "eravati ulāghat cala."—*GPS*. 2 a river in Burma. 3 lightning.

ਐਲ [el] *Skt* ऐल *adj* related to Ila; Ila's progeny. 2 *n* Pururava, son of Ila. 3 a tree which grows

from the earth (ਇਲਾ). 4 grass. 5 the planet Mars. See ਇਲਾ 6 *A* جال roaming, wandering. 7 talking loudly to a deaf person. 8 noise. "cale jat pavat bad el."—GPS. 9 *S* imprisonment, imprisoning. 10 the idea of subjugating.

ਐਲ ਗੈਲ [el gel] *n* noise on the road, all round noise. "qaph ar bāsrī bajai el gel bhayo."—GPS. See ਐਲ and ਗੈਲ.

ਐਲ ਭੈਲ [el bhel] *n* a frightening noise. "paryo el bhela."—GPS. See ਐਲ and ਭੈਲ.

ਐਲਾਰਡ [elard] Allard and Ventura were officers in Napoleon Bonaparte's army. After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, his army got disbanded. These two came to India via Iran in search of jobs. Ventura was an Italian while Allard was French. They arrived at Lahore in March 1822, and requested Ranjit Singh to give them jobs. The Maharaja employed them to train his army on European lines at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month but on a written promise laying down the following conditions:

- (1) In the event of war between the Sikhs and the Europeans, they shall remain loyal to the Sikh government.
- (2) They shall not correspond with any European government.
- (3) They shall not trim their beards.
- (4) They shall not eat beef.
- (5) They shall not smoke tobacco.

Both these generals remained completely loyal to the Maharaja. Ventura performed excellent service under Prince Kharak Singh during the conquest of Peshawar.

ਐਵੇ [eve], ਐਵੇ [ēve] *adv* uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain. 2 thus, in this manner.

ਐ [a] *part* short form for ਐਰ. "a matī sīgh saṛyo tən koc."—*krīṣṇan*. 2 *Skt* ਐ *n* Sheshnag,

"Napoleon was the emperor of France during 1804-15. He was born in 1769 and died in 1821

the serpent. 3 the earth

ਐਸਤ [asat] *A* اوسط *n* average; the idea of equality or generality

ਐਸਦੀ [asadī], ਐਸਧੀ [asadhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਐਸਰ [asar] See ਅਉਸਰ 2 *adj* ਅ-ਪ੍ਰਸਵ. (a cow or buffalo) not yet calved.

ਐਸਾਣ [asan], ਐਸਾਨ [asan] See ਉਸਾਣ.

ਐਸਾਫ [asaf] See ਅਉਸਾਫ.

ਐਸੀ [asi] *Skt* अक्षिणी line (ਸੀਤਾ) drawn on the earth (ਅਵਾਨਿ). This is an old belief especially among Hindu women who unequivocally profess it. Lines are drawn on the ground without counting, and if they are found exactly divisible by two, it is believed that a relative gone abroad will return soon; if not so, the belief goes that it will yet take some time for him to return. "more pəṭi pades sīdhare... tātē me sī ko dārō."—*caritr* 70. "kamaṇ tūne sīā."—*BG*

ਐਹ [ah] *pron* that, he, she. 2 *part* a word expressing grief and surprise. 3 This word is used to point to something at a distance, that.

ਐਹਰ [ahar] wrong insistence, obduracy, obstinacy. See ਅਉ and ਅਉਹਰ.

ਐਕਸ [akar] *n* difficulty, hardship. 2 misfortune, trouble.

ਐਕਤ [akat] *A* اوقات *pl* plural of ਵਕਤ times.

ਐਖ [akh] See ਅਉਖ.

ਐਖਦ [akhad], ਐਖਧ [akhadh] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਐਖਰਨਾ [akharna] *v* to stumble; to flounder or trip.

ਐਖਾ [akha] See ਅਉਖਾ.

ਐਗਣ [agan] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਐਗਤ [agat] *Skt* अपगत *adj* absconding, gone. 2 withdrawn. 3 dead.

ਐਗਰਿ [agatr] *Skt* अपगति *n* bad condition.

ਐਗਾਹਨ [agahan] See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ. "agahan sabh kīy puran tīn."—*caritr* 266.

ਐਗੁਣ [agun] See ਅਉਗੁਣ

ਐਘ [agh] *Skt* *n* inundation, flood, deluge.

2 See ਓਘ.

ਐਘਟ [əghat] See ਅਘਿਘਟ.

ਐਘੜ [əghar] See ਅਘਿਘੜ.

ਐਘੀ [əghi] *n* a long whip used during the training of horses.

ਐਚਕ [əcak], ਐਚਕ [əcak] *adv* suddenly, at once, unexpectedly. "pəryo šor əcak hi drig ləh." —GPS.

ਐਚਰ [əcar] See ਅਠਿਚਰ.

ਐਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ [əcar cərna] *v* grazing which is rare. "əəəəə surətɪ lɪv lɪn hoɪ əpɪu piən he əcar cərna." —BG 'to be absorbed in understanding "the word" is drinking the undrinkable and eating the uneatable'. 2 to eat the uneatable.

ਐਚਕ [əchək] See ਅਠਿਚਕ.

ਐਜ [əj] See ਓਜ. 2 *A* عِج *n* expansion, progress. 3 the top, a pinnacle. 4 height, summit.

ਐਜਾਖ [əjə] *A* عِج *n* plural of ਐਜਾਖ, troubles, afflictions. 2 *A* عِج *n* plural of ਐਜਾਖ, methods, **TECHNIQUES**

ਐਜ਼ਰ [əzar] *A* عِز *n* a tool, an implement, instrument. 2 a sin, crime.

ਐਜ਼ਰ [əjhar] See ਅਠਿਝਰ.

ਐਟਲਨਾ [ətalna] *v* to shift from a place; to slip away. 2 to get lost; to be untraced.

ਐਟਾਉਣਾ [ətauna] *v* to render hot; to boil. ਐਟਾਨਾ.

ਐਟਾਨ [ətan] *n* heat, high degree of warmth. 2 boiling, seething.

ਐਟਾਨਾ [ətana] See ਐਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਐਧਰ [ədhar] *adj* easily or readily relenting. 2 hard-hearted, obstinate. 3 *S* a curtain. 4 help, assistance.

ਐਧਾ [ədha], ਐਧੀ [ədhi] a town 15 miles east of Pandarpur in Bombay presidency, where Bhagat Namdev's elegant temple Nagnath is situated. "pher dia dehura name kau, pāḍian kau pichvarla." This hymn is inscribed in the Audhia Nagnath temple at Dhar in the Central Provinces.

ਐਧ [ə] See ਅਠਿਧ.

ਐਤਾਰ [ətar] See ਅਠਿਤਾਰ.

ਐਤ੍ਰਾ [ətra] See ਅਠਿਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਐਤ [ə] *A* عِز to return, come back, turn round

ਐਧ [ədh] See ਅਠਿਧ.

ਐਧ [ədh], ਐਧਾ [ədha] *adj* reversed, upside down. "bādh ədh sihja tər lɪya" —cəritɪ 306.

ਐਧੀਆ ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [ədhia nagnath] See ਐਧਾ.

ਐਨ [ən], ਐਨਿ [ənɪ] the earth. See ਅਧਨ and ਅਧਨਿ. "nenən me nɪr ənɪ dər brɪd bōd ko." —GPS.

ਐਰ [ər] *part* a coordinator; and. 2 *adj* additional. 3 excessive, abundant, surplus.

ਐਰਸ [əras] *Skt n* related to ਊਰ (breast), born of ਊਰ; son, begotten from father's semen. 2 progeny born from a (wedded) wife's womb.

ਐਰਰ [ərat] See ਅਠਿਰਰ.

ਐਰਾ ਬੋਰਾ [əra bora] *adj* half mad, carefree, indifferent. "nath suno ɔri bori batē hē bakat sou." —NP.

ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੀ [ərotɪ] *sen* ਅਪਰ-ਅਧਰੰਗੀ. (used negatively) not any other than the born one. "əə sōdər nəhɪ ɔrotɪ." —cəritɪ 319.

ਐਰੰਗ [ərag] *P* عِز *n* a throne. 2 short form for Aurangzeb. "təb ɔrag jɪy mahɪ rɪsə." —VN. 3 wisdom, sagacity. 4 deceit, guile. 5 happiness. 6 woodworm, weevil.

ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ [əragzeb] 'عِز' third son of Shahjahan and Araymand Bano born on 3 November 1618² at Dohad³ of district Panch Mahal in Bombay Presidency. In 1658, having imprisoned his father in Agra fort, he ascended the throne of Delhi on 21 July. Having obtained a religious decree that his elder brother Dara Shikoh had acted against the tenets of Islam, he got him killed in Delhi in September 1659. He told his younger

¹His full name was Abuzafer Muhruddin Muharamad Aurangzeb. His title was Alamgīr.

²10 October 1619 according to some.

³literally, it means 'two boundaries' being right on the border of Gujrat and Malva.

brother Murad who was an aspirant to the throne that he did not want the kingdom; and that after killing Dara with his help, he would put the crown on his head, and leave for Mecca. Unfortunately Murad was thus deluded by Aurangzeb's plan, and along with the later he defeated Dara at Fatehabad near Agra. After his victory, Aurangzeb held a grand party during which he made Murad drink heavily and put him in prison at Gwalior. Three years later, he accused him of the murder of a Saiyad and had him killed. Thus having members of his family imprisoned and murdered, Aurangzeb assumed the title of Alamgir (possessor of the world). His full name was Abu al Muzaffar Muhiyuddin Muhammad with the title Alamgir added to it. This staunch follower of the Sunni creed of Islam was a highly learned, sagacious, industrious person, expert in the art of governance. His dress and food were very simple, and he did not take liquor or any other intoxicant, and spent very little money on his personal needs. During leisure he made caps and prepared copies of the holy Quran, did not consider Islam and Hinduism as equal, and did not hesitate to commit deliberate acts of grave injustice. He was extremely glad to have the title of Muhiuddin محمّد (animator of religion) from his correligionists.

He ordered the closure of Hindu fairs, temple functions and Vedic schools, and having demolished famous Hindu temples at Mathura, Benaras, etc. he got mosques built in their place. He reimposed Jazia (a tax) on the Hindus which had been stopped by Akbar.

With the reimposition of Jazia and other taxes and the persecution of Hindus, all Rajput whom Akbar had befriended became

hostile to him. In this connection a letter which Raja Raj Singh wrote to Aurangzeb in 1680 AD as quoted by colonel Tod in his book "Rajasthan" is worthy of note:

"Your elders had fostered Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Christians, as also the atheists with equal care, but during your reign many have become homeless and have left the country. There is virtually a doomsday all around, people are dying of hunger; your subjects, trampled under the feet of soldiers, are crying; traders are beating their breasts. How can the rule of an emperor who demands tax from such suffering subjects, remain stable? If you have faith in your own sacred book you will see that God is common to all and is not only of the Muslims. He is worshipped in the mosques but his gongs are also struck in the temples. When we spoil the picture painted by an artist, we without doubt are displeasing him. Similarly, one who spoils the work of God becomes liable to His displeasure. The tax which you demand from the poor Hindus is unfair because they do not have the means to pay. But if you must impose Jazia, ask me and Maharaja Ram Singh to pay. By killing minor flies you are stigmatising your greatness."

This emperor was a staunch enemy of music and considered it against the teachings of Islam. Therefore all the royal musicians were dismissed. Once, all the musicians of Delhi created a great clamour while following a hearse passing in front of the emperor palace. On enquiring the emperor was told that music had died during his rule and the people were going to bury it. Aurangzeb told them to bury it so deep that it may not come out again.

It was Aurangzeb's oppression and tyranny which made Shivaji his enemy, and the

Marathas began uprooting the Mugal rule. By assassinating Guru Teg Bahadur, he sowed seeds of enmity in the hearts of all the Sikhs, the consequences of which had to be faced by his successors. Guru Gobind Singh sent him Zafarnama, which contained some pieces of sane advice.

At the time of his death, Aurangzeb repented over his actions. He wrote to his son: "I brought nothing but demerits with me when I came, and I am now going with bundles of sins. I have committed horrendous errors and I do not know what punishment shall be meted out to me. I am seriously worried about my salvation".

Having ruled for fifty years, Alamgir died, at the age of 90 years and 17 days', at Ahmadnagar in the South, on 21 February 1707 (Sammat 1763), and was buried in a mausoleum near Daulatabad.

Aurangzeb had five sons (Sultan Muhammad, Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Muhammad Akbar and Kam Bakhsh) and four daughters (Zebunnisa, Jinnutnisa, Badrunnisa and Mihaarunnisa).

At the time of his death the annual income of the kingdom was to the tune of Rs. 317, 935, 050.

ਭੋਰੀਗਾ [ɔrɔga] emperor Aurangzeb. "ɔrɔga cəɾɪa juddh nū jebunɪsə pukare."—*ʃignama*.

ਭੋਰੀਗਾਬਾਦ [ɔrɔgabād] a famous city in Hyderabad Deccan which was formerly known as Khirki. Emperor Aurangzeb renamed it after his own name in 1653 AD.

ਭੋਲ [ɔl] See **ਭੋਲ** and **ਭੋਲਿ**. 2 *n* white yarn, *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਭੋਲਾ [ɔla] *A* ㄌ, *adj* very good, the best.

ਭੋਲਾਦ [ɔlad] *A* ㄌ, *n* plural of **ਵਲਦ** (son), offspring, progeny. 2 dynasty, clan, race.

¹According to Hijri.

ਭੋਲੀਆ [ɔlia] See **ਭੋਲੀਆ**.

ਭੋਲ [ɔval] See **ਭੋਲ**.

ਭੋਰ [ɔr] absence of rain, dry season, See **ਭੋਰ**. "mas bhadrapad ɔr lagi əs."—*GPS*.

ਭੋਰਨਾ [ɔrna] *v* (some idea) to come to mind; to strike.

ਭੋਰਵ [ɔrav] a musical composition with five notes. See **ਭੋਰਵ**.

ਭੀ [ʒ] See **ਅਮ**. 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਭੀ** in place of **ਭੀ**. "ʒ permatəm atambhu."—*NP*. 3 **ਭੀ** also appears in place of **ਅਨ**. See **ਭੀਅਕਿਤ**.

ਭੀਅਕਿਤ ਭੋਵ [ʒəkt bhev]—*def.* unwritten or unmeasured secret.

ਭੀਸ [ʒs] *Skt* ॠ *vr* to divide into parts, partition. 2 *Skt* **ਭੀਸ**. *n* a part, segment. 3 **ਭੀਸ** is also used to mean **ਵੰਸ਼** (family or pedigree) as in "guruਭੀਸ". 'guru family'. 4 sixteenth part, a phase of the moon. 5 See **ਭੀਸ**. 6 *Skt* ॠ *a* shoulder.

ਭੀਸ ਭੇਵੀ [ʒs bhevi] *adj* born from God's divine power. 2 lightning, the rays of which are frightening. "gəje gəɳ devɪ, məhə ʒs bhevi."—*VN*.

ਭੀਸ ਮਾਲੀ [ʒs mālɪ] See **ਭੀਸਮਾਲੀ**.

ਭੀਸਾ ਅਉਤਾਰ [ʒsa əutar], **ਭੀਸਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [ʒsa avtar], **ਭੀਸਾਵਤਾਰ** [ʒsavtar] *Skt* ॠ *a* *vr* *n* The Purans mention the supernatural powers of gods; some of them are seen in divine incarnations. Those with a few (not all) powers called ʒsavtar are partial incarnations. Some may be having nine powers, some sixteen powers. "ʒsa əutaru upaɪɔnu."—*var guj I m 3*. "əɳɪk purakh ʒsa əvtar."—*sar ə m 5*.

ਭੀਸੀ [ʒsi] *Skt* ॠ *a* *vr* *adj* holding a part, shareholding. 2 possessor of some art, craft or skill.

ਭੀਸੁ [ʒsu] *Skt* ॠ *a* *vr* *n* a ray, sun-beam. "jɪs məɦɪ namu nɪɾəjan ʒsu."—*məla m 1*. "kəɦu kəbɪr ɪɦu ram kɪ ʒsu."—*gɔɳɔ kəbɪr*. 2 the sun. 3 a

thread, yarn 4 books with the sun as part of their titles, have chapters called ਝੁ. See Gur Pratap Suray.

ਅੰਕੁਕ [āṣuk] cloth made from cotton yarn. 2 a sheet, wrap. 3 a silk garment.

ਅੰਸੁਭੇਵੀ [āsubhevi] See ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ

ਅੰਸੁਮਨ [āṣuman] grandson of Sagar, king of the solar dynasty and son of Manjas, See ਸਕਰ 2 adj having rays.

ਅੰਸੁਮਲ [āṣumal], ਅੰਸੁਮਲਿ [āṣumalī], ਅੰਸੁਮਲੀ [āṣumalī] *Sk* ਅੰਸੁਮਲਿ *n* the sun, which wears garlands of rays. "bhāṛ prabhat udyo āṣumal."—GPS.

ਅੰਸੁ [āsu] *n* a tear. 2 a chapter, See ਅੰਸੁ 4.

ਅੰਕ [āk] *Sk* ਅਕ੍ *vr* to mark; to count; to walk exist; take in the lap; talk ill of. 2 *Sk* ਅਕ *n* a mark, spot, sign. 3 a letter of alphabet. 4 a writing; a written piece. 5 body. 6 a count of nine because there are nine major parts of the body. 7 a sin, fault. 8 a lap, bosom "aṛi seneh sō lino āk."—GPS. 9 an attire. 10 heart. 11 a stigma, blemish. "bin āk mayāk banyo badnā."—NP. 'blemish free moon.'

ਅੰਕਸ [ākas] See ਅੰਕੁਸ.

ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ [āk sahelī], ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ [āk sahelī] a bosom friend, dear friend (feminine). See ਅੰਕ. "āk sahelīyah."—sri m 1.

ਅੰਕਸੁ [ākasu] See ਅੰਕੁਸ. "ākasu gyanu ratan he khevaṛ bīra sāt."—s kabir.

ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk palī], ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk palī], ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk palī] *Sk* ਅਕਪਲਿ *n* the alphabet or list in which numerals instead of letters are used. There are many ākpalīā but here is given one indicated by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸ	ਮ	ਰ	ਗ	ਹ	ਕ	ਤ	ਥ	ਡ	ਲ	ਚ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
੨	੩	੪	੫	੬	੭	੮	੯	੧੦	੧੧	੨੦
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			
੧੦੦	੨੦੦	੩੦੦	੪੦੦	੫੦੦	੬੦੦	੭੦੦	੮੦੦			

ੳ	ੴ	ੵ	੶	੷
900	1000	2000	3000	4000
ਨ	ਖ	ਣ	ਤ	
5000	6000	7000	8000	

Matras are attached to these figures as to Gurmukhi letters:

ਅੰ	ਕ	ਖ	ਲੀ
800	6	50	10

Arabic and Persian scholars, too, have framed several ākpalī. 2 *Sk* ਅਕਪਲਿ *n* a female, midwife, wet nurse. 3 embrace ਅੰਕਾਰ [ākār] *H* *n* a lap, hip, arms.

ਅੰਕਰ [ākār] *n* rigidity, pride, arrogance. 2 See ਅੰਕੁਰ.

ਅੰਕਿ [ākī] adv with a limb. "ākī mīlā."—jet chāt m 5. 2 in the heart, See ਅੰਕ 10. "guru ka kahī ākī samave."—oākar.

ਅੰਕਿਤ [ākīṭ] *Sk* ਅਕ੍ਤਿ adj written, scribed. 2 marked with some sign. 3 smudged.

ਅੰਕੁ [āku] *n* a dress. See ਅੰਕ 9. "āku jālu tano jālu."—sri a m 1.

ਅੰਕੁਸ [ākus] *Sk* ਅਕੁਸ pressure of the government. 2 iron rod for goading elephants.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [ākur], ਅੰਕੁਰੁ [ākuru] *Sk* ਅਕੁਰ *n* blood. 2 water. 3 germination mark, spore, sprout, micro organism. "purāb karam ākur jāb pragte."—gau m 5. 4 luck, fate, destiny. "ākur bhālo hamara."—ṭoḍi m 5. 5 seed, root. "bhāgtān ka ākuru rakhio."—dhana m 5.

ਅੰਕੁਰਾ [ākura] *n* a hook, loop.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [ākur] See ਅੰਕੁਰ "purān līkhāt nīsan karam ākur he."—BG

ਅੰਖ [ākh] *Sk* ਅਕ੍ *vr* to float, be carried by the current, continue to do something. 2 an eye.

ਅੰਗ [āṅ] *Sk* ਅਕ੍ *vr* to mark, walk, engage in some work. 2 *Sk* ਅਕ *n* body. 3 a limb, hand, foot, head etc. 4 a way out, measure, effort. 5 a friend, dear one. 6 a point of view,

espousal "jin ka āg karē mera suamī."—sar m 4 pāṭal 7 a part, share. 8 a numeral, figure. 9 a kingdom around Bhagalpur in Bengal whose capital once was Champapuri. "tis dīs āg bāg te adī."—GPS. There is a story in Mahabharat that Bali's wife Sudeshna gave birth āg, vāg, kālāg, pūḍar and suks, the five sons of sage Diraghatma who founded different kingdoms after their respective names.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [āg sāg] *adj* with the body, embodied.

"guru āg sāg rahe." 2 always accompanying.

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [āg-hin] *adj* limb-less, crippled.

ਅੰਗਜ [āgaj] *Skt adj* born from a limb. 2 *n* a son, progeny. 3 pore, hair. 4 disease. 5 Cupid.

ਅੰਗਣ [āgaṇ] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਨ and ਅਭਯਾਨ *n* a courtyard, compound. 2 going about, roaming, rambling.

ਅੰਗਰੂਪ [āgruṇ] *Skt n* the protector of the body, clothes; a dress. 2 a helmet, breast plate, armour.

ਅੰਗਦ [āgad] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਨ *n* decorator of a limb; an ornament, anklet, bracelet. 2 son of Bali and Tara, and nephew of Sugriv. He went to Ravan's court as an emissary of Ram Chander. "It kapiṣṭh ar ram dūt āgad-hī pāṭhaya."—ramav. 3 one of Lakshman's sons, who founded the town Angadi in his name. 4 See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [āgad satiguru] The second preceptor of the Sikhs, was born on Sunday, 15th day of the lunar month of Vaisakh (5 Vaisakh) 1561 Bikrami era (31 March 1504 AD). He was the son of Pheru Mal Khatri and Daya Kaur of village Matte di Sarai (district Ferozpur). He was named Lahina. He was married in Sammat 1576 to Khivi, daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of village Sanghar, the ruins of which are near Khadur. Two sons, Dasu and Datu, and two daughters, Amaro and Anokhi, were born to them.

Initially Bhai Lahina, like his father, was a devotee of goddess Durga, and used to visit Vaishnav Devi every year as the head of the

devotees. During Sammat 1589, while going to Vaishnav Devi (Javalamukhi according to Nanak Prakash) he met Guru Nanak Dev at Kartarpur, and, forsaking the worship of the goddess, he became a disciple of the Guru only, who, pleased with his devotion and service, renamed him Angad and made him his successor on 17 Harh Sammat 1596. He started functioning as the Guru from 23 Assu 1596, and preached the doctrine of Nanak Dev with rare efficiency. In Sammat 1598, he began Propagating knowledge in Gurumukhi script without any discrimination of caste. He got the biography of Guru Nanak Dev written in Sammat 1601 of which a distorted version is now known as Bhai Bale wali Janamsakhi. After having functioned as Guru for 12 years 9 months and 17 days, he breathed his last at Khadur on 3 Baisakh (Chet Sudi 4) Sammat 1609 (29 March 1552 AD) at the age of 47 years, 11 months and 29 days.

ਅੰਗਨ [āgan] See ਅੰਗਣ. 2 short form for ਅੰਗਨਾ. woman. "sōdar mādīr āgan seja."—NP. See ਅੰਗਨਾ.

ਅੰਗਨਾ [āgna] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਨਾ *n* a woman with beautiful limbs. "āgna adhin kam krodh me prabun."—ākal.

ਅੰਗਨਯਾਸ [āgnyas] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਨਾਸ *n* (according to Hinduism) touching individual limbs in turn, while reciting the mantars. See ਅੰਗਨਯਾਸ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, part 1, §: 5 to 8.

ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਕਣਾ [āg pharēkṇa], ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਟਾ [āg phurṭa] *v* (for muscles) to throb, quiver or flutter involuntarily. Among the Hindus throbbing of muscles is variously considered auspicious or inauspicious. See ਭਾਗਮੀਯੀਯ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ ਅਚਰਜ ਕਾਂਡ, ਅ: 59. In Sikhism such a belief is not given any credence. "devi dev nā sevka, tāt nā māt nā phurāṇ vicare."—BG

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [āghin] See ਅੰਗਹੀਨ.

ਅੰਗ ਭੰਗ [əṅ bhāṅ] *Skt* *adj* who has some limb broken. 2 *n* absence of some part of the body.

ਅੰਗਮ [āṅgam] *Pkt* *adj* dear, beloved. "tū āṅgam vad jāṇia."—*tukha m 4*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਊ [āṅrau] *n* Guru Angad Dev "gurujagat phirāṇ sih āṅrau."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 'the lion-like son of Pheru, universal guru Angad' 2 Angira rikhi, a sage. See ਅੰਗਰੈ and ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

ਅੰਗਰਖਾ [āṅrakha] *n* a stringed dress for protecting limbs, reaching down to the knees, is also called āga.

ਅੰਗਰਾ [āgra] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. 2 *n* an ember, burning coal. "āgra birhagāṇi ke nikre."—*krīṣaṇ*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [āgrai] See ਅੰਗਰਾਈ.

ਅੰਗਰਾਗ [āgrag] *Skt* *n* a paste of saffron, musk, sandalwood, for applying to the body for fragrance. 2 clothes, ornaments, etc. for adorning the body. 3 an armour.

ਅੰਗਰਾਨਾ [āgrana] *v* to stretch the body in order to remove languor.

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ [āgrej], ਅੰਗਰੇਸੀ [āgrejī] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਸੀ.

ਅੰਗਰੈ [āgre] *n* the sage Angira. See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. "paurāṇ āgre guru naṇak jās garāu."—*saveye m 1 ke*. 'Pururia and Angira'.

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [āgrai] *n* stretching of limbs due to languor.

ਅੰਗਾ [āga] of a dear one. "barāṇi nā sakāu guṇ āga."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਅੰਗ 5. 2 See ਅੰਗਰਖਾ.

ਅੰਗਾਰ [āgar], ਅੰਗਿਆਰ [āgiar] *Skt* *n* a burning coal or piece of wood; amber. "kachua kāhe āgar bhī lorāu."—*asa kabir*. Here āgar means spiritual enlightenment.

ਅੰਗਿਕਾ [āṅrika] *Skt* *n* a lady's garment, bodice, stays "āṅrika surāgi nāṭ vār rāgi."—*ramay*.

ਅੰਗਿਰਾ [āṅira] *अङ्गिरस्* *n* the author of several verses of Rig Ved, counted among the seven great sages and the ten lords of creation. He

is accepted as the chief priest of gods and the god of oblations. Some say that Angira is the offspring of Uru and Agneyi. At one place it is written that he was born from the mouth of Brahma. Smriti, Shradha and Swadha were his wives; Utathy; Virahspati and Mrikandu, his sons; and Bhanumati, Raka, Sinivali, Archismati, Havesmati and Punyanika were his daughters.

In the forest chapter of Mahabharat it is written that Angira was the son of Agni and his wife was named Shubha. See ਅੰਗਰੈ.

ਅੰਗੀ [āgi] *Skt* *अङ्गिन्* *adj* having a body, animate, living "rakho āgi āṅ."—*suhi m 4*. 2 a resident of Ang region "bāgi kālīg āgi āṅ."—*kalki*. 3 partisan. 4 a bodice, stay.

ਅੰਗੀਆ [āgia] See ਅੰਗਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ [āṅikar], ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰੂ [āṅikaru] *Skt* *अङ्गीकार* *n* something which has been accepted or adopted. "āṅikar kio mērt kartē."—*guj m 5*.

ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [āṅikrit], ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ [āṅikritu] *Skt* *अङ्गीकृत* *adj* accepted, approved. "prabhī din dāṛal kio āṅikritu."—*kan m 4*.

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [āṅiṭha], ਅੰਗੀਠੀ [āṅiṭhī] *n* a fire place. 2 *xa* a funeral pyre.

ਅੰਗੁਸਠ [āṅuṣaṭ], ਅੰਗੁਸ੍ਠ [āṅuṣṭh] *Skt* *अङ्गुष्ठ* *n* a thumb. "kubjā udhri āṅuṣaṭ dhar."—*bāsāt a m 5*. 'Lord Krishna pressing the thumb of the foot of Kubja with his foot and pressing upward her chin gave a sudden jerk and her crooked body was straightened.' See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਸ਼੍ਠ [āṅuṣṭ] *P* *اَنگُشْ* *n* a finger.

ਅੰਗੁਸ਼੍ਠੀ [āṅuṣṭrī] *P* *اَنگُشْ* *n* a ring, finger.

ਅੰਗੁਰਿ [āṅuri], ਅੰਗੁਰੀ [āṅuri], ਅੰਗੁਰੀਆ [āṅuria] *Skt* *अङ्गुरि* *n* a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲ [āṅul] *Skt* *n* a measure equal to the width of a finger. 2 See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿ [āṅulī] *Skt* *अङ्गुलि* *n* a finger. 2 a thumb. The five fingers are named thumb (āṅuṣṭh), fore-finger (tārjī), middle-finger (mādhyma),

ring-finger (ānamika), and little finger (kāṇiṣṭhika).

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ [āṅgulika] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. 2 See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ [āṅgulika], ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾਟ [āṅgulikaṭ] Skt *n* a protective leather cover worn on the thumb and the fore finger while using bow and arrows. According to Valmiki this protective cover used to be of the hide of large-sized lizards. The second cōḍī caritr also quotes, "bādhe baddh godhāgulitran baddhā." "kāhū āṅgulitran kaṭe pāre hā." —caritr 320. 2 a housewife; a metal cap worn on the finger by a tailor.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀ [āṅguli] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ [āṅgulik] Skt ਅਭਗੁਲੀਯਕ *n* a glove. 2 a ring, seal. "kāhū āṅgulikadī ke rāṭan rājē." —caritr 405.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਟ [āṅgulitran], ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਿਟ [āṅgulitriṇ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾਟ.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਟ [āṅgulitran] "au sobh āṅgulitriṇē." —ramav.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਟ [āṅguliyak] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਠਾ [āṅuṭha] thumb. See ਅੰਗੁਸ਼ and ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. 2.

ਅੰਗੁਠੀ [āṅuṭhī] *n* a ring worn on the thumb; a thumb-ring containing a mirror. 2 a ring.

ਅੰਗੂਰ [āṅgur] See ਅੰਗੂਰ. "pachā hārio āgur." —sri m 1. 2 *P*, ਗੁਰ grapes, seedless dried grapes called kīṣmīṣ and with seeds called munakka. Superior quality of wine and vinegar are prepared from grapes. In India grapes of Quetta and Kandhar are of a superior quality. 3 grape vine.

ਅੰਗੂਰੀ [āṅguri] *n* newly sprouted crop. "cori mīṣag āguri khā." —oṣkar. "hāri āguri gādha cāre" —gāu kabir Here gādha means pride that feeds on green sproutings i.e. āguri means virtues of good deeds like charity, etc. 2 drink such as wine, vinegar, etc. made from grapes. 3 adj of the colour of grapes, light green.

ਅੰਗੋਚਾ [āṅgocha] Skt something to clean a body, especially a towel; a large handkerchief, "īṣnan dīo kār ap āṅgochan pōch sudhare."

—gurusobha.

ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ [āṅgrez], ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [āṅgrezi] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਘ [āṅgh] Skt ਅਘ ਯੁ to go, begin, gamble, stain, mark, stumble, complain, make haste.

ਅੰਘਿ [āṅghri], ਅੰਘੀ [āṅghri] Skt ਅਘਿ *n* a root. 2 a foot, which leaves a mark on the ground. See ਅੰਘ ਯੁ "āṅghri sam arbhīd sārās tāv mān sām madhup karijē." —NP.

ਅੰਘ [āṅgh] See ਅੰਘ, ਅੰਘ and ਅੰਘ.

ਅੰਘਣ [āṅḡṇ], ਅੰਘਣੁ [āṅḡṇu], ਅੰਘਣ [āṅḡṇ], ਅੰਘਣਾ [āṅḡṇā] See ਅੰਘਣ. "sāhu bēṭha āṅḡṇu māṭ." —varmaru 2 m 5. Here āṅḡṇu means 'the mind.'

"mīṣakārā āṅḡṇe bārē." —vād alahṇuṣ m 1.

ਅੰਘੁ [āṅghu] See ਅੰਘ and ਅੰਘ. "hām māṭ bhārē duhcārā hāri rakh-hu āṅgh āṅghu." —suhi m 4. 'Take our side, O favouring God.'

ਅੰਘਿ [āṅgh] ਅੰ-ਘ: See ਅੰਘਅੰਘਿ.

ਅੰਘ [āṅgh] Skt ਅਘ ਯੁ to bow, worship, decorate, beg, reveal, remove, spread, collect. 2 Skt ਅੰਘਿ *n* a flame, i.e. sorrow, woe. "rāṭi āṅgh dukh na lai." —bherā m 3. 3 Skt ਅਘ a scratch, abrasion, "bhūmī rāṅghvī māṅghī vīṣula bāṅgh, jō nār pūr nīvājīā tīnā āṅgh nā lag." —var ram 2 m 5. 'Living in the thorny garden of the Divine, one does not get a scratch.'

ਅੰਘਰ [āṅghar], ਅੰਘਰਾ [āṅgharā], ਅੰਘਲ [āṅghal], ਅੰਘਲਾ [āṅghalā], ਅੰਘਲੁ [āṅghalu] Skt ਅਘਰ *n* the end part of a scarf or a headcloth, fringe, border. "āṅghal gāhīā sādhu kā." —asa m 5 bīṣhārē. "āṅghal gāhīā jār āṅghē kār." —nāṭ m 5. 2 a garment. "kāhū āṅghal āṅghal kō bāṅghē." —caritr 405.

ਅੰਘੁਰੀ [āṅghuri] See ਅੰਘੁਰੀ.

ਅੰਜ [āṅgh] Skt ਅਯ ਯੁ to clean, go, admire, brighten, rub oil, decorate.

ਅੰਜਣ [āṅgh] See ਅੰਜਣ. 2 *n* bringing. "cūṅ cūṅ āṅgh būṅgh." —BG

ਅੰਜਨ [āṅgh] Skt ਅਯਯਨ *n* antimony ground into collyrium, "gīān āṅgh gūrī dīā āṅgh āṅgh bīnās." —sukhmānī. 2 black ink. 3 wealth

"ājān mahi nirājan rahie."—*suhi m 1. 4* a mountain of collyrium mentioned in Valmiki's Ramayan. 5 night. 6 a paste for massage on the body. See ਅੰਜ. *vr* "gian ājanī mera manu isname."—*dhana a m 5. 7* a lizard 8 *Skt* अजन sitting in a solitary place; isolation; seclusion. "ape sab ghaṭ bhogve suami, ape hi sab ājan."—*var brha m 4* "jia upar jugatī vasi kuni ape gurmukhi ājan."—*mala a m 1. 9* in the dialect of Chamba hills, ājan stands for the knot tied on the clothes of the bride and the bridegroom.

ਅੰਜਨ ਕਿਰਿ [ājan girī] See ਅੰਜਨ 4.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [ājna] *v* to apply collyrium to the eyes. "ājān tesa ājī jesa piru bhavē."—*suhi chāt m 1. 2 Skt n* a sty, a pimple on the eyelid. 3 In Sastarnammala, a young maiden doing a facial makeup is mentioned as ājna. "ājnan ke nam le." 4 Hanuman's mother. See ਅੰਜਨੀ.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [ājanī] *adv* with collyrium. 2 with massage paste (abhyājan). See ਅੰਜਨ 6.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [ājni] *Skt* अजनी *n* wife of the monkey (or forest dweller) Keshri and mother of Hanuman; Anjna. 2 maya (wealth, illusion). 3 woman with body covered with sandalwood paste etc. "ājni ke dhir hē."—*ramav* 'Horses are as volatile as pupils of a woman's eye.' 4 a sty.

ਅੰਜਨੀਸੁਤ [ājanisut], ਅੰਜਨੀਜ [ājanij], ਅੰਜਨੀਤਨਯ [ājnitāny] son of Anjani; Hanuman, Anjani Kumar.

ਅੰਜਮਨ [ājman] See ਅੰਜੁਮਨ.

ਅੰਜਲਿ [ājālī], ਅੰਜਲੀ [ājli] *Skt* अजलि *n* palms joined in the form of a cup. 2 palmfuls of water thrown as dedication to the dead forefathers. The Sikh Gurus have rejected the practice and have advised the people to accept the will of the Almighty. In Guru Granth Sahib under the title ājli in mālār

measure in the line "ājog vijog dhur-hu hi hua." we are advised to abide by the will of the Divine. 3 See ਅੰਜੁਲੀ.

ਅੰਜਮ [ājam] *P* اجم *n* an end, a consequence, finale. 2 result.

ਅੰਜੀਐ [ājīe] See ਅੰਜਨਾ.

ਅੰਜੀਰ [ājīr] *Skt* अजीर *P* اَجِير *n* a fig tree and its fruit. *L* Ficus carica. Its fruit contains seed. It is sweet in taste. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several prescriptions. Figs of Kabul and Iran are very sweet; their effect is hot and moist. 2 a town, 30 miles away from Qilat in Balochistan.

ਅੰਜੀਲ [ājil] See ਦਿੰਜੀਲ.

ਅੰਜੁਮ (ājum) *A* اجم plural of لجم (planet). stars.

ਅੰਜੁਮਨ [ājuman] *P* اجمان *n* an assembly of eminent persons. ਅੰਜੁਮ is plural of ਨਜਮ (star); a place where eminent persons, celebrities of society, gather.

ਅੰਜੁਰੀ [ājuri], ਅੰਜੁਲੀ [ājuli] See ਅੰਜਲੀ. 2 joining of both hands in salutation "karī sadhu ājuli punu vaḍa."—*sohila*.

ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *n* a tear.

ਅੰਝ [āj], ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *adv* thus, like this, in this way.

ਅੰਡ [ād] *Skt* अण्ड *n* an egg. 2 a testicle "tāb tere dou āḍ cābhe."—*carītr 43. 3* the universe, which is be egg-shaped. 4 a musk-carrying navel. 5 Kamdev, Cupid. 6 cupola of a temple. 7 semen. 8 short form for ਅੰਡਜ (oviparous) "ād binasī jēr binasī."—*sar m 5. 9* a son of king Yayati.

ਅੰਡਜ [ādaj] *Skt n* born like fish, birds, reptiles etc. from eggs, oviparous. "ādaj jeraḥ utbhuj setaj tere kite jāta"—*sar m 1. 2* the world, the universe, the earth. "ādaj phoḥ joḥ vichor."—*brla thit m 1*. See ਅੰਡਰੂਕ and ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਅੰਡਰੂਕ [āḍtuk] *n* egg-like world whose one half is the earth and the other half is the sky. "āḍtuk jāce bhāsmati."—*mala namdev*.

'Mortal persons are the residue.' See **ਭਾਸ਼ਣੀ**
ਅੰਤਰ ਬੰਧ [āṇḍ bāṇḍ] *n* incompatible speech 2 out
of context babble. 3 *adj* crooked, bent.

ਅੰਤਰ ਬਿਧਿ [āṇḍ vṛiddhi] **ہیڈروسیل** Hydrocele
accumulation of serous fluid about the testes.
It is caused by living in a flatulent way, eating
rheumy substances, copulation by restraining
normal excretory system, drinking too much
toddy wine. In medical books its seven forms,
each born of winds, bile, impure blood, etc.
are mentioned; its patient must get himself
treated at once by a competent doctor. Good
medicines for rubbing, pasting or eating
should be used so that the cause of the
enlargement of testes is removed. The
following medicine has been found to be
effective: Take a bark of large myrobalan,
terminalia chebula, wormwood, carriander
seed, each 2 tolas, cloves 1 tola, cassia
acufolia 4 tolas, all ground and sieved, add
to it one and a half times sugar and same
amount of honey. Mix all these and keep them
in an earthen vessel; this should be lapped up
or eaten with water in quantity according to
the patient's age. One tola intoxicating hemp
mixed with brown lump sugar should be
bound around the testes; alternatively the fruit
of dhak tree soaked in water and mixed with
ghee (clarified butter) should be rubbed as
well as bound around the testes.

ਅੰਤਰ [āṇḍa] See **ਅੰਤਰ**.

ਅੰਤਰਾਕਾਰ [āṇḍakar] *Skt adj* egg shaped; oval;
elliptical. 2 *n* geography and astronomy.

ਅੰਤਰ [āt] *Skt* अन्त *to* tie. 2 *Skt* अन्त *n* the end,
death. 3 a consequence, effect, result.
4 boundary, extent. 5 the last breath, the time
of death. "āt ki bar nahi kachu tera."—*gaur*
kabir. 6 centre, middle. 7 See **ਅੰਤਰ**.

ਅੰਤਰ ਸਾਖੀ [āt sakhi] *adj* who helps at the last
moment (death). 2 who remains a constant

friend till the end. 3 *n* religion. 4 God.

ਅੰਤਰਾਖ [āṇḍākh] *Skt* अन्तस्थ *adj* who is at the
centre; situated in the interior. 2 *n* in grammar,
four characters ख, घ, ङ, च which are between
kavarag and uṣṇavarāṇ, (ਘ, ਙ, ਚ, ਙ) characters.
3 human soul.

ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ [āṇḍakaraṇ] *Skt* अन्तःकरण *n* the inner
organ of sense in alliance with which the
external sense organs function. It has four
forms:

(1) mind (ਮਨ) from which arise will or volition,
doubt and error.

(2) intelligence (ਬੁੱਧਿ) from which come ideas
and decisions.

(3) cerebrum (ਚਿੱਤ) in the sense of thought and
memory.

(4) ego (ਅਹੰਕਾਰ) by which the relation with
things is established; the selfhood; self-
assertion. Guru Nanak Dev has referred to
these faculties in Japu ji: "तः the gharic surati
(mind as consciousness), mat (selfhood, I-
ness), man (mind as will or volition) and
budhi (mind as thought and memory)"

ਅੰਤਰ ਪੁਰ [āṇḍ pur] *Skt* अन्तःपुर *n* a palace for
ladies situated between (ਅੰਤਰ) the city (ਪੁਰ) and
the king's court. 2 the interior part of a house.

ਅੰਤਰ [āṇḍ] *n* death. 2 Yam, god of death.
3 *adj* who ends or causes death. "āṇḍ jam jāb
lene ave."—*krishan*. 4 This word is also used
for āṇḍ meaning terror. "āṇḍ ārdhāgāk ke
āṇḍ te."—*carrtr*. 'Cupid for fear of Shiv.'

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਮ [āṇḍ dham] *n* the land of the Yam.
"āt ko āṇḍ dham padhare."—*akal*.

ਅੰਤਰੀ [āṇḍrī] *n* a gun, rifle, musket.—*sanama*.

ਅੰਤਰਾਲ [āṇḍāl] *n* the time of death; death.

ਅੰਤ ਕੇ ਧਾਮ [āt ke dham] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਮ**.

ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [āt kriyā] *n* death ceremony. 2 funeral
rites. See **ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਯੋਗ** and **ਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ**.

ਅੰਤਰ [āṇḍ] *Skt* अन्तर *n* born in the lowest caste;
a shudra. 2 lowly Rishi Atri has mentioned

seven low castes. washerman (ਧੋਈ), leather worker (ਚਮਾਰ), actor or acrobat (ਨਟ), house breaker (ਭੰਜਕਾ), water-carrier (ਝਿਝੂਰ), distiller of liquor (ਕਲਾਲ) and bhil (ਭੀਲ).

ਅੰਤ ਦਸਾਨ [ət dasan] *n* reducer to the last stage; death; Yam, the god of death. "tix upar ət dasanhi dhayo."—*krisan*.

ਅੰਤਮ [ətam] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਰ [ətar] *Skt* ਅन्तर *n* a distance, space, interstice. "nisi din ətər jyō ətər bakhanxyat."—*GPS*.

2 a cover, curtain, screen. "jin kau pras tumari pritam tin kau ətər nahi."—*mala m 5*.

3 difference, distinction. "harijan hari ətər nahi."—*s m 9*. 4 a secret. "le tiko ətər muhi kahiyhu."—*caritr 55*. 5 inside, 6 mind,

7 intestine, gut. 8 ਅੰਤ-ਅਰਿ arrow. "prithme bhikham nam le ət sabad ari dehu, sut adi ətər ucar nam ban lakh lehu."—*sanama* Bhisam's enemy Arjun, Arjun's charioteer Krishan, Krishan's enemy an arrow.

ਅੰਤਰ ਸਾਖੀ [ətar sakhai] *adj* bosom friend. "ətar sakhai prabhu soi."—*vaq m 3*.

ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ətar hirda] *n* conscience, soul, innermost organ of sense. "jisu ətaru hirda sudhu ha."—*biha m 4*.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤ [ətergat] *Skt* अन्तर्गत *adj* achieved to the innermost extent.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤਿ [ətergati] *n* inward condition, state of mental poise bereft of evil thoughts and actions. "man ten arpio ətərgati kuni."—*gau a m 1*. 2 *adv* achieved at the innermost level. "ətar gati tirathi mali nau."—*japu*.

ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮ [ətarjam], ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮਿ [ətarjam], ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ [ətarjami] *Skt* अन्तर्यामिन् *adj* knowing (or perceiving) innermost thoughts. 2 persuasive by settling in inner mind "thakur ətərjam."—*sar m 5*. "jətan kare manukh dāhkave ohu ətərjami jare."—*dhana m 5*

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ [ətar dhan] *Skt* अन्तर्धान *n* concealment, hypocrisy, secrecy. 2 *adj* hidden, secret,

disappeared.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ [ətar dhian], ਅੰਤਰ ਧਰਾਨ [ətar dhyān] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ. 2 *n* a mental view of the soul.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭਾਵ [ətar bhav] *Skt* अन्तर्भाव *n* heart's object or desire, intention. 2 internal understanding. 3 non-existence, destruction.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭੂਤ [ətar bhut] *Skt* अन्तर्भूत *adj* existing within; included in the self. 2 *n* an individual soul, spiritual essence of a living being.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮਲ [ətar mal] *Skt* अन्तर्मल *n* mental impurity, pollution of the mind. 2 filth in the stomach.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮੁਖ [ətar mukh] *Skt* अन्तर्मुख *adj* who turns mental impulses inward. 2 one with face turned within.

ਅੰਤਰ ਲਾਪਿਕਾ [ətar lapika] *Skt* अन्तरलापिका *n* a poetic figure of speech. See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ [ətarved] *Skt* अन्तर्वेद *adj* a country having altars of different religions. 2 *n* a country lying between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, mentioned as Brahmavarat in the Hindu scriptures. 3 a country between two rivers, doab.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦੀ [ətarvedi] *adj* who dwells between two rivers. See ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ. an inhabitant of an inter-river basin; a resident of Brahmavarat.

ਅੰਤਰਾ [ətra] *n* a refrain and pause in the text of a hymn. 2 a distance, gap. 3 a cover, shield, obstruction. "jin ke bhitar he ətara, jese pasu tise ur nara."—*bher namdev*. 4 according to Yog, ətara is what disturbs mental tranquillity. See ਯੋਗ ਦਰਸਨ 1-30. 5 *adv* without, except.

ਅੰਤਰਿ [əteri] *adj* internal, inner. "əteri rog maha dukh."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 *adv* within, inside. "nanak ravi rahio sabh ətari."—*mala m 5*. 3 in the mind or the heart. "əteri bikhu mukhi ətiritu sugave."—*gau m 5*. "əteri cīta nid nā sove."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅੰਤਰਿਕ [ətriks], ਅੰਤਰਿਖ [ətrikkh], ਅੰਤਰੀਛ

[ātrich] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *n* space between the earth and the heaven. 2 the sky. 3 the other world. "ātrich bhae pache lok pachtat he."—BGK. 'People do not honour saints during their lifetimes but repent after they are gone.'

ਅੰਤਰੀਖ [ātriy], ਅੰਤਰੀਖ [ātriv] *Skt* अन्तरੀय *adj* inner, internal. 2 *n* garment for the torso; shorts dhoti.

ਅੰਤਰੂ [ātaru] See ਅੰਤਰ. "ātaru sitalu sāṭi hor."—asa *m* 3. 2 mind.

ਅੰਤਰੂ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ātaru hirda] See ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ [ātrāṅ] *Skt* अन्तरङ्ग *adj* from the heart. 2 internal.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਸਭਾ [ātrāṅ sabha] an assembly or committee of special members; members managing a committee.

ਅੰਤਰੰਤ [ātvāt] *Skt* अन्त वन्त *adj* liable to meet with ruin, destructible.

ਅੰਤਰੀ [ātri] See ਅੰਤਰ.

ਅੰਤਾ [āta] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਿ [āti] at last, in the end. "āti gura pachutaz."—sri *m* 3. 2 the last time, at the time of death.

ਅੰਤਿਮ [ātim] *Skt* अन्तिम *adj* last, final.

ਅੰਤਿਵਾਰ [ātivār] See ਅੰਤਿ. "ātivār namu gahina."—asa *m* 5.

ਅੰਤੀ [āti] *adj* last, final. "jāhi āti auser az banat he."—kāl *m* 4.

ਅੰਤੂ [ātu] See ਅੰਤ and ਅੰਤਰ. "ātu na jape kita akar."—japu.

ਅੰਤੋ [āte] at last, at the last time. "āte sātīguru bolia."—sādu.

ਅੰਤਰ [āty] *Skt* अन्त्य *adj* last, final. 2 *n* Yam, the god of death. 3 the numeral 10,000,000, 000,000,000. See ਸੰਖਣਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਜ [ātyaj] See ਅੰਤਰ.

ਅੰਤਰੰਤਕ [ātyātāk] ਅੰਤਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the word ਅੰਤਕ in the final position. "adī sēbād khāk ucerke ātyātāk pad din."—sānama. 'Adding ਅੰਤਕ to ਖਨ (wicked person) it becomes ਅੰਤਕ which

ਅੰਤਰੀਖ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ

ਅੰਤਰਾਨੁਪਾਸ [ātyanupras] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ 5.

ਅੰਤਰੇਸ਼ਿ [ātyeṣṭi] See ਅੰਤਰਿਕਸ਼ and ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ [ātri] See ਅੰਤਰ. 2 *Skt* अन्त्र *n* an intestine (that ties the body tightly).

ਅੰਤ੍ਰਕ [ātrāk] *n* difference. 2 *adj* internal, inner. "ih ātrāk man me pāhīcano."—NP.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਜੁਰ [ātri jvar] *n* fever related to intestine. See ਭਾਖ (1)

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਾਨ [ātri dhan], ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਯਾਨ [ātri dhyān] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ and ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰੀਕ [ātrik] See ਅੰਤਰਿਕ. "bahay ka ātrik bakhana."—NP. 'external and internal.'

ਅੰਦ [ād] *Skt* अद् *vr* to tie. 2 *P* ५ *n* a desire. 3 wonder. 4 period of five hundred or fifteen thousand years. 5 short form for ਹਜ਼ੂਦ are. In this case it comes at the end of a word as "mardā akrī ād."

ਅੰਦਕ [ādak] *P* ५ *adj* little, some, less, short.

ਅੰਦਰ [ādar] *P* ५ *adv* in, inside. 2 *A* rare. 3 *n* barren land. 4 a threshing floor. 5 See ਅੰਦਰੂ.

ਅੰਦਰੂ [ādarhu] from inside, from within. "ādarhu jīn ka mohu tuja."—anādu.

ਅੰਦਰੂ [ādaru] See ਅੰਦਰ. "ādaru sital sāṭi."—var *bīla m* 3. 2 mind, soul. "ādaru lega ram namī."—sri *m* 5.

ਅੰਦਰੂ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ādaru citu] *n* mind, soul, conscience.

"tis da ādaru citu na bhrjāi."—var *gūj l m* 3

ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ [ādruni] *P* ५ *adj* inner, internal.

ਅੰਦਲੀਬ [ādlib] *A* ۵ *n* a nightingale.

ਅੰਦਾਖਤਨ [ādaxtan] *P* ۵ *v* to throw, cast, drop.

ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ [ādaj], ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ [ādajā] *P* ۵ *n* an estimate, guess, conjecture. 2 weight. 3 measurement. 4 part, portion. 5 an instance, example. 6 proper, appropriate, suitable. "bolī sake nā ādajā."—bīla *kābir*. 'God cannot be talked about even on the basis of guess work.' "laphāj kemaī ādajā."—maru *solhe m* 5.

ਅੰਦਾਮ [ādam] *P* اندام *n* body. 2 management, administration, arrangement. 3 beauty

ਅੰਦੇਸ਼ [ādeṣ] *P* اندیش *adj* who thinks; used terminally in a word as in ਦੁਰਅੰਦੇਸ਼.

ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ [ādesra], ਅੰਦੇਸਰੋ [ādesro], ਅੰਦੇਸਾ [ādesa] *P* اندیش *n* apprehension, anxiety. "səbh rāhio ādesarō maio."—*sor m 5*. "jo jən bhajānu kare prabhū tera tise ādesa nahi."—*sor m 5*. 2 doubt, double-mindedness, diffidence 3 fear, apprehension, misgiving.

ਅੰਦੋਹ [ādoh] *P* اندوہ *n* grief, sorrow. 2 worry, anxiety. "dukh ādoh nahī tih [hau]."—*gəu ravidas*

ਅੰਦੋਖਨ [ādokhtən] *P* اندوختن *v* to gather; to accumulate; to serve; to repay debt.

ਅੰਦੋਲ [ādol] *Skt* अन्दोल *vr* to shake, rock, swing.

ਅੰਦੋਲਨ [ādolan] See ਅੰਦੋਲਨ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰ [ādr] See ਅੰਦਰ. 2 See ਅੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਹੁ [ādrhu] *adv* from inside, from the heart, heartily. "təpā nā hove ādrhu lobhī."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਾਉਲ [ādraul] *n* ਅੰਦ੍ਰ-ਆਵਲਿ intestines (colon), guts, See ਅੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਧ [ādh] *Skt* अन्ध *vr* to close eyes, not to see. 2 *Skt adj* blind. 3 ignorant, devoid of thought. 4 *n* a blindman. 5 water. 6 an owl. 7 darkness. 8 ignorance. "āgrāni ādh kəmaī."—*var sor m 3*. 9 a defect in poetics where the poet writes contrary to the rules, as "nasika kamāl jesi nēn hē nāgare se." See ਭਾਗਤ ਜੋਸ਼. 10 *Skt* अन्धु *n* a chain. "jaria ādh kēdh pər dare."—*dətt* 'with the net and chain on the shoulder.'

ਅੰਧਉ [ādhau] blind; who cannot see. 2 ignorant. 3 vain, proud.

ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādh ādhar], ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰਾ [ādh ādhara] *n* heavy darkness, pitch darkness. 2 ignorance, lack of education. "bajh guru hē ādh ādhara."—*majh ə m 1*. 3 *adj* who has no knowledge of a shape or appearance. "āgrāni

ādhā ādh ādhara."—*majh ə m 1*

ਅੰਧ ਸੁਤ [ādh sut] *n* son of the blind (Dhṛṣṭashtar); Duryodhan and his brother Dussasan, etc.

ਅੰਧਕ [ādhak] *Skt n* a blind person "tam prakas andhakāh."—*sahas m 5*. 2 a sub-caste of Yadavs which started with Andhak, son of Yudhajit. 3 a demon, son of Kashyap who drank so heavily that he came to be known as Andhak (blind with drunk).¹ He is said to have one thousand heads and two thousands arms. He stole the wish-fulfilling pariṣat tree from Indar's garden in heaven. Shiv destroyed him. "jīm ādhak sō hār yudh kəryo."—*rudr*. 4 A blind ascetic of Vaishya caste, whose son Sravan (Sindhu) was thought to be a wild animal in the dark night, and shot to death, by King Dashrath with a sound-directed arrow.

ਅੰਧਕਰ [ādhakāh] to the blind one. See ਅੰਧਕ 1.

ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ [ādh kəram] *n* a thoughtless action; actions taken in ignorance. "jəg ādh hē ādhē kəram kəmaī."—*var brha m 3*.

ਅੰਧਕ ਰਿਪੁ [ādhak rīpu] *n* Shiv, See ਅੰਧਕ 3.

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ādhkar] *Skt n* darkness. 2 ignorance, lack of education. "ādhkar māhī bhāra pragas."—*g5d m 5*. 'Light of knowledge appeared.'

ਅੰਧਕੂਪ [ādhkup] *adj* a blind well, 2 permanent darkness within a well. 3 *n* world as ignorance. "ādhkup tē kēdhe cārē."—*majh m 5*. 4 an underground cell close to a well.

ਅੰਧਕੰਧ [ādhkād] ਅੰਧਕ-ਅੰਧ, demon Andhak blind with drink. "ādhkād phīryo tēc jəy dōdbhin bəjā."—*rudr*. 2 ignorant and imbecile.

¹An ancient tale is there to the effect that once, laughingly, Parvati covered Shiv eyes with her palms. From this was born Andhak. He gained his eye-sight through meditation.

ਅੰਧ ਕੰਮ [ādh kām] See ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ.

ਅੰਧ ਗਤਿ [ādh gatī] *n* the gait of a blindman
2 thoughtless behaviour. "dhūḍat dolhī ādh
gatī."—s kabir

ਅੰਧ ਘੋਰ [ādh ghor] *n* pitch darkness; terrifying
darkness. 2 hugely ignorant. 3 a terribly
ignorant person. "asākh murakh ādh ghor."
—japu

ਅੰਧਤਮਿਸ਼ [ādh tamis] *n* a particular hell so
dark that one cannot see one's own stretched
hand. 2 ignorance, which is a form of dense
darkness.

ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਦ [ādh dhūd], ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ [ādh dhūdh] *n*
darkness intensified with fog. 2 a bad custom,
wrong conduct. 3 injustice. 4 ignorance.

ਅੰਧ ਧੰਧ [ādh dhādh] See ਅੰਧਕਰਮ. 2 *S* tyranny,
cruelty. 3 disorder, mismanagement.

ਅੰਧ ਨੈਤ੍ਰਾ [ādh netra] نأب الأ Amaurosis is a
disease of the eyes, resulting in partial or total
loss of sight. It is caused by head injury, brain
tumour syphilitic boil, excessive copulation,
diseased eyelids, studying in dim light,
headache with pain in eyeballs, taking too
much liquor or smoking, and sudden stoppage
of menses in women etc. Its treatment should
be had from an efficient physician or doctor
who after exhaustive testing may properly
treat the patient.

A patient of amaurosis should take rich
invigorating food and should completely
abstain from copulation. The following
medicine is very good for a patient suffering
from eye-diseases: melt one tola of pure lead,
mix it with one tola of mercury while it is
hot; then take blue glass, oxide of zinc,
cardamom, parched borax, mother of pearl,
stone of Basra, caltha patustri, dosel, cold
sugar and camphor all one tola each, white
antimony four tolas, black antimony ten
tolas, raw opium three masas All those

things should be finely ground and dissolved
in one bottle of rose water. Two chhatanks
juice of margossa leaves, two chhatanks of
bould myrobalan, bellax myrobalan and
embile myrobalan, one chhatanks extract of
root of amonum anthorhiyam or berberis
aristate, be mixed and ground fine like
collyrium and put in a blue bottle. By
putting this in the eyes with a needle,
diseases of the eyes are cured. But care
should be taken to ensure that the needle,
used by one person is not used by others
without thoroughly cleaning it. Medicines
prescribed for green cataract are also useful
for this disease which also has two more
forms, one blind by day but able to see
during the night; and two vice versa that is
blind during the night but not so during the
day. This disease is cured by putting drops
of the liquid of the shell of Bellorica
myrobalan in the eyes and eating bread of
wheat flour with fresh ghee poured on it
while it is still hot. This is to be taken for
seven days. Daily licking of the powder of
the three myrobalans mixed with half tola
of ghee of cow's milk is also useful. Seeds
of Kulpha (potulaca oleracca) three masas,
coriander seeds three masas, ground and
mixed with mucilage of the seeds, quince
fruit three masas is also beneficial. White
sandalwood rubbed in rose water should be
rubbed on the forehead. "pāthri bāpḥirāg
ādhnetra."—caritr 405.

ਅੰਧ ਪਤਿ [ādh patī] *n* night, See ਮਹਾਨਿਸ਼.

ਅੰਧ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [ādh parāpara] *n* a thoughtless
observance of an old custom; blind faith.

ਅੰਧ ਖਿਲ [ādh bil], ਅੰਧ ਖਿਲਾ [ādh bila] *n* a dark
hole; vagina; vulva. 2 illiteracy, ignorance.
"ādh bila te kaḥ-hu karte."—dev m 5

ਅੰਧ ਬੀਰਾਢ [ādh bicar] *n* blind or incomplete

thought. "ādhra ādh bicar."—*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧਰਾ [ādhra] *n* a blind person. See ਅੰਧ.

ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ [ādhraṭa], ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ [ādhraṭra] *n* night blindness, amaurosis. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅੰਧਰੀ [ādhri] *adj* dark. "jese rat ādhri."—*BG*

ਅੰਧਲਾ [ādhla], ਅੰਧਲੀ [ādhli] *n* a blind person, the blind 2 *adj* ignorant, thoughtless. "ādhri mātī ādhli."—*suhi chāt m 1, 3* Shraavan's father and mother.

ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [ādh vartara], ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ [ādh vartava] *n* thoughtless behaviour. "ādh vartava bhau duja."—*sava m 1.*

ਅੰਧ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [ādh viśvas] *Skt n* blind faith; belief without reason.

ਅੰਧਾ [ādha] blind and ignorant. See ਅੰਧ. "ādha agu je thic kiu padhar janē."—*suhi chāt m 1.* "nanak hukam nā bujhai ādha kahie sor."—*var ram 1 m 2* "ādhe ehī nā akhuanī jīn mukhi loṭn nahi, ādhe sor nanka khosamhu ghuthe jahi."—*var ram 1 m 2.*

ਅੰਧਾ ਅਖਰ [ādha akhar] See ਵਾਉਂਦੁਆਉਂ.

ਅੰਧਾ ਕੂਪ [ādha kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. 2 stubborn and ignorant persons who do not let light from outside come inside. "manhu jī ādhe kup kahra birad nā jānī."—*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧਾ ਦੁੱਧ [ādha dhodh] See ਅੰਧ ਦੁੱਧ.

ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādhar] ignorance, See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "pau sāt sēṅgi lagu carṇi mīṭe dukh ādhar."—*sri m 5.*

ਅੰਧਾਰੀ [ādhari] *adj* dark. 2 lacking knowledge; ignorant. "deh ādhari ādh."—*vad chāt m 5.*

ਅੰਧਾਲੀ [ādhali] temporary blindness and giddiness because of some defect in the stomach and the brain or because of debility.

ਅੰਧਿਆਰ [ādhīar], ਅੰਧਿਆਰਾ [ādhīara] *n* darkness. 2 ignorance. "nam mīle canaṅ ādhīar."—*brīa m 1.* "kiu karī nirmal kiu karī ādhīara."—*sardh gosāṭi.*

ਅੰਧਿਆਰੀ [ādhīari] *adj* (feminine) dark. 2 *n* ignorance. "bin sātīguru ādhīari."—*gurm 5.*

ਅੰਧੀ [ādhi] *adj* (feminine) blind, uneducated.

See ਅੰਧੀ and ਅੰਧ. "ādhi rayatī gran vīhūṇī."—*var asa.*

ਅੰਧੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādhi koṭhī] *n* a dark cell. 2 an ignorant mind. "ādhi koṭhī tera nam nāhī."—*asa m 1. 3* womb, mercy.

ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhulā], ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] *adj* dark, with or in darkness. 2 ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "ādhulau dhādh kāmāi."—*bher m 1.* "bharamī bhulāṇa ādhula."—*sri m 1. 3* intoxicated with pride, 4 *n* a blind man.

ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] See ਅੰਧੁਲਾ. 2 *adj* smeared or stained with dirt. "mātu bhasam ādhule garab jāhī."—*basāt m 1.*

ਅੰਧੇ ਕੂਪ [ādhe kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. "manhu jī ādhe kup."—*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧੇਰ [ādher], ਅੰਧੇਰਾ [ādhara] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "āgrian ādher bīnas."—*sukhmanī* 2 injustice. 3 ignorance. 4 *adj* being ignorant. 5 blind. "koṭī pragas nā dīr ādhara."—*ram m 5.* 'In spite of countless lights, a blindman cannot see.' See ਦਿਸੈ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ [ādherī] See ਅੰਧੀ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādherī koṭhī] *n* a cell in a prison which generally has no light. 2 womb.

ਅੰਧੇ [ādha] See ਅੰਧ and ਅੰਧੇ. "ādha bolō mugādh gavar."—*prabha m 1.* 'mentally blind, enamoured fool, deaf to Guru's sermon.'

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ādhīar], ਅੰਧਕਾਰਾ [ādhīara] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. 2 ignorance. "dukh dīr ādhīar ko nās."—*sāveye m 4 ke.* "ta mīṭīa sāgal ādhīara."—*sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧੁ [ādhu] *n* a hybrid caste of hunters and fowlers. 2 a country lying between Krishna and Gudawari rivers. It is now called Tilangana. 3 people of Andhra, originally independent, were conquered by Ashoka. After him they again became independent and progressed so much that their rule extended upto the western ghats where they began to

rule after deposing the 'Kanav' dynasty. These Andhra kings, thirty in all, ruled for about 450 years and at last their rule ended around 225 AD. The title of these kings was Shatkarni, Pulmaḥ IV being their last king.

ਐਧੁ ਵੈਸ਼ [ādhru vāṣ] See ਐਧੁ 3.

ਐਨ [ān] See ਐਨ. *n* corn, grain, edible stuff. "ān te rakha dukh dehi sāhta."—*prabha* a m 5. 2 vital air. "lāgrīa pūrī ān."—*var maru* 2 dakhne m 5. 3 some other. See ਅਨੜ. "ān marag tāj-hu."—*savaye* m 4 ke.

ਐਨਸਾਲ [ānsal], ਐਨਸਾਲਾ [ānsāla] *n* a community kitchen; an alms house. "ghar ghar ānsal karchaḍa."—*dīlp*.

ਐਨਕਾ [ānka] *n* the earth, producer of grains. 2 goddess Anpurna.

ਐਨਕੂਟ [ānkuṭ] *Sk* अणकूट *n* a pile of food; a Hindu festival falling on the day following Divalī. On this day devotees place food in front of the deity, but religious books allow it to be celebrated on any day between the moonless and full moon day of the month of Katak.

ਐਨਚ [ānac] *Sk* अन्यच्च *adv* others too; more again.

ਐਨਚੇਟ੍ਰ [ānchetr] *Sk* अन्नक्षेत्र *n* a place where the hungry get food; a free public kitchen.

ਐਨਚ [ānet] *Sk* अन्तर् *adv* somewhere else; else where.

ਐਨਥਾ [ānatha] See ਅਨਥਾ.

ਐਨਦਾਤਾ [āndata] *n* a provider of food; a patron, guardian; nourisher, 2 *adj* a title of kings in Rajputana.

ਐਨਪੂਰਨਾ [ānpurna] *Sk* अन्नपूर्णा *n* a Hindu goddess who fills the devotees' houses with food. Its famous temple is in Kashi and the festival for worshipping it falls on the eighth of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet.

ਐਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ [ān praśan] *Sk* अन्न प्राशन *n* a Hindu custom of first feeding the new born baby by making it lick food. According to the religious

scriptures, this ceremony should be performed when the child is six months old.

ਐਨਮਯਕੋਸ਼ [ānmaykoṣ] See ਕੋਸ਼.

ਐਨਾ [āna] blind; devoid of thinking, thoughtless.

"āna bola kichu naderī nā ave."—*majh* a m 3.

ਐਨਿ [āni] with or by food. "dehuri cale paṛī āni."—*s farid*. See ਅਨੜ.

ਐਨਿਆ [āniya] other, another, some other, different. "jīh saman kahi lage nā āniya."—*VN*.

ਐਨੂ [ānu] See ਐਨ. "ānu nā khahī dehi dukhu dike."—*ram* a m 1.

ਐਨ੍ਹਾ [ānha] See ਐਧੁ.

ਐਨਯ [āny] *Sk* अन्य *adj* other, some other, another, different. 2 not one's own, stranger, alien.

ਐਨਯਚ [ānyac] See ਐਨਚ.

ਐਨਯਤ੍ਰ [ānyatr] *Sk* अन्यत्र *adv* somewhere else, at some other place. 2 without.

ਐਨਯਥਾ [ānyatha] See ਅਨਯਥਾ.

ਐਨਯਯ [ānyay] See ਅਨਯਯ.

ਐਨਯੋਨਯ [ānyony] See ਅਨਯੋਨਯ.

ਐਨ੍ਵ [ānvay], ਐਨ੍ਵੈ [ānve] See ਅਨ੍ਵ.

ਐਨ੍ਵਿਤ [ānvit] *Sk* अन्वित *adj* included, enclosed.

ਐਬ [āb] leaves of gram plant; chaff of only leaves of gram plant. 2 *Sk* आम्र a mango plant and fruit. 3 *Sk* अम् vr to go, make a sound. 4 *n* a call, shout. 5 going. 6 father. 7 an eye. 8 water. 9 See ਐਬਾ and ਐਬੁ. 10 See ਐਬਟਾ.

ਐਬਸਟ [ābasat], ਐਬਸ੍ਥ [ābaṣṭh] *Sk* अबसठ *n* a mahaut of an elephant. 2 son of a Brahman father born to a Vaishya woman. 3 old name of central Punjab, Majha. "īk ābasat des nirpala."—*cārītr* 274.

ਐਬਕ [ābak] *अम्बक* *n* father. 2 copper. 3 an eye. "ābak ābuj me ābu chae."—*NP*. 'water (tears) swelled in lotus like eyes.'

ਐਬਕਾ [ābka] See ਐਬਿਕਾ

ਐਬਣਾ [ābṇa] *v* to suffer from a disease (amay), be sick. 2 to get tired, be fatigued. 3 to stretch, be stiff.

ਅੰਬਰ [ābar] *Sk* अम्बर *v* to gather; to accumulate. 2 *Sk* अम्बर *n* the sky, firmament. "ābar dharatī vichorīānu."—*var ram / m* 3. 3 brain, the tenth door; brain. "ābar kūjā kurliā."—*suhi m / kucaj*. 'The brain resounded with the sounds of water fowls.' 4 clothes, garments. "duhsasan ki sabbha dropti, ābar let ubarīale."—*mah namdev*. 5 a perfume produced from the fat of a whale. *A* १. 6 mica. 7 cotton. 8 Amber (Amer), an old town of Rajputana, which prior to Jaipur was the capital of Kachhva. Rajputs. See ਅੰਬੋਰ. 9 Some ignorant scribe has written ਅੰਬਰ instead of ਅੰਗਿਰ in Dasam Granth. "bhajet bhayo ābar ki dara."—*cādr*. 'The moon enjoyed sexual union with the wife of Angiras (Brahaspati).' 10 *P* ११ tweezers, nippers, pincers.

ਅੰਬਰ ਕੁੰਜ [ābar kūjā] See ਅੰਬਰ 3.

ਅੰਬਰ ਚੁਰ [ābar cur] *n* a scented paste made with perfume of whale's fat used by rich people to massage the body.

ਅੰਬਰ ਬੇਲ [ābar bel] See ਅਕਸਬੇਲ and ਅਮਰ ਬੇਲ.

ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ [ābrauṇa] *v* to convey, deliver. "jin jiu diā so riṇek ābrauṇa."—*suhi ravīdā*.

ਅੰਬਰਾਣੀ [ābrai] See ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* ਅਮਰਾਣੀ, a line of mango trees; a mango grove.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [ābri] *adj* related to the sky. See ਅੰਬਰ. 2 *n* unirrigated land relying only on rainfall.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [ābri] *P* ११ *adj* smelling like the perfume of whale-fat and black in colour.

ਅੰਬਰੀਖ [ābriṅ], **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ** [ābrik], **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ** [ābriḥ] *Sk* अम्बरिख *n* a hearth for parching grain. 2 a trough used for parching grain. 3 Vishnu. 4 the Sun. 5 Shiv. 6 a battle, war. 7 according to Valmiki's Ramayan, son of Suryavanshi king Prashusharuk, who was Ikshaku's descendant in the 28th generation.¹ To protect him,

¹In Bhagvat Ambarish is mentioned as son of Nabhag. See chapter 9, item 4-5, Mahabharat also confirms Bhagavat.

Vishnu's Sudarshan Chakar chased sage Durvasa whose story is as follows:

On 12th of Kartik, king Ambrik was ready to break his fast on the eleventh day, when sage Durvasa arrived. The king invited him also to eat but the latter said that he would first take a bath. The king waited a long while but Durvasa did not return. On the advice of his priest, the king then broke his fast. Durvasa on return got very angry. He pulled a tuft of his hair with which he created a smart person who started beating the king. Vishnu sent his Sudarshan Chakar to protect the king which killed the smart person and chased Durvasa who ran for his life but did not receive any refuge in the world. Tired at last, he sought refuge with Ambrik himself who saved him from the Sudarshan Chakar.²

Another story in Ling Puran is that Narad and sage Parvat, on seeing the beauty of Sundari, Ambarik's daughter, fell in love with her and approached the king for her hand. The king replied that he would marry his daughter to a person of her liking. Both of them then went separately to Vishnu, each asking the god to turn the other into a monkey so that the princess might not marry him. The god granted their request. So both of them became monkey-faced and neither could get the princess. They cursed Ambrik that he would remain enveloped in darkness. Vishnu in order to protect his devotee Ambrik shot his Sudarshan Chakar which produced light like that of the sun and dispelled darkness. It then chased the two sages, Narad and Parvat, who sought forgiveness from Ambrik, which was granted. It was only then that they found peace. "ābrik kau diō abhe pōd."—*maru namdev*. "janyo bhagat bhup ābris."—*GPS*.

²See Bhai Gurdas Var 10, pauri 4.

ਅੰਬਾਲਾ [ābva] *adj* of the colour of a mango; of the colour of mango juice. "ābva rāg bādhe."
—*krīṣaṇ*.

ਅੰਬਾਲਾ [ābāla] *v* to reach; to arrive at. "bin beṛi parī nā ābre."—*vad m* / 2 to be equal to; to achieve similarity. "īkātu jol nā ābra."—*suhi m* / *kucāji* "amli amal nā ābre."—*vad m* / 'For an addict nothing equals the drug he is addicted to.'

ਅੰਬਾ [āba] *Skt* अम्बा *n* mother. "ābu līye āba āg dhoe."—*NP*. 2 Durga. 3 elder daughter of Kashi's king Indardyman whom Bhishampitamah snatched away for his brother Vichitarviray. But she wanted to marry Shalv. Learning about this, Bhisham sent her to Shalv, but he did not accept her. Disappointed, she worshipped Shiv, and during her next birth she as Shikhandi became the means to kill Bhisham in the battle of Mahabharat.

ਅੰਬਾਲੀ [ābakṛī], ਅੰਬਾਲੀ [ābakṛī] *n* a shrivelled piece of a raw mango. 2 a small raw mango. "ābakṛī je khae."—*BG*

ਅੰਬਾਰ [ābar] *P* انبار *a* heap, stack, rick. 2 a pit, pond.

ਅੰਬਾਰੀ [ābarī] *P* انباری *n* a canopied howdah. *A* انباری See ਮੇਘਾਭੰਬਰ.

ਅੰਬਾਲਾ [ābala] *Skt* अम्बाला (house of mangoes). *n* a city in between Ludhiana and Karnal where there used to be many mango gardens in the past. Now it is the headquarters of a district as well as a commissionerary and cantonment. A railway line to Kalka and Simla branches off from here. It has the following gurdwaras:

(1) Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara on the bank of Labbhu's tank northwest of the town. It has a small nice building with residential quarters close by. A piece of land has been donated to it by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh. Free

kitchen is provided by local Sikhs; accommodation for the stay of ten visitors is also arranged.

The priest is an Akali Sikh. The railway station is about half a mile northeast of the town.

(2) The gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh is in the house of a priest, Bhai Sundar Singh, in Dhumi Gujjar Bazar. Guru Granth is placed for recitation regularly on manji sahib (a cot) in the roofed part of the house. The Guru arrived here during a visit from Lakhnaur for sight-seeing and stayed here for three days. The place is half a mile east of Ambala city railway station.

(3) A sacred spot in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and called Manji Sahib is there in the fields south of the main courts, southeast of the city. The Guru came here while on a visit from Lakhnaur. The building of Manji Sahib is crumbling in the absence of a caretaker. The place is half a mile southwest of Ambala city railway station.

(4) Out of Sapatu Gate opposite the charitable home for stray cows is the Gurdwara of Guru Har Krishan who stayed here while on his way to Delhi. It has a small building with a Singh acting as the priest, and possesses ten bighas of land. It is connected with Ambala city railway station by about one mile of metalled road in the east of the city.

(5) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara is near Tabakkal Shah's mosque in Kainth Majari. The Sikh carrying the head of the Guru from Delhi had stayed here a while. Now an impressive gurdwara has come up about one mile east of the city railway station.

ਅੰਬਾਲਿਕਾ [ābalīka] *Skt* अम्बालिका *n* mother. "kī ābalīka che."—*datt*. 2 daughter of Raja Indar dayuman of Kashi, younger sister of Amba

whom Bhisham Pitamah had forcibly brought for his brother Vichitarviray. After the death of Vichitarviray, Vyas had sexual contact with her to procreate Pandav whose progeny were the Pandavs.

अंबि [ābɪ] on the mango tree. "korɪ hovā ābɪ bəśā."—*gəu m 1*.

अंबिका [ābɪka] *Skt* अम्बिका *n* the middle daughter of Indardyman, king of Kashi, was the real sister of Amba and Ambalika. Bhisham had snatched, brought her to be married to his brother Vichitarviray. On her becoming a widow, the sage Vyas entered into niyog (cohabitation without marriage) and produced Dhritrastar who became the father of Duryodhan and other Kauravs. 2 mother. 3 Durga. "nəmo hīgula pīgula ābɪkayā."—*cāḍi 2*.

अंबिया [ābɪya] *n* a raw mango. 2 See अंबीआ. 3 *adj* of the colour of a mango.

अंबी [ābɪ] *n* a small and raw mango. 2 *Skt* अम्बी *n* mother. 3 a noble woman.

अंबीआ [ābɪa] *A* اَمْبِيَا *n* plural of अंबी. "jɪte olɪa ābɪa kor bite."—*VN*. 2 twenty first chapter of the Quran wherein the caliphs are described. 3 See अंबिका.

अंबी चव [ābɪ chav], **अंबी चवरी** [ābɪ chavɪ] *n* perennial happiness; shade of mango trees remains constant because they do not defoliate. "jɪnɪ səkhɪ səhu rəvɪə se ābɪ chavɪəh jio."—*suhɪ m 1 kucjɪ*.

अंबीर [ābɪr] See अंबीर. 2 See अंबीर. "gulab ābɪr gulab uḍai."—*krɪsən*. 3 *P* اَمْبِير filling with dry or wet earth.

अंबु [ābu] *Skt* अम्बु *n* water. "osu age pɪtche ḍhoi nəhi jɪsu āḍəɪ nɪdā muhɪ ābu pəɪə."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 'His heart is full of malice and mouth overflows with water.' meaning that the mouth waters because of greed. 2 a child.

अंबुक [ābuk] *Skt* *n* a red castor. 2 See अंबक.

अंबुज [ābuʃ] *Skt* अम्बुज *n* a lotus, which is born from water. See अंबक. 2 a stork. 3 the moon. 4 camphor 5 a conchshell. 6 a tree.—*sanama*. **अंबुजनी** [ābuʃnɪ] *Skt* *n* the earth (born from water).—*sanama*.

अंबुज भु [ābuʃ bhu], **अंबुजसन** [ābujasan] *Skt* *n* Brahma, who was born from a lotus and has his seat on it.

अंबुद [ābud] *Skt* अम्बुद *n* a cloud, which yields water. 2 *adj* who provides water.

अंबुदज [ābudəʃ] *n* water bearing cloud; cloud from which comes water.—*sanama*.

अंबुदजधर [ābudjadhar] *n* a holder of water, a tank, reservoir. 2 the sea, ocean.—*sanama*.

अंबुद धुन [ābud dhun] *adj* one who roars like a cloud. 2 *n* Meghnad, son of Ravan, who thundered like a cloud.—*sanama*.

अंबुदनी [ābudnɪ] *n* earth the giver of water.—*sanama*. 2 a line of clouds. 3 a stream, river.

अंबुध [ābudh], **अंबुधि** [ābudhɪ], **अंबुनथ** [ābunəth], **अंबुनिधि** [ābunɪdhɪ], **अंबुपति** [ābupatɪ] *n* a sea; ocean as treasure of water; holder of water; master of water. 2 Varun, is also named Ambunath and Ambupati.

अंबुधर [āburuh] *Skt* *n* a lotus, born from water.

अंबुवा [ābuva] *adj* of a mango. 2 mango-like. 3 of yellow colour, colour of mango juice. See अंबक.

अंबुह [ābuh] See अंबीर.

अंबेर [āber] old capital of Rajputs of Kachhava clan in Rajputana. It has the temple of Ambkeshvar Mahadev, due to which it came to be called Amber. Some people surmise that this name came from King Ambrish. So the city was called Ambrishnagar.¹ It is seven miles northeast of Jaipur railway station. Here the Jaygarh fort, situated on a 500 feet high hill, is worth seeing. Beautiful mansions of Raja Man Singh and Raja Jay Singh Mirza

¹See अंबरीश.

may be seen at Amber.

In 1728 AD Maharaja Jay Singh Savai founded a new city Jaypur and made it his capital. Now the state itself is named Jaypur (Jaipur). Amber is now named Amber and Amer also. "merṭes āberpəṭi amṛt sen le sath."—*caritr* 52.

ਅੰਬੇਰ ਨਾਥ [āber nath], ਅੰਬੇਰ ਪਤਿ [āber pəṭi], ਅੰਬੇਰਾਧੀਸ਼ [āberadhīṣ] King of Amber, Maharaja of present Jaipur, See ਅੰਬੇਰ.

ਅੰਬੋਹ [āboh] *P* ॐ, ॐ a group, crowd, assemblage, multitude. 2 a heap, hoard, pile, dump.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [ābrit] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "kəhṛ mēthura ābrit bayāṇ."—*saveye m* 5 ke. 2 *Skr* अवृत adj without obstruction, unhindered. 3 without hitch, unbroken. "ābrit dharme."—*japu*.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [ābrit jal] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਐਭ [ābh] *Skr* अभ् vr to make a sound. 2 *Skr* अभ् n water. "kac gagria ābh mājhrīa."—*asa m* 5. "kūbh jāle mēhṛi dārio ābhe ābh mīlo."—*sar m* 5. 3 god. 4 forefather.

ਐਭਰੀ [ābhri] *n* a stream, river. 2 rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.—*sanama*.

ਐਭੁਲਾ [ābhula] *n* water. See ਐਭ. "nam tero ābhula nam tero cādno."—*dhana ravidas*.

ਐਭੋਜ [ābhōj] *Skr* अभोज n born from water, a lotus.

ਐਭੋਦ [ābhod] *Skr* अभोद n giver of water, a cloud.

ਐਭੋਧਰ [ābhodhar], ਐਭੋਧਿ [ābodhi] *Skr* n a holder of water, cloud. 2 a sea, ocean.

ਐਭੋਰੁਹ [ābhoruh] *Skr* n born (ਭੂ) from water (ਐਭ), a lotus. 2 a crane. 3 adj water born.

ਅੰਮ [ām] *A* ॐ n mother. "ām abe thavhu mīṭhṛa."—*sri m* 5 pepax. See ਅੰਬਾ.

ਅੰਮਰੀਕ [āmrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਖ. "āmrik prahlad saraṇ gobīd."—*saveye m* 3 ke.

ਅੰਮਰਨਾ [āmarna] *v* to reach, arrive. "rah dāsai na jula akhā āmrīas."—*vad m* 1

ਅੰਮਤੀ [āmṛi] See ਅੰਮਤਨਾ. 2 *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਾ [āma] *Skr* अमा *A* ॐ mother.

ਅੰਮਲ [āmal] *A* ॐ *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. action, conduct.

ਅੰਮਲੀ [āmali] ਅੰਬੀ-ਆਲੀ best friend (feminine) "mere āṭarī bhukh nā utre, āmali."—*vad m* 5. 2 because of actions, that is, because of worldly occupations. "āmali hāu khēri sucaṇi te sēhī ek nā bhava."—*vad m* 1. 1 am fairly efficient in worldly affairs but O God! none of these, is to your liking.

ਅੰਮਾਵਸ [āmavas], ਅੰਮਾਵਸਿ [āmavasi] new moon night. See ਅਮਾਵਸ. "āmavasi mēhṛi as nivarau."—*gaur thirti kabir*.

ਅੰਮਾਵਤ [āmavāt] adj beyond capacity, infinite, countless. "māṇi kucaṇi āmavāt dōṣṛa."—*suhi m* 1 kucaṇi.

ਅੰਮੁਹਾ [āmuha] See ਅਮੁਹਾ. "mata bhesa āmuha ai."—*gaur kabir*. 'Intoxicated bull (that is mind) gets uncontrolled.'

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਤ [āmrat] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਤੀ [āmratī] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [āmrit] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 *n* butter. "tab mēthie, in bīdhī āmrīt pavhu."—*suhi m* 1. 3 milk. "soin kaṭori āmrīt bhari."—*bher namdev*. 4 adj without death, immortal. "hārī āmrīt sējāṇ mera."—*suhi chāt m* 5. 5 sweet. "gurumukh āmrīt baṇi bolhī."—*sri a m* 3.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਾਧ (āmrit sād) *n* Guru's composition or discourse. 2 Guru's sermon or advice. "āmrit sād pive jān koī."—*asa m* 5.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [āmritsar], ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰੂ [āmritsaru] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 a holy congregation; a community of holy men. "āmritsaru sipṭi dā gharu." 3 a sacred tank of liberation. "sāṭiguru he āmrītṣar saca."—*majh a m* 3. 4 self-knowledge. 5 embodiment of self. "kāra ādārī āmrītṣar saca."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਥਾ [āmrit katha] *n* a nectar of spiritual discourse. 2 a discourse leading to salvation. 3 a talk about God. "āmrit katha sāt sāgī

sunua."—*bavan*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [āmrit drisṭi] *n* a spiritual glance, compassionate attention. "āmrit drisṭi pekhe hui sṭi."—*sukhmān*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰ [āmritdhar], ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ [āmritdhara] a flow or current of nectar. 2 a shower of Guru's words and His name. "jhimi jhimi barse āmritdhara."—*majh m 5*. 3 according to Yog, essence of belief dripping from the brain. "āmrit dhar gagan dās duari."—*gaur m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰੀ [āmrit dhari] a discourse about God flowing like a current of nectar. "hamari pīari āmrit dhari."—*asa m 5* 2 one who has taken nectar of the double edged sword.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [āmrit phal] the fruit of liberation; spiritual knowledge. "bin guru mahi nā japai

na āmrit phal pahī."—*sri m 3*. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਚਨ [āmrit bacan] *n* sweet utterances. "āmrit bacan sātiguru ki bān."—*guj m 4*. 2 Guru's utterance.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [āmrit vela] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ. "āmrit vela sacu nau vaḍīrai vicaru."—*japu*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [āmriti] *n* a glutinous food made of flour, milk and sugar. 2 a sweetmeat like a jalebi, circular in shape. "āmritā khurme su bare bar ghevar set sita bahu pae."—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [āmritu] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "āmritu hari ka nau."—*suhi m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ [āmrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. "jyō āmrik bhagat d̥hig ayo."—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [āmret] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 like nectar. 3 *SK* ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ adj deathless, immortal. "para sadhu s̥g hari hari āmret."—*brīa m 5*.



ੲ [ɛ] third letter, a vowel of Punjabi script, used to form matras ਏ [ɛ], ਈ [i], ਐ [ɛ]. 2 See ਏ.

ਏ [ɛ] *Skt* ੲ *vr* to rise, appear, run, go, become more, accept. 2 *n* Kamdev; Cupid 3 favour, compassion. 4 *part* expressing surprise. 5 In Punjabi ਏ [ɛ] is also used in place of ਐ [ɛ] as ਜਾਣਦੇ [jaṇɛ] for ਜਾਣੇ [jaṇe], ਮਾਣਦੇ [maṇɛ] for ਮਾਣੇ [maṇe] etc. "prem rasu ape jaṇaz."—*savrye m 4 ke*. 'He himself knows'

ਇਉਂ [ɪu], ਇਉਂ [ɪu] *Skt* एवं *adv* like this, in this manner. "nanak kəhe sianɛ! ɪu kāt milava hor."—*varsuḥ m 2 2* more like this, thus some other.

ਇਉਂ ਹੀ [ɪu hi], ਇਉਂ ਹੀ [ɪu hi] *adv* like this, in this way, by this method. 2 in vain, fruitless. "tarnapo ɪu hi gəɪo."—*s m 9*.

ਇਓਤਬਾਰ [ɪəbɔr] *A* ٲٲٲ *n* idea of understanding. 2 certainty, surety. 3 acceptance of advice.

ਇਓ [ɪə] *Skt* अर्थ *pron* this. "pun ɪə ausar carə na hatha."—*bavan*. 2 this. See ਇਸ. "ɪə sukh te bhikhra bhəli."—*s kabir 3 part or*.

ਇਓਹੂ [ɪəhu] this very, only this. "ɪəhu jugəɪ bɪhane kə janam."—*sukhmāni*.

ਇਓਣ [ɪə] *adj* ignorant, innocent. 2 *n* a child.

ਇਓਣਪ [ɪəp] *n* ignorance, innocence. 2 childhood.

ਇਓਣਾ [ɪəna] *adj* ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "hoɪ ɪəna kəre kāmū aṇɪ nə səkə rasɪ."—*var asa m 2 2 n* a child. 3 teetotaller. "pita phull ɪəni ghuman surme"—*cāḍi 3* 'The brave ones swayed as did the teetotaller after drinking distilled opium.' See ਢੁੱਲ 3.

ਇਓਨਥ [ɪənəθ], ਇਓਨਪ [ɪənəp] *n* ignorance,

innocence. "re man'esi kərhɪ ɪənəθ."—*maru m 5*. "meri bahut ɪənəp jərət."—*dev m 5*. "ɪənəp te səbh bhəi sɪənəp"—*bɪɪa m 5*. 2 childhood, childishness.

ਇਓਨਥਾ [ɪənə], ਇਓਨਥੀ [ɪənə] *adj* innocent, ignorant. (ɪə and ɪə as suffixes mean possessors). 2 young, 3 who does not know how to please his master. "ɪənɛ! mənɪ kəɪ kərehɪ?"—*ɪɪɪ m 1*.

ਇਓਨਾ [ɪəna] See ਇਓਣਾ.

ਇਓਲੀਕਲਾ [ɪəlɪkəlɔ] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana, about one mile north-east of railway station Baddoval.

It has a gurdwara named after Guru Hargobind who had blessed the village with his visit. It is in an old building looked after by an Udasi sadhu. The gurdwara possesses 80 bighas of land donated by the villagers.

ਇਓਲ [ɪə] *adj* having beautiful limbs (or body) like those (that) of ਏ (Cupid); possessing a beautiful body. "ɪəgsət."—*gyan*.

ਇਸ [ɪs] *pron* this, it. It is an inflexional form of ਇਹ. "təb ɪə kəu sukh nahi kəɪ."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* ईश *n* a king. "ɪɪyā ɪsā, gəhyo kɪsā."—*ramav*. 'King Ravan's wife, Mandodari was caught by ਬੀਲ (monkeys).'

ਇਸਹਾਕ [ɪs-hak] See ਇਸਹਾਕੀਸ.

ਇਸਕ [ɪsək] *A* ٲٲٲ *n* fondness, love. "ɪsək muhəbətɪ nanka, lekha kərtə pasɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਇਸਕਾਓ [ɪskət] *A* ٲٲٲ *n* act of ਸਕੂਓ (felling), aborting, toppling. 2 abortion.

ਇਸਟ [ɪsət] *Skt* दिसू a religious task

'See ੲੲੲੲੲੲੲ ੲ 44

2 worshipable God 3 a friend. 4 *adj* desired, wanted. 5 worshipped. 6 beloved. "Isat mit aru bhai."—*jet m 5*

ਦਿਸਟਕਾ [Isatka] See ਦਿਟ.

ਦਿਸਟ ਦੇਵ [Isat dev] *Sk* ਦਿਸ਼ੁ ਦੇਵ *n* worthy of worship according to one's religion. For the Sikhs it is God, the Creator. 2 tutelary god of a clan.

ਦਿਸਟ ਮੀਤ [Isat mit] *adj* desired friend, dear friend. See ਦਿਸਟ 6.

ਦਿਸਟਾਪੈਤਿ [Isatapatti] *Sk* इष्टापति *n* ਦਿਸ਼ੁ (desired) ਅਪੈਤਿ (gain); finding a desired point in the opponent's speech or action, desired success. "to bhi Isatapatti ham jova."—*GPS*. 2 profit, gain.

ਦਿਸਟਾਮ [Isatam] See ਅਸਟਾਮ.

ਦਿਸਟੀ [Isat] *adj* having a deity, or patron saint. 2 one who realises or actuates a charm. "kahyo kī Isat tū bādā tamen karat banar."—*NP*. 3 *Sk* इष्टि *n* an oblation; a religious sacrifice. 4 desire, wish.

ਦਿਸਤਹਾਰ [Isatahar] *A* إشتار *n* publicity, public notice; an announcement.

ਦਿਸਤਕਬਾਲ [Isatkal] *A* استقبال *n* a welcome; a reception; going forward to receive as a mark of respect or honour.

ਦਿਸਤਦੁਆ [Isatdua] *A* استدعاء *n* an expression of desire. 2 a prayer, supplication, request.

ਦਿਸਤਮਰਾਰ [Isatmarar] *A* إصرار *n* firmness, resoluteness. 2 continuity. 3 without change.

ਦਿਸ ਤਰੇ [Is tarā] *adv* like this, in this manner.

ਦਿਸਤਾਦਨ [Isatadan] *P* إstand *v* to stand. 2 to halt.

ਦਿਸਤਾਦਾ [Isatada] *P* إstand *adj* standing.

ਦਿਸਤਾਮਲ [Isatamal] *A* استعمال *n* being or putting in use; use.

ਦਿਸਤਿਹਕਕ [Isatihakak] *A* إحقاق *n* an entitlement.

ਦਿਸਤਿਗਸਾ [Isitigasa] *A* إغسا *n* a request; petition to the ruler for obtaining justice; an appeal.

ਦਿਸਤਿਜਾ [Isitja] *A* إتج *n* cleansing of a drain. 2 cleansing the excretory organs with earth

or water after easing or pissing. According to the Islamic texts one does not remain fit to perform a namaz if the body or cloth is soiled by urine. Therefore the wetness left after urination should be sucked clean with a piece of stone or hard earth.

ਦਿਸਤਿਮਰਾਰ [Istimarar] See ਦਿਸਤਮਰਾਰ.

ਦਿਸਤਿਯਕ [Isitiyak] *A* إتيك *n* fondness. 2 wish, desire. 3 love.

ਦਿਸਤਿਲਾਹ [Isitilah] *A* إطلاح *n* consultation. 2 a technical term, or phrase, having a special meaning, such as 'deg teg' (literally kettle and sword) meaning feeding and destruction of enemies to continue, as the goal of the Khalsa. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਦਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਜ [Istri] *n* menses, menstrual discharge—*sanama*. 2 metaphorically, red sea.

ਦਿਸਵੀ [Istri] *n* a smoothing iron press, used by tailors and washermen. 2 *Sk* स्त्री a woman. 3 wife "Istri tej kari kam viapra."—*manu m 1*. See ਨਾਰੀ

ਦਿਸਵੀ ਜਾਤਿ [Istri jati] four types of women according to Kamshastar. See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ, ਹਾਤਿਨੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਨੀ and ਪਦਮਿਨੀ and ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ.

ਦਿਸਵੀਜਿਤ [Istrijit] *adj* conquered by a woman, i.e. uxorious.

ਦਿਸਵੀ ਧਨ [Istri dhan] *n* dowry, ornaments and cash which a bride gets from her father or the groom at the time of marriage. Katyayan and Manu have referred to six types: (1) money in cash and kind given at the time of marriage. (2) goods given at the time of departure after her second visit to her in-laws. (3) pelf given by the husband to please his wife (4) money and objects given by her brothers. (5) material things given by her mother and (6) gifts given on different occasions by her father. See manu SIMRIT Ch 9, § 194

ਦਿਸਵੀ ਰਾਜਾ [Istri raja] *n* Mohini Avtar.—*dasam gr̥th*

ਇਸਥਿਰ [isthir] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* firm, steady.

ਇਸਨਾਨ [isnan] *Skt* स्नान *n* cleansing the body.

2 bathing. A bath has been accepted by scholars as the basis of good health and deliverance from disease, and subtly considered, bathing also enhances spiritual cleanliness and mental peace. The praise of bath in Sikhism is universally acclaimed, but the Gurus have not considered cleansing the body without cleanliness of the mind as helpful for spiritual well being. "karī isnan simarī prabhū apna tēn man bhāe aroga." —*sor m 5*. For a better understanding. See ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸਨਾਨ.

In the modern times, many incurable diseases are treated with special baths like sun bath, steam bath, mud bath, or bath with medicated water.

ਇਸਨਾਨੀ [isnani] *Skt* स्नानी *adj* who has a bath.

2 who remains clean by habit.

ਇਸਨਾਨੁ [isnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. "isnanu karhī dinu rati." —*majh a m 3*.

ਇਸਪਾਤ [ispat] See ਅਸਪਾਤ.

ਇਸਮ [isam] *A* اسم *n* a name. 2 a name of God. See ਤਸਬੀ.

ਇਸਮਾਈਲ [ismail] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸਰਾਤ [israt] *A* عِصْرَات leading a luxurious life. 2 the act of living together.

ਇਸਰਾਈਲ [israil] *A* إِسْرَائِيل *adj* chosen (ਇਸਰਾ) of (ਈਲ) God. In Hebrew this word also means a true friend of God. 2 *n* This is another name of Jacob, the first initiator of Israeli dynasty. See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ and ਯਕੂਬ.

ਇਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [israstra] See ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਸਰਾਫੀਲ [israfil] See ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਇਸਰਾਰ [israr] *n* insistence. See ਅਸਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਲਾਹ [islah] *A* إِسْلَاح *n* emendation, correction.

ਇਸਲਾਮ [Islam] *A* إِسْلَام *n* renunciation. 2 bowing the head. 3 accepting the will of God

4 Prophet Muhammad named his faith Islam, followers of which are called Muslim or Musalman. The five principles of Islam are:

(a) believing in one God.

(b) praying five times a day.

(c) giving 'zakat' (one fourteenth part of earnings in charity).

(d) observing fasts during the month of Ramzan; and

(e) going on pilgrimage to kaaba in Mecca.

Besides these rules, one who has faith in prophet Muhammad, God's messengers, the angels, the revealed book Quran, the last day of judgment and in Allah is a Muslim or "momin" مؤمن (a believer).

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਨ [Islam xā] son of Shaffi Khan, one of the maulavis (Muslim priests) of Kabul, was subedar of Lahore during the reign of Bahadur Shah. When the Sikhs of Majha rose under Banda Bahadur, Islam Khan at first remained quiet in Lahore, but when Muslim religious teachers raised the Haidri banner, he too willy-nilly sent troops to fight against the Sikhs but got defeated in the month of Savan of Sammat 1767. He died in Lahore in 1768. Some writers have mentioned him as Aslam Khan or Muslim Khan.

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ [Islam de firke] According to Hadis Tirmazi, prophet Muhammad had opined that while the Jews had seventy two clans, his followers would have seventy three, and all but one would go to hell. Asked to clarify, he said. "Those who follow me and my companions will go to heaven." Sunni Muslims claim that they are the ones thus blessed by the Prophet.

Besides the Sunnis, Islam has seventy two sects divided into the following eight groups:

(a) Muatziyah (b) Shia (c) Khavarij (d) Murjiyah (e) Najjariyah (f) Jabriyah

(g) Qadariyah and (h) Mushabbih

(a) Per detail Muatizilah **معتزلة** sect was founded by Vasil Bin Atta during the second century Hijri. He was born in Madina in 80 Hijri and died in 131. Muatizilah means one who stands aside. So Vasil parted from Imam of Basri and set up this separate sect, but this sect was further divided into these sub-sects:

(2) Vasilyah **واسطية** holds that man is free to act: God only exists but has no qualities

(3) Amriyah **عمرية** was founded by Amar Bin Abid.

(4) Huzailiyah **هذيلية** was founded by Abu Huzail. It believes that God has fixed the moment of death separately for each individual.

(5) Nazzamiyah **نزامية** was floated by Ibrahim Bin Sayyar Nazam.

(6) Asvariya **اسوارية** was led by Abu Ali Umar Bin Abdullah Qayad Asvari.

(7) Iskafiyah **اسكافية** was founded by Abu Jafar Muhammad Iban Abdullah Iskafi. According to it, God is not strict with wise men.

(8) Jafaryah **جعفرية** headed by Jafar Bin Mubbashir thinks that drinking is not punishable, but a thief loses his religion.

(9) Bishriyah **بشرية** was founded by Bishar Bin Muatmir.

(10) Mizvariya **مزورية** was founded by Abu Musa Mizvar.

(11) Hishamiyah **هشامية** founded by Hisham Bin Amar does not believe in the miracles by the prophets.

(12) Habittiyah **هابطية** was founded by Ahmad Bin Habit. This sect like the Christians, believes that Christ was the son of God.

(13) Hadsiyah **حدسية** was founded by Fazal Hadsi. Its followers believe in transmigration

(14) Salihiyah **صالحية** consists of the

followers of Sahib Bin Umar. They believe that man is the doer of good and bad deeds; God has nothing to do with it.

(15) Mamriyah **ممرية**, started by Muamar Bin Abad Salmi, believes that God's qualities should be inhere in man.

(16) Samamiyah **ساممية** has followers of Shamam Bin Ashras Namiri, who believe that atheists will not receive any punishment on the Dooms Day

(17) Xayyatiyah **خياطية**, founded by Abul Hussain Bin Abi Umar Khayat believes that man is free in his actions.

(18) Jahiziyah **جاهزية** is a sect founded by Abu Umran Jahiz who died in 255 Hijri.

(19) Kabiya **كعبية** of Abul Qasim Kaabi believe that God has no volition, yet many acts undesired by Him do take place.

(20) Jabaiyah **جبابية** was founded by Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab Jabai, who died in 303 Hijri.

(21) Buhashmiyah **بهاشمية** comprises the followers of Abu Hasim Abdul Salam, son of Abu Ali Jabai.

(b) Shias **شيعة** believe Imam Ali to be the true successor of Prophet Muhammad. Other Imams were all self-proclaimed leaders. The chief proponent of this sect was Abdulah Bin Sabba who believed that prophet Ali did not die and would again return to this world. Shias are further divided into several sub-sects:

(2) Kamliyahs **كاملية** are the followers of Abu Kamil, who regard three companions of Muhammad as atheists. They believe in transmigration and in the existence of God's soul in the prophets.

(3) Mugiriyah **مغيرية** is the sect of Mugiriah Bin Said Izli. Like the Hindus, they hold that a God like Vishnu possesses a particular form.

(4) Bananiyah **بنانية** followers of Banan Bin

Samaan do not accept any difference between God and Ali

(5) Janahiyah جناهیه followers of Abdulah Bin Muaviah (who believed himself to possess God's soul) do not believe in the Doomsday

(6) Mansuriyah منصوریه were floated by Abu Mansoor Izali.

(7) Xatabiyah ختابیه believe in Abdul Khatab who held that a lineage of divine messengers comprised the progeny of Ali.

(8) Kaisaniyah, a slave of prophet Ali, founded his own sect Kaisaniyah कैसानیه in 64 Hijri.

(9) Muxtariyah مختاریه is a sect introduced by Mukhtar Bin Abu Abdulah who fought a fierce battle in 66 Hijri to avenge the death of Imam Hussain and put an end to his killers. He initiated the custom of taking out processions of tajias (models of Hussains tomb) during the month of Muhharam.

(10) Kuraibiyah کرایبیه are followers of Abu Kuraib Zarir.

(11) Is-hakiyah اِسحاقیه is a sect that follows the tenets of Is-haq Bin Umar.

(12) Harbiyah حربیه is the sect started by Abdulah Bin Harab.

(13) Ismailiyah اِسماعیلیه are followers of Imam Jafar Sadiq.

(14) Kiramatah کرامتیه sect was set up by Hamdan Kirmat in 264 Hijri.

(15) Musuviyah موسویه is the sect founded by Imam Musa Kazim.

(16) Mahadviah مهدویه sect was founded by Ubaidulah who proclaimed himself the Imam Mahadi.

(17) Zaidiyah زیدیه comprised those who claimed Zaid, grandson of Imam Hussain, as their prophet. In Hijri 121 Zaid fought against Hasham and became a martyr.

(18) Isna-ashariyah اِثنا عشریه, also called

Imamiyah, believe in the last Imam Muhammad Mahadi Born in 255 Hijri he, per their belief is still living in cognito and will reappear on the day of Judgement.

(19) Hasaniyah حسانیه sect was established in 195 Hijri

(20) Nuamaniyah نعمانیه comprises followers of Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Nuaman. Sunis call them Shataniyah. It was established in 113 Hijri

(21) Badaiyah بدائییه ('bad' means new discovery.) This sect is fond of new discoveries. Its believers hold that even God may, on discovering new truth, repent over the past beliefs.

(22) Hakmiyah حکمیه sect has followers of Hasham Bin Hakam Kindi, who visualise God as possessing a silvery bright body.

(23) Mukaniyah مکنیه sect was started by Iban Muqanna in 278 Hijri. The followers of this sect accept their leader as God incarnate.

(24) Nasiriyah نصیریه followers of Muhammad Bin Nasir Fahri, believe that God had entered the body of Hazrat Ali.

(c) Khavarij خوارج sect is also known as Kharjiyah, Navasiv and Nasibiyah. While prophet Ali was fighting a battle against Amir Mauviyah, some people who separated from him started this sect. It further split into several branches:

(2) Muhakkimah مُحَكِّمَه was founded by Abdulah Bin Wahab. It does not believe that an Imam (religious head) must be from the Quraish dynasty. Its members believe that sins not only proclaim a sinner as a fallen man but also turn him into an atheist.

(3) Baihsiyah بایهسیه is the sect of the followers of Baihas Bin Haisam.

(4) Azarkah اَزَرْكَه followers of Rabbi Rashid Nafir Bin Azaraq. They consider

Hazrat Ali a non-believer (unislamic).

(5) Najdat نجات are followers of Najda Bin Aamir.

(6) Asfariyah اسفريه sect was founded by Ziad Bin Asfar.

(7) Abaziyah ابازيه was started by Abdulah Bin Abaz.

(d) Murjiyah مرجيه is the sect of Hasan Bin Balal Muzani who believed that he who has faith in God and His prophet shall not be questioned by God for anything. Its sub-sects are:

(2) Yunsiyah يونس are followers of Yunas Bin Umar Namiri.

(3) Ubaidiyah عبديه are followers of Ubaid Mukazib who visualize God in human form.

(4) Gassaniyah غسانيه disciples of Gassan Bin Iman Kufi, who do not accept Christ to be a prophet.

(5) Saumaniyah سمانيه are followers of Sauban.

(6) Saumniyah سمانيه are followers of Abu Muez Saumani.

(7) Muraisiyah مريسيه are disciples of Bishar Bin Giasa Muraisi.

(8) Gilaniyah غيلانيه disciples follow Marvan Bin Gilan.

(9) Shabibiyah شببيه is a sect of Muhammad Bin Shabib.

(10) Shimriyah شمريه sect was founded by Abu Shimar.

(e) Najjariyah نجاريه sect was founded by Husain Bin Muhammad Bin Abdulah Najjar. The rules of this sect about the Caliphate are similar to those of the Sunnis. Its branches are:

(2) Bargusiyah برغوسيه are followers of Muhammad Bin Isa Bargus.

(3) Zafaraniyah زعفرانيه sect believes that God's utterance is different from God's

person

(4) Mustadrikah مستدركه sect also takes God's words as something created and not immanent like the Veds of the Hindus.

(f) Jabriyah جبريه sect believes that man is helpless in doing good or bad deeds. These deeds are done only by divine inspiration. Its forms are.

(2) Jahmiyah جهمي are followers of Jaham Bin Safvan

(3) Bakriyah بكريه sect of Bakar Bin Ukhat who treat onions and garlic as forbidden.

(4) Zirariyah زيراريه followers of Zarar Bin Umar believe that God will be seen in person on the day of Judgement but not with these eyes; eyes to see God would be different.

(g) Kadriyah قدريه is a sect started by Muabid Bin Khala Jahni. Its followers believe that man himself does good and bad deeds. God does not interfere in them. Muabid preached his views mostly at Basra and in 80 Hijri the governor of Basra crucified him on the cross.

(h) Mushabbih مذهب sect believes that like man God sees, speaks and hears. It is because of this likeness that the sect got this name meaning 'resemblance.'

दिसलोक [Islok] स्त्री इलोक n verse, metre. 2 sentence, foot, line. "arath bin islok." -prithu 3 adv in this world, here.

दिशारथ [Isarat], दिशार [Isara] 1 इशारत n a signal, an indication. 2 a maxim.

दिसु [Isu] See दिस. "isu dharti mahi teri sikdari."-asa m 5.

दिसो [Iso] adj like this, resembling this. "iso prabhu, kē kih kaj kaho bisrayo?"-saveye 33.

दिसी [Isā] See डेसी. 2 See दिस.

दिसु [Isi] See दिसट.

दिसन [Isnan], दिसनु [Isnanu] See दिसनन. "Isnanu karhi parbhatr sudh manī."

—savye m 4 ke.

ਵਿਸ਼ਰਾਜ [isvaraj] See ਏਸ਼ਰਾਜ.

ਵਿਹ [ih] *pron* this. "ih ausar te cukia"—*bzla* m 5. 2 *adv* here, at this place, in this world "parvan guru sei ih ae."—*suhi* m 5. "jau kah-hu mukh-hu sevak, ih besie"—*sar* m 5. 'Sit here.' 3 indicating the proximity of an object. 4 *n* the world.

ਵਿਸ਼ਨ [ihsan] *A* ۱۰۰۰ *n* a favour; an obligation, a good turn.

ਵਿਹਤਿਆਜ [ihtraj] *A* ۱۰۰ *n* need, necessity. This word is derived from ਹੁਜ਼ਰ

ਵਿਹਤਿਆਮ [ihtrimam] *A* ۱۰۰ *n* an effort, arrangement, effort, management.

ਵਿਹਤਿਆਲ [ihtrimal] *A* ۱۰ *n* a thought, concern, idea.

ਵਿਹਤਿਆਤ [ihtriyat] *A* ۱۰ *n* care, precaution. 2 encirclement.

ਵਿਹ ਬਿਧਿ [ih bidhi] *adv* thus, in this way, in this manner. "ih bidhi nanak hari neñ aloi."—*toḍi* m 5. 2 See ਬਿਧਿ.

ਵਿਹ [iha] *adv* here, at this place. 2 *pron* this (thing) only this. "iha kamani ritr."—*dhana* m 5. 3 See ਈਹਾ.

ਵਿਹਮਤ [ihamutr] *Skt n* ਵਿਹ-ਅਮਤ, this and the coming one; this and the future world; here and the hereafter. 2 *adv* here and there.

ਵਿਹੀ [ihī] the suffix [i] indicates determination and only this; only this (thing). "ihī hamare saphal kaj."—*mali* m 5. "ihī tera ausar ih teri bar."—*bher kabir*

ਵਿਹੁ [ihu] See ਵਿਹ. "ihu rāg kade nā utre."—*bzla* m 3.

ਵਿਕ [ik] *Skt* ਏਕ *adj* one. See P ۱۰. 2 alone 3 unique, matchless. 4 *n* God. "ik dekhia ik mēñia."—*var gau* 1 m 4. 5 *pron* any one, any.

ਵਿਕਾਉ [ikau] ਓ suffixed to ਵਿਕ. meaning only one, or one alone.

ਵਿਕ ਅਧ [ik adh], ਵਿਕ ਅਧੁ [ik adhu], ਵਿਕ ਅਧ [ik adh] *pron* some one, any one, a rare one.

"kəbir esa ek adh"—s. See ਵਿਕੁ ਅਧੁ.

ਵਿਕ ਵਿਕੋ [ik iko], ਵਿਕ ਏਕ [ik eka] *adj* free from duality, unique. "nāhi bujh-hi ik eka."—*bher* m 1.

ਵਿਕਸ [ikas] only one; one only "ikas ka manī asra."—*sri* m 5.

ਵਿਕਸਠ [iksath] *adj* sixty-one.

ਵਿਕਸਬਦੀ [iksabdi] *n* an anchorite who gives only one call for alms and passes on to the next door without calling again: "həri narayan", "šiv šiv", "ələkh" etc. "ik sabdi bahu rupi avdhuta."—*sri a m* 5. 2 a monotheist. 3 See ਵਿਕ ਸੁਖਨੀ.

ਵਿਕ ਸਰ [ik sar] *adj* equal, constant, uniform. "ik sar dukh paia."—*suhi kabir*.

ਵਿਕ ਸਾਹਾ [ik saha] *adj* who talks continuously without a pause. 2 not recovering breath while talking. 3 continuously, incessantly. "iksaha tudhu dhazida."—*sri* m 5 *pepaɪ*.

ਵਿਕਸਾਰ [iksar] *adj* uniform See ਵਿਕਸਰ. "sətru mitr dou iksar."—*akal*.

ਵਿਕਸੀਰ [iksir] See ਅਕਸੀਰ.

ਵਿਕਸੁ [ikasu] one only, a single one. "ikasu həri ke nam bin."—*majh barahmaha*.

ਵਿਕਸੁਖਨੀ [iksukhni] *adj* (trader) who remains firm on price once quoted "ik sukhni bha tin ko nam."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਕਹੱਰਠ [ik-hatter] *adj* seventy-one.

ਵਿਕਹਰਾ [ik-hara], ਵਿਕਹਰੀ [ik-həri] *adj* single-layered; without a fringe or tassel.

ਵਿਕਚੈਰਾਜ [ikchəraj] *n* a universal kingdom; an unrivalled ruler. "ikchəraj kama fda."—*BG* See ਏਕਚੜ੍ਹ.

ਵਿਕ ਟੰਗ [ik ṭāga] *adj* having only one leg; lame; one-legged. 2 an ascetic who meditates while standing on one leg. 3 See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਵਿਕਠਾ [ikatha] *adj* crowded at one place. "səbh ikaṭhe huṭ aia."—*sri* m 5 *pepaɪ*

ਵਿਕੱਠ [ikəṭh]. *n* a gathering, a festival, a fair.

ਵਿਕਤ [ikat] *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *adv* at one place. "maia

karhi ikat."—*sri m 5*. 'collects wealth.' 2 See ਇਕਤਰ.

ਇਕਤਰ [ikatar] See ਇਕਤਰ and ਏਕਤਰ. 2 See ਏਕਤਰ.

ਇਕਤਾ [ikta]. ਇਕਤਾਈ [iktai] *n* unity, oneness, harmony, concord. "jiv brāhm ikta nirdhare."—*GPS*.

ਇਕਤਾਰਾ [iktara] *n* a stringed musical instrument used by wandering mendicant-cum-folk singers. It is improvised by fitting a gut-card to the hollow shell of a gourd.

ਇਕਤਾਲੀ [iktali] *adj* forty-one.

ਇਕਤਿਆਰ [iktīar], ਇਕਤੀਆਰ [iktīar] *A* اکتیاری *n* an authority. 2 control, command, power. 3 acceptance, adoption. "bāde, bādgi iktīar."—*gāu kabir*.

ਇਕਤੀਸ [iktis], ਇਕਤੀਹ [iktih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤੁ [ikatu] See ਇਕਤ. 2 *adv* only. "ikatu nam nivasī."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 *Sk* ਏਕਤੁ *n* unity, oneness.

ਇਕਤੁਕਾ [iktuka], ਇਕਤੁਕੀਆ [iktukia] a two-line rhymed hymn sung as a single line. In *Guru Granth Sahib* a number of hymns are titled 'ik tuka', See hymns under *Basant* musical measure like: "jio pāsri surāj kīrāṇ joiī."

ਇਕਤੈ [ikta] of the one (peerless, Creator) "iki sādā ikte rāgi rah-hī."—*var vād m 3*. 2 एकत *part* on one side. 3 one side of an argument, one party in a contest. 4 first, at first.

ਇਕਤੀ [ikatti], ਇਕਤੀਹ [ikatti] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤਰ [ikatr] *adv* at or in one place. 2 together. "hoī ikat milhu mere bhāi."—*bāsāt m 5*.

ਇਕਥਾ [ikthā], ਇਕਥੇ [ikthe] *adv* at one place. "ikthe gupātu pargātu he ape."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਇਕ ਦਮੀ [ik dami] *adj* short lived, who is not sure of another or the next breath "ham admi hā ikdami."—*dhana m 1*.

ਇਕਦਾ [ikda] once See ਏਕਦਾ. "ਓਕਾਰ ਕਾਹਿ

ikda kaha."—*paras*.

ਇਕਦਾਰ [ikdat] *adj* a unique gift. "tu sabhna karhi ikdat."—*dhana m 4*. 2 equal gift to all.

ਇਕਦੁ ਇਕਿ [ikdu iki] *sen* one from the other. "ikdu iki cāśādia"—*suhi m 1 kucāḷ*.

ਇਕਨ [ikan], ਇਕਨਿ [ikani] *pron* anyone. 2 some one, hardly anyone. "ikani kine callē dāvesavi riti."—*s farid*.

ਇਕਫਾ [ikfa] *A* اکتاف *n* allurement, inveiglement. 2 turning from others to oneself. "jān nanak harī prabhū ikpha."—*prabhā m 4*. 3 became one.

ਇਕਬਾਲ [ikbal] *A* اکتبال *n* a confession. 2 coming face to face. 3 fate, fortune. 4 good luck. "jāi jāg kārān nāl guru dē ikbal tumara."—*jāgnama*.

ਇਕ ਭਾਇ [ik bhai] *n* one idea or purpose, without any doubt. 2 *adv* single mindedly. "ik bhai ik manī nam vāsia."—*brīla chāt m 1*.

ਇਕਮਨ [ikman] *adj* single-minded, attentive, rapt.

ਇਕਮਨਿ [ikmanī] *n* God who has a single vow of truth, "jīn ikmanī tūḥa sē sāṭgur seva lae."—*gāu m 3*. 2 *adv* single mindedly, absorbedly. "ikmanī purakhū dhīrā bardatā."—*savcye m 1 ke*.

ਇਕਰ [ikar] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 *n* in *Krishnavatar*, *ikar* has been written in place of *idira* which means *Lachhamī* (goddess of wealth). "Ikar aī gāi harī pahī."—*krisān*.

ਇਕਰਾਰ [ikrar] *A* اکتار *n* acceptance. 2 sanction. 3 a vow, solemn declaration.

ਇਕਰੰਗੀ [ikrāgi] *adj* constant in one state, engrossed in the thought of God "sacī ratē bhagat ikrāgi."—*suhi chāt m 3*. 2 who has the same one colour.

ਇਕਲ [ikəl], ਇਕਲਾ [ikla] *adj* alone, single, sole, solitary. "thāke kaval ikəl."—*s farid*. Here

lotus stands for the soul

ਵਿਕਲਾਈ [Iklai] *n* solitariness, loneliness. 2 a sheet or wrap of a single width. "caru paṭābar ki rklai"—*NP* 3 See **ਕਲਾਈ**.

ਵਿਕਲਾਹ [Iklaha] See **ਵਿਕੁਲਾਹ**.

ਵਿਕਲੀਮ [Iklīm] *A, G, P* **لیم** *n* a foreign country; a country. See **ਏ ਕਲਿਮੇ**.

ਵਿਕਲੋਇ [Iklōi] *Dg n* one-eyed, a crow. See **ਕਲਾ** 2.

ਵਿਕਲੋਤ [Iklota], **ਵਿਕਲੋਤ** [Iklota] *adj* the only son, single male child. 2 alone, without a companion. 3 unequalled, without an equal.

ਵਿਕ ਵਰਨ [Ik varan], **ਵਿਕ ਵਰਨ** [Ik varan] *adj* who has no other caste; from a single caste. "arisaṭi sabh ik varan hoī dharam ki gati rahi."—*dhana m* 1. Here the term means Islamic i.e the people of Hindustan have turned Muslims. 2 of a single unmixed colour.

ਵਿਕਵਾਕੀ [Ikvaki] *adj* who speaks less but remains firm on what he says; truthful. 2 who agreeing with others speaks with one voice. "Ikvaki korma vicari."—*BG*

ਵਿਕਵੰਸ਼ [Ikvāṣa] *adj* fifty-one.

ਵਿਕਸੀ [Ikasi] *adj* eighty-one.

ਵਿਕਾਠ [Ikaṭh] *adj* sixty-one.

ਵਿਕਾਕੀ [Ikaki] *adj* only one. "ham māgi bhagatī ikaki."—*dhana m* 4. 2 *Skt* **एककिन्** *adj* sole, alone, exclusive, without a helper. "jekar vāhi ikaki pai."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਕੰਗ [Ikāg] *Skt* **एकग** *adj* having only one limb. 2 *n* the numeral 1. "ekākar ikāg līkh, ura ākar līkhaya."—*BG*

ਵਿਕਗੁਰਾ [Ikagura] See **ਵੇਕਗੁਰਾ**.

ਵਿਕਤ [Ikat], **ਵਿਕਤ** [Ikāt] *Skt* **एकान्त** *n* a theory, tenet, doctrine. "yahi vikhe budh kahē ikāt."—*Bhai Gulab Singh*. 2 empty space, vacant place, without a living being. 3 *adj* extreme, very much. 4 separate, alone "prabhu apna ikāt."—*kan m* 5 5 ascertained, assured.

ਵਿਕਾਤੀ [Ikatī], **ਵਿਕਾਤੀ** [Ikātī] *Skt* **एकान्तिन्** *adj* a devotee who keeps his devotion hidden in his heart and does not reveal it at all. "soi bhagat ikatī jiu."—*majh m* 5 2 living in seclusion "so ikātī jisū rida thāi."—*bāsāt m* 5 3 all alone, isolated. "apī ikatī hoī rāhe, ape vad pāvaru."—*var bāha m* 4.

ਵਿਕਾਦਸ [Ikadas] See **ਵੇਕਾਦਸ**

ਵਿਕਾਦਸੀ [Ikadasi] See **ਵੇਕਾਦਸੀ**

ਵਿਕਾਦ ਪਾਵ [Ikad pav] See **ਵੇਕਾਦ ਪਾਵ**

ਵਿਕਾਨਵੇ [Ikanve] *adj* ninety-one.

ਵਿਕਾਪ [Ikap] *son* ik-ap.

ਵਿਕਾਯਤ [Ikayat] *n* oneness, unity, concord, relationship. 2 uniqueness.

ਵਿਕੀ [Iki] any one, many. "iki avhi iki jahi uhi."—*sri m* 1.

ਵਿਕੀਸ [Iki] *adj* twenty-one. "gaj ikis puria ek tanai."—*gaur kabir*. 21 yards of a warp of yarn are five material elements, five senses (speech, touch, sight, taste and smell, five external and five internal organs and the soul. 2 Scholars have taken all matter as forming twenty parts besides the twenty first element, the soul. "etu rahi patī pavṛia carīe hoī ikis."—*japu*. 'This route has steps of a ladder, climbing which a person becomes one with the god.' 3 **ਵਿਕ-ਈਸ**. one master, God. 4 See **ਵਿਕੀਰ** 2.

ਵਿਕੀਰ [Ikih] See **ਵਿਕੀਸ** 2 twenty first. "bis bisve tre guṇ he, te ikīh turia pad he."—*bhagatvli*

ਵਿਕੀਰ ਗੁਰ [Ikih kul] twenty one generations. It is written in books like Bhagatmala that a devotee of God besides achieving his own salvation redeems 21 generations:- that is, ten generations that precede him, and ten generations that follow him. "prahlad jēn ke ikīh kul udhare."—*bher m* 3. Some knowledgeable persons hold that seven generations each of his paternal and maternal father and seven of his father-in-law are

salvaged i.e. those who keep the company of the enlightened person, attain salvation

ਇਕੁ [iku] See ਇਕ. "iku khinu tisu bin juna."—*mañh barahmaha*.

ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ [iku adhu] See ਇਕ ਅਧ. "iku adu nar rasiaṛa"—*gau m 5*

ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ [ikulahā] a village in police station Khanna, tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Close to it on the western side is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had stayed here on his way from Dhamot to Saunti.

Bhai Ralla Singh, a resident of Ikulaha, who was in service in Sammat 1964-65 in Africa was inspired by the Guru's teaching, came to Ikulaha and started the construction of a gurdwara which was completed after him by Mai Matab Kaur and the co-villagers. Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the gurdwara which has 50 bighas of land. An annual fair is held here on 20th of Baisakh, the day the Guru is believed to have come here. It is three miles to the west of railway station Khanna, and is joined by an unpaved road.

ਇਕੇ [ike] part or. See ਇਕੈ.

ਇਕੇਰਾ [ikerā] adv once.

ਇਕੇਲਾ [ikelā] alone, single, all by oneself. "ikela hi aia ikela calaya."—*nashat*

ਇਕੈ [ike] part or. "ike tā lor mukaddmī ike tā alla lor."—*JSBB*. 'Some desire worldly chieftdom and others God's grace.'

ਇਕੇਠ [iketḥ] adj a gathering; an assembly.

ਇਕੇਠਨ [iketḥan] v to gather, assemble, collect. 2 n an obstruction; check on the organs of perception. "mān idrī ke sahīt iketḥyo."—*GPS*. 3 contracting, shrinking.

ਇਕੇਠਾ [iketḥa] adj gathered. "kāhū simaṭ bhayo sākar iketḥa."—*caupai*. 2 at one place.

ਇਕੋ [iko] only one; one only. "iko sirjāṇharu."—*var guj m 5*.

ਇਕੋਡਾ [ikoda], ਇਕੋਡੀ [ikodī] adj bent on one's

knees. 2 tilting, inclined. 3 upside down, inverted. "kāh-hī tā dharaṇī ikodī karaū."—*bhcr namdev*.

ਇਕੋਤਰ [ikotar] See ਏਕੋਤਰ.

ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌ [ikotar sō] adj one hundred and one, 101.

ਇਕੋਗੀ [ikāgi] adj having one limb only. 2 taking only one side in a dispute or discussion; partisan 3 alone, without a helper, single-handed. "sāhe jiv yāhī dukh ikāgi."—*NP*. See ਏਕੋਗੀ.

ਇਕੋਜਸ [ikājas] adj uniform, consistent. "kī agūjas, kī ikājas."—*gyan*. 2 ਇਕ (unique) is whose ਅੰਜਸ (power).

ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਇਕਾਂਤੀ [ikāṭī] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ. "apī ikāṭī apī pāsara."—*mañh m 5*

ਇਕਾਂਤੁ [ikāṭr] See ਇਕਾਂਤ. "su beṭh ikāṭr."—*kalkī*

ਇੱਕੀ [ikki], ਇੱਕੀਹ [ikkih] See ਇਕੀਸ.

ਇੱਕੀ ਕੁਲ [ikki kul] See ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ.

ਇੱਕੁਰ [ikkur] adv in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਕੋ [ikko] See ਇਕੋਢੀ.

ਇਕੁ [iku] See ਇੱਖ.

ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ [ikavaku] *Sk* इकावकु n something that causes the desire to suck sugarcane; bitter gourd. 2 a king of the Suray dynasty and son of Vaisnavatmanu and the first ruler of Ayodhya. According to Vishnu Puran, he had come out of Manu's sneeze.¹ He had one hundred sons but only two of them Vikushki and Nimi became greatly famous. From Vikushki came kings of Ayodhya like Raghu etc. and from Nimi began the Janak dynasty of Mithila. Bhai Santokh Singh has written in Guru Pratap Suray, that Amritsar is the place of Ikshaku's altar for the performance of sacrifice.

ਇਖ [ikh] See ਇੱਖ.

¹See chapter 4, section 2 of Vishnu Puran.

ਵਿਖਾਸ [ikh-as] See ਵਿਖਾਸ.

ਵਿਖਰਸਾਰ [ixatsar] *A* إختصار *n* a summary, an abridged or annotated version, precis.

ਵਿਖਰਲਾਫ [ixtalaf] *A* إختلاف *n* difference, disagreement, separation. 2 antagonism, different view.

ਵਿਖਤਿਆਰ [ikhtizar], ਵਿਖਤਰਾਰ [ikhtyar] See ਵਿਖਤਿਆਰ.

ਵਿਖਬਾਰ [ikhbar] See ਅਖਬਾਰ.

ਵਿਖਰਜ [ixra] *A* إخراج discharge, dismissal, expulsion.

ਵਿਖਲਾਸ [ixlas], ਵਿਖਲਾਸੁ [ikhlasu] إخلاص *n* purity, clarity. 2 sanctity. "ride ikhlasu nirakhle mira."—*bher kabir* 3 friendship.

ਵਿਖਲਾਕ [ikhlak] See ਅਖਲਾਕ.

ਵਿਖਵਾਕ [ikhvak], ਵਿਖਵਾਕੁ [ikhvaku] See ਵਿਖਵਾਕ. "nrip ikhvak bali ik kal."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਖੀਕਾ [ikhika] *Skt* विषीका *n* an arrow. 2 a reed, a piece of straw. 3 elephant grass, especially the reed-like portion just below the ear at the top.

ਵਿਖੁ [ikhhu] *Skt* विषु *n* an arrow. 2 a reed of elephant grass.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸ [ikhwas] *Skt* विषुआस *n* a bow from which an arrow (ṛṣu) is shot.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਜ [ikhwasaj] *n* born from a bow, (ਵਿਖੁਆਸ) an arrow; an arrow shot with a bow.—*sanama*.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਜਨੀ [ikhwasajni] *n* an army equipped with arrows (ṛvasaj)—*sanama*.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਨੀ [ikhwasni] *n* an army of archers.—*sanama*.

ਵਿਖੁਧ [ikhudh] *Skt* विषुध *vr* wielding of arrows (and bows).

ਵਿਖੁਧਿ [ikhudhi], ਵਿਖੁਧੀ [ikhudhi] *Skt* विषुधि *n* a holder of arrows; a quiver. "Ikhudhi kaṭi sō kas parath ayo."—*krīṣan*.

ਵਿੱਖ [ikkh] *Skt* विषु *n* *E* Sugarcane. *L* Saccharum officinarum.

ਵਿਖੁਧੀ [ikhvadh] See ਵਿਖੁਧਿ. "dāe ikhvadhī dve."—*paras*. 'gave two quivers of arrows!'

ਵਿਖੁਵਾਕੁ [ikhvaku] See ਵਿਖੁਵਾਕੁ "kul ikhvaku vikhe jo raja"—*GPS*.

ਵਿੱਗ [ig] *Skt* विक्र *vr* to go, tremble, shiver 2 *n* a mark, sign. 3 a movement; an effort. 4 a signal, a hint, a gesture.

ਵਿੱਗਤ [igat] See ਵਿੱਗਿਤ.

ਵਿੱਗਲਿਸ਼ [iglis] *E* English *adj* connected with England. 2 *n* the English language, the language of England. 3 in Punjabi, pension is also termed as English.

ਵਿੱਗਲਿਸ਼ਤਾਨ [iglistan], ਵਿੱਗਲੈਂਡ [iglid] *P* انگلستان *E* England. *n* a country of the English people. a country in north-west of Europe bounded by Scotland in the north, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea in the west. It is a triangular country with an area 50,874 square miles, maximum length 420 miles and breadth 360 miles. Its area including Scotland, Wales and Ireland is 121,027 square miles.

According to the census of 1911, its population is 47,263,530. Its people are known as English, their religion is Protestant Christianity; some Roman Catholics are also there, their number being around 22 lacs. England is divided into fifty counties; railway line zigzags slightly over 16,000 miles. Hardly any village is without a post office, hospital, school, library or church; primary education is free and compulsory; therefore there is no illiteracy in England.

England's capital is London with a population of 70 lacs. It is the largest city in the world. The detailed narration of how England conquered India is to be found under ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

England rules over a huge empire of the world over which the sun never sets because it is spread over vast areas in all corners of the world. Several countries in Europe, America, Australia, Africa and Asia are

included in it. It occupies one fourth of the entire earth surface where one fifth of the human race lives

The total area of the British Empire is 13,909, 782 square miles and its population is 460,094,000. In area it is over 273 times that of England. Of its population only about fifty million belong to the white race.

The government of England is democratic with a king as its head. Its present ruler is Emperor George V.

England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Britain and its people are known as the British.

दिङ्गि [ɪgɪ] *Skt* इङ्गि *adj* moving. 2 marked, with marks. 3 *n* a signal, sign or indication through gesture, such as a wink. 4 bodily action, motion, effort, movement. "ɪgɪ bol vilokan kerī."—GPS.

दिङ्गुदी [ɪgudi] *Skt* इङ्गुदी *n* gōdñi, wild staff tree, *L* Gordia augustifolia, its glutinous fruit is edible and it heals swelling of the throat and blisters in the mouth. "ɪgudi khare vīsal."

दिङ्ग्रेज [ɪgrej] *Pg* दिङ्गलेज *F* Anglais. inhabitants of England.

दिङ्ग्रेजी [ɪgrej] the language of the people of England.

दि० [ɪc] *E* inch, one twelfth of a foot and one thirty sixth part of a yard.

दि० [ɪch] See दि०. "man ɪch pai prabhu dhrai."—asa chēt m 5.

दि०-आ [ɪch-ara] *adj* आ-सुख suffixed to दि०, *adj* desired, wanted.

दि०-आ [ɪchasi] will desire, desires, you desire. "ɪchasi jamadi prabhyā."—guj jedev. See भराडय.

दि०-आ [ɪchat], **दि०-आ** [ɪchat] *Skt* इच्छित *adj* desired, wanted, required "man ɪchat hi phal pavat hr."—savrye m 4 ke.

दि० [ɪcha] *Skt* इच्छा desire, yearning, want.

2 longing, craving for what is not.

दि०-आ [ɪchacari] इच्छाचारिन् *adj* one going around according to his own desire.

दि०-आ [ɪchapurak], **दि०-आ** [ɪchapuraku] *adj* who fulfills desires. "ɪchapuraku sarab sukhdata."—dhana m 4. 2 *n* God. "ɪchapuraku rakhe nidan."—asa m 5.

दि० [ɪccha] See दि०.

दि० [ɪcchit] See दि०.

दि० [ɪcchu] *Skt* इच्छु *adj* desirous. 2 *n* See दि०.

3 *Dg* jaggery, brown lump sugar, gur.

दि० [ɪcchuk] See दि०.

दि० [ɪcchō] See दि०. 2 *Skt* ईक्षणीय *adj* worth seeing, handsome. "ūthi chich ɪcchō."—VN. 'rose charming splashes.'

दि० [ɪj] See दि०.

दि० [ɪj] See दि०.

दि०-आ [ɪjhar] *A* إظهار *n* disclosure, expression.

दि०-आ [ɪjnas] See आ-आ.

दि०-आ [ɪjra], **दि०-आ** [ɪjray] *A* إخراج *n* implementation; fulfilment; putting into action, as of a court order.

दि०-आ [ɪjlas] *A* إجلس *n* a place for sitting. 2 seat of an officer, court.

दि०-आ [ɪjazat] *A* إجازة *n* permission, order. 2 sanction, approval.

दि०-आ [ɪjaphat] *A* إضافة *a* symbol or letter added to show a relation: affix, apostrophe. In Sikh scripture vowel symbol for [ɪ] i.e. [i] is used for this purpose as in "yāk arāj guphtam pesi to."—ɪɪɪg m 1. In this book the sign for this is "ʿ".

दि०-आ [ɪjapha] *A* إضافة *n* an accretion, addition.

दि०-आ [ɪjabat] *A* إجابة *n* acceptance. 2 easy and liberal excretion of stools.

दि०-आ [ɪzar] *A* إزار *n* loose trousers usually worn by women, a pyjama or salwar.

दि०-आ [ɪzarbād] *P* إزار *n* a cord for fastening trousers at the waist

दि०-आ [ɪjara] See दि० "sol-hi sah is ɪjara."

—bher namdev. 2 *A* **ਯੋਗ** *n* a contract, agreement.

ਵਿੰਨੀਕ [ɪjɪl] *G, A, P* **ਭੇਜ**, *E* Evengel *F* Evengile *L* Evangelium, *n* goodness, happy news. 2 a scripture of the Christians, the New Testament.

ਵਿਨੇਹਾ [ɪjeha] *adv* like this, thus.

ਵਿਨੇ [ɪje] *n* Shiv, the conqueror of lust. 2 *ije* has also been used in place of *je*. See **ਵਿਨੇ ਬਿਨੇ**.

ਵਿਨੇ ਬਿਨੇ [ɪje bɪje] See **ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ**. 2 *n* a hymn of praise composed by Jay and Vijay. "ɪje bɪje su gavte."—*GPS* 3 the victory of **ਈਸ਼** (one's god). 4 victory song of Shiv.

ਵਿੱਸਤ [ɪjɪt] *A* **ਫ਼ਤ** *n* honour, respect, prestige.

ਵਿੱਸਤ [ɪjɪt] *n* a flock, drove, herd of sheep and goats. 2 a fold, pen, enclosure for goats and sheep.

ਵਿਸਤ [ɪjɪ] *Skt* *adj* worthy of respect. 2 worthy of worship.

ਵਿਸਤਾ [ɪjɪa] *Skt* *n* worship. 2 a ritual.

ਵਿੱਥ [ɪjɪ], **ਵਿੱਥੁ** [ɪjɪu] *adv* thus, in this manner, like this.

ਵਿੱਠ [ɪjɪ] See **ਵੀਠਕਾ**. "ɪt sɪrəne bhuɪ savaɪu."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* **वृ** *vr* to go.

ਵਿਟਾਵਾ [ɪtɔva] See **ਵੇਟਾਵਾ**. "səɦɪɪ ɪtɔva me huto nana nam sunar."—*cəɦɪɪ 90*.

ਵਿੱਟ [ɪtɪ] See **ਵੀਟਕਾ**.

ਵਿਠ [ɪtɪ], **ਵਿਠਾ** [ɪtɪɾa], **ਵਿਠਾ** [ɪtɪha] *Skt* **दिष्ट** *adj* desired, wanted. 2 worshipped "ɦɪɪ ɪtɪhe nɪt dɦɪɪfɪda."—*sri m 5 pepɪɪ*. 3 dear. "gusai mɦɪɪɪda ɪtɦɪɪ."—*sri m 5 pepɪɪ*. "mɪɪɪ nɪ ɪtɪ dɦən rup hɪɪ."—*var jɪt* 'dear friend.' 4 See **ਵਿਸਟ**.

ਵਿਠਾਹਾ [ɪtɪhɦɪ] See **ਵਿਠਾਹਾ**.

ਵਿਠੇ [ɪtɪhe] See **ਵਿਠ**. 2 to the adored one, See **ਵਿਠ** 3. 3 to the adored one. See **ਵਿਠ** 2.

ਵਿੱਠਾ [ɪtɪɦa] See **ਵਿਠ**. "putɪ mɪɪɪ gurubɦai ɪtɪɦa."—*BG*

ਵਿੰਡਸ [ɪdɔs] *G* Indos, *E* Indus. *n* Indus river.

ਵਿਡਾ [ɪdɔ] See **ਵਿਡਾ**. 2 See **ਵੇਡਾ**.

ਵਿੰਡੀਆ [ɪdɪa] *E* India the country of Indus

river. See **ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ**.

ਵਿੱਡਾ [ɪdɪdɔ] *adj* so large; this large.

ਵਿਠ [ɪtɪ] *Dg* *pron* these (subjective case)

ਵਿਠ [ɪtɪ] *adv* on or in this (side, direction or condition) "je bɦukɦ deɦɪ tɔ ɪtɦu rɪɪɪ."—*suhɪ a m 4* 2 in this world. 3 *Skt* *adj* past, former. 4 *n* going, gait. 5 knowledge. 6 achievement. 7 See **ਵਿਠਿ**.

ਵਿਠ ਚੁੱਤ [ɪtɪ ut] *adv* hither and thither. 2 in this world and the next. "so jən ɪt ut kɪt-ɦɪ nɔ dɔɪɪ."—*gaw m 5*.

ਵਿੱਡਾਕਾ [ɪtɪkɔ] *A* **انتشار** *n* spreading, diffusion. 2 worry, fluster. flurry.

ਵਿੱਡਾਹਾ [ɪtɪɦa] *A* **حد** *n* limit, extreme. 2 a period, duration. 3 a shore, bank.

ਵਿਠਾਦ [ɪtɦɔd] *A* **اتحاد** *n* unity, concord, rapport, reprochement. 2 love, amity.

ਵਿਠ ਹੀ [ɪtɦɪ] here or hither only, See **ਵਿਠ** 1.

ਵਿੱਡਾਕਾ [ɪtkɔd] *A* **ایمان** *n* belief, faith, trust. "sunke kɦabɪɪ nɪjum dɪ ɪtkɔd nɔ kɪɪɪɪ."—*jsgnema*.

ਵਿੱਡਕਾਮ [ɪtkam] *A* **انتقام** *n* revenge, vengeance, retaliation. Its root is **ਨਕਮ** (enmity)

ਵਿੱਡਕਾਲ [ɪtkal] *A* **انتقال** *n* a change of place. 2 a transfer from the possession of one person to that of another; a mutation. 3 death, going to the other world.

ਵਿੱਡਜਾਮ [ɪtɪjam] *A* **اتمام** *n* arrangement, management, administration.

ਵਿੱਡਜਾਕ [ɪtɪjɔk] *A* **انتظار** *n* a wait, waiting, anticipation, expectation.

ਵਿੱਡਨਕ [ɪtnak], **ਵਿੱਡਨਕੁ** [ɪtnaku], **ਵਿੱਡਨਾਕੁ** [ɪtnaku], **ਵਿੱਡਨੀਕ** [ɪtnik] *adj* about this much, approximately this quantity. "ɪtnaku lagɪ tɦɪnka."—*sar kɔbɪɪ*. "ɪtnaku pɔsɪɪɪ tana."—*asɔ kɔbɪɪ*. "ɪtnaku nɔ jɪnɪ jɪ dɪn dɪn əvɪdɦ gɦɪtɪtɦɪ."—*sri kɔbɪɪ*. "ɦɔu ɪtnik lɔɦurɪɪ."—*suhɪ chɦɪt m 5*.

ਵਿੱਡਾਕਾ [ɪtfak] *A* **اتفاق** *n* amity, concord, harmony. See **ਵੇਡਾ**. 2 agreement, concurrence.

3 a chance, occasion.

ਇਤਫਾਕਨ [Itfakən], ਇਤਫਾਕੀਆ [Itfakīā], ਇਤਫਾਕੀਯਹ [Itfakiyah] *A* **ਫੁੱਫ਼ੀ** *adv* suddenly, coincidentally, by chance, unexpectedly, abruptly.

ਇਤਬਾਰ [Itbar] *A* **ਮੁੱਭਰ** *n* taking a lesson (from other people's suffering or their misdeeds).

2 certitude, belief.

ਇਤਬਾਰੀ [Itbarī] *adj* reliable, trustworthy, dependable.

ਇਤਮਿਨਾਨ [Itminan] *A* **ਮਿਨਾਨ** *n* satisfaction, confidence.

ਇਤਰ [Itar] *Skt adj* other, another, different.

2 low born, mean base. 3 *A* **ਮਰ** *n* a perfume.

4 sandalwood oil with jasmin, rose, essence of kevra, etc. mixed in it.

ਇਤਰਾਜ [Itraj] *A* **ਮਤਰਾਜ਼** *n* inference, doubt, conjecture. 2 objection.

ਇਤਰਾਤ [Itarat] See ਇਤਰਾਜ਼.

ਇਤਰਾਨਾ [Itarana] *v* to raise objection, to interfere. 2 to behave with affectation, strut, take airs.

ਇਤਰੇਤਰ [Itretar] *Skt adv* mutually, reciprocally.

ਇਤਰਾ [Itṛa], ਇਤਰੇ [Itre] *adj* this much, so much. 2 so many, in such a number. "jalpa, padarath itre."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਇਤਾ [Ita] *adj* this much, this quantity, so much.

ਇਤਾਅਤ [Itaat] *A* **ਇਤਾਅਤ** *n* obedience, subjection, subordination, allegiance. See ਤਾਅਤ.

ਇਤਾਬ [Itab] *A* **ਇਤਾਬ** *n* anger, displeasure.

ਇਤਾਲ [Ital] *adv* this time, this moment, now. "ab karta su ital"—*s kabir*.

ਇਤਿ [Iti] *part* indicating the end. 2 *n* conclusion, finis. 3 this.

ਇਤਿਹਾ [Itiha] See ਇਤਿਹਾਸ.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸ [Itihas] *Skt* ਇਤਿਹਾਸ a well-known place, meaning a book in which past events are narrated in temporal order; history.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ [Itihas guru khalsa] a book of history of the Gurus and the Khalsapanth

in 72 chapters written by Sadhu Gobind Singh and published in Sammat 1959 from Venketshvar Press Bombay Although it contains many errors from the historical point of view, its writing is marked by good intention and capability.

In the introduction the publishers say. This is the lovable history of the Gurus of the Sikh nation whose genius is shining like the sun in the history of India; of the Khalsa nation, at the sight of whose bravery and powers the brave Englishmen bow their heads, of the Sikh nation which has acquired an exalted place in the British army and has won eminence in all directions, and shed their blood for protecting Hinduism from the grip of Muslims. It contains everything which a history should have. It contains religious instruction, bravery, prowess, love for one's country, renunciation and charity. To mention its entire contents in the introduction would be to fill a small space with a huge army.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ [Itihasik] *Skt* ऐतिहासिक *adj* historical.

ਇਤਿਕਾਮ [Itikam] *A* **ਇਤਿਕਾਮ** *n* revenge, retaliation. 2 taking revenge.

ਇਤਿਖਾਬ [Itixab] *A* **ਇਤਿਖਾਬ** *n* selection; a method of election.

ਇਤੀ [Iti] *n* ਇਤਿ the end, termination, finis, period. "sadhun het iti jin kari."—*VN*. 2 *adj* so much, this much. "sahā na iti dukh."—*s farid*.

ਇਤੁ [Itu] *pron* this. "Itu kamaṇe, sādā dukh pavē."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 2 this. "Itu maragī cālē bhaiṛē."—*suhi m 5 guṇvāt*.

ਇਤੁਕਾਰਿ [Itukari] *adv* by doing so, in this way, thus. "Itukarī bhagatī kār-hi jo jēn."—*dhana namdev*.

ਇਤੇ [Itē] *adj* so many. "jis gur ke guṇ itē."—*var sor m 4*.

ਇੱਤਲਾ [Itla] *A* عِلْم *n* news, intelligence, intimation.

ਇੱਤਾ [Itta] *adj* so much, this much.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਦ [Ittiḥad] See ਇਤਹਾਦ

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਮ [Ittiḥam] *A* عِلْم *n* blame, accusation.

ਇੱਤਿਫਾਕ [Ittiḥphak] See ਇਤਫਾਕ.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿ [Ityadi] *Skt* part etcetera.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿਕ [Ityadiḥ] *Skt* *adj* others of this kind, some other like this, etc.

ਇਤਯੋਤ [Ityāt] See ਅਤਯੋਤ. 2 *Skt* ਇਤਯੋਤ *adv* thus, in this manner. "Ityāt māya byapitā."—*sahas* m 5. 3 upto here.

ਇਥਾਊ [Itṭhau] *adv* at this place, here. 2 in this world. 3 from here.

ਇਥੀ [Itṭhā] *Skt* ਇਥੀ *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇਥੇ [Itṭhe] *adv* here, at this place.

ਇਥੀ [Itṭhā] See ਇਥੀ.

ਇੰਦ [Id] *Skt* ਇੰਦੁ *n* god, ruling god, ruler of the paradise. "kete id cād sur kete."—*jāpu*. See ਇੰਦਾਸਟ. 2 See ਇੰਦੁ.

ਇੰਦਾਸਟ [Idastan] *n* the country of the Indus river, India; Bharat. See ਇੰਦੁਸਟਾਨ.

ਇੰਦਮੇਵ [Idmev] *sen* *adj* ਇੰਦ-ਏਵ, this very, this alone.

ਇੰਦਰ [Idar] *Skt* ਇੰਦੁ, *n* king. 2 God, Vahguru, owner of the world. 3 divine king; owner of Amaravati, believed to be the god of rain who is often at war with Vritar, a demon i.e. the master of famine. He is greatly admired in Rig Ved. According to the Purans, he is the son of Kashyap born to Aditi. Vaman is mentioned as his younger brother. Indar's wife is Shachi and Jayant is his son. His weapon is thunderbolt and his vehicle is Airavat, the elephant. His assembly is named Sudharma and his charioteer is Matali, his riding horse is Uchaishrava. "Idar sad bulaya rajbhikhek nū."—*cād* 3. 4 superior. 5 excellent, majestic, glorious.

ਇੰਦਰਾਸਟ [Idrasan] See ਇੰਦੁਸਟਾਨ.

ਇੰਦਰਾਕ [Idrak] *A* عِلْم *n* getting, knowing, understanding. Its root is darak.

ਇੰਦਰਾਜ [Idraj] See ਇੰਦਰਾਜ

ਇੰਦਰਾਨੀ [Idrani] See ਇੰਦੁਆਣੀ.

ਇੰਦਰ [Idar] *n* a poetic metre, See ਸਵੈਧੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10.

ਇੰਦਾਸਟ [Idasan] *Skt* ਇੰਦੁਸਟਾਨ *n* a king's seat, royal throne. 2 throne of Indar, king of gods. "gavhi id idasanī bathe."—*soderu*.

ਇੰਦਾਸਟਿ [Idasani] on Indar's throne. See ਇੰਦਾਸਟ 2.

ਇਦਾਨੀ [Idani] *Skt* ਇਦਾਨੀ *adv* now, at this moment.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ [Idira] *Skt* ਇੰਦਿਰਾ *n* splendour. 2 Lachhmi, Kamla, Rama. "Idira ke mādīr pe sōdar sādhar mano hiran ki pākti khāci he dūtī rāsī te."—*GPS*.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ [Idiraj] *A* عِلْم entry, registration, record. 2 writing on a register etc.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਮੰਦਿਰ [Idira mādīr] Lotus, Lachhmi's residential house. According to the Purans, Lachhmi resides in the lotus. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ 2.

ਇੰਦੀਬਰ [Idibar] See ਇੰਦੀਬਰ.

ਇੰਦੀਯਾ [Idiya] *A* عِلْم a thought; an idea.

ਇੰਦੀਬਰ [Idivar] *Skt* ਇੰਦੀਬਰ *n* a blue lotus. 2 a lotus. "locan idivarā se."—*GPS*.

ਇੰਦੁ [Idu] *n* Indar, the king of gods. "mela brāhma mela idu."—*bhar kabir*. 2 a cloud. "Idu varse dharatī suhavi."—*mala a m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਇੰਦੁ the moon. 4 camphor. 5 the count of one, because poets have accepted the moon

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ਇੰਦੁਜ [Iduj] *Skt* *n* son of the moon; the planet Mercury.

ਇੰਦੁ ਝੁੰਡੀ [Idu tūdi] *adj* having a face like the moon; moon-faced; moon-like.

ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ [Idu badhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ.

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [Idumati] *n* Chandarkanta jewel, which is very bright with light like that of the moon,

is believed to ooze out nectar (when exposed to moon light). 2 See ਚੇਖਤਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [idumatī] *n* a full moon day when it is all bright at night. 2 sister of Bhoj, king of Vidarbha who chose to marry king Aj, son of Raghu during the Svayambar ceremony. See ਅਜ. "idumatī hit əj nrīpatī jīm grīh tāj līy jog."—*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਰ [idur] *Skt* इन्दुर *n* a rat, mouse.

ਇੰਦੁ [idu] See ਇੰਦੁ and ਇੰਦੁ.

ਇੰਦੁ [idā] *Skt* इन्द्र *pron* this. "pārmā prāsān mīdā."—*guj jēdev.*

ਇੰਦੁਤਾ [idāta] *Skt* *n* the idea of being identical. "śābādhīn me lākho idāta."—*NP*

ਇੰਦੁ [idr] god, king. See ਇੰਦਰ. "idr koṭī jāke seva kar-hī."—*bher ə kabīr*. 2 a kuṭāj tree or plant. See ਇੰਦੁਜੋ and ਕੁਟਾਜ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਰੀ [idr idrānī] *n* Kashyap, the king of kings; his earth; globe, ground.—*sanama.*

ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਰਾ [idr idrā] *adj* king of kings, emperor. 2 master even of Indar. "koṭī idr idrān."—*japu.*

ਇੰਦੁ ਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ [idr sut ayudh] *n* Indar's son Arjun, his weapons; a bow and arrow.—*sanama.*

ਇੰਦੁਸੇਨ [idsen] charioteer of king Yudhishtir.

ਇੰਦੁ ਚਾਪ [idr cap] See ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਜਾਲ [idr jal] Indar's web; Indar used to play different tricks to entice holy men and sages; hence this term. 2 See ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ.

ਇੰਦੁਜੀਤ [idrit] *Skt* इन्द्रजित *n* Ravan's son Meghnad who defeated Indar in a battle; hence this

ਅਨੰਤ

ਇੰਦੁ ਜੋ [idr jo] *Skt* इन्द्रज्यੋ *n* seeds of kuṭāj which look like grains of barley and are used in medicines to cure several diseases. 1 Holarrhena antidysenterica. See ਕੁਟਾਜ

ਇੰਦੁਰੂ [idrātū], **ਇੰਦੁਰੂ** [idrātū] *n* the rank and personality of the god Indar. "idrātū det jājatīhī bhāe."—*caritr 117* 2 kingship, monarchy.

ਇੰਦੁ ਦੋਨ [idr don], **ਇੰਦੁ ਦੁਮਨ** [idr dyuman] See ਗਜੇਂਦੁ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁ [idr dhanu], **ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ** [idr dhanukh] *Skt* इन्द्रधनुष *n* a rainbow in the form of an arc produced by refraction of the sun's rays through water drops in the air, also called an old lady's swing. *P* Rustam's bow. *A* قوس قزح

It is written in the Bible that God saved prophet Noah from the deluge and promised not to inflict such universal destruction, and as a mark of this promise, He hung his bow midway between earth and sky. See Gen Ch 9.

ਇੰਦੁ ਪਥ [idr path] See ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ.

ਇੰਦੁਪੁਰੀ [idr purī] *n* Amravati (the city of Indar, abode of the immortals) "idr purī māhī sarpār māṇa."—*gau ə m 5.*

ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ [idr prasth] *n* a city established by Arjun in Khandav forest along the bank of Yamuna. It was the capital of Pandavs. It was near modern Delhi, See ਇੰਦੋਲੀ. "idr prasth me krisen ju rāhe mas tēb car."—*krisen.*

ਇੰਦੁਬਧੂ [idrbadhū] See ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ. "māttagy-śān idrbadhū."—*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [idr matī] This word has appeared in Ramavtar instead of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ. An ignorant scribe has erroneously written ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ in place of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ by mistaking *for* *for*.

ਇੰਦੁਲੋਕ [idrlok] *n* a paradise, also called Amravati and Indrapuri. "idrlok sīvlok-hī jēbo."—*dhana kabīr.*

ਇੰਦੁਵਜ੍ਯਾ [idr vajra] a poetic metre of four lines, each line having four combinations as SSI,SSI,ISI,SS.

Example:

anāḍ mūlā jan gyan data
ṣatrun ṣulā dhan dham trāta. ...

ਇੰਦੁਵਧੂ [idr vadhū] *n* Indar's wife Shachi or Indrani. 2 a lady bug, or lady fly, an insect with red velvety exterior, seen during the rainy season.

दिंद् [idra] *n* Indrani, Shachi. 2 Lachhmi. See दिंदि. "sagar idra ar dharte" - *bher kabir*.
 दिंदि [idrān] See दिंदि.
 दिंदि [idrān] See दिंदि.
 दिंदि [idrān] on Indar's throne. 2 on the royal throne. "gavhi idr idrasani bhe." - *yapu*.
 दिंदि [idrān] the throne of Indar, king of gods.
 दिंदि [idrān] *n* Indar's queen Shachi.
 दिंदि [idrān] *adj* Indar and other gods.
 दिंदि [idrān] *Skt n* the younger brother of Indar, Vaman.
 दिंदि [idrān] *Skt n* bitter colocynth, *L* Cucumis Colocynthis. 2 the creeper plant bearing it is also named Indravaruni.
 दिंदि [idrān] *n* *Skt* Indar's weapon, Vajar, thunderbolt or lightning.
 दिंदि [idrān] *n* Indar's enemy, Indarjit, Meghnad. "idrān vir kupyō kera" - *ramav*. 2 a dragon, demon, monster.
 दिंदि [idrān] *n* Indarpuri, Amravati (the abode of the immortals)
 दिंदि [idrān], दिंदि [idrān] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *n* subtle and gross parts of the body, recipient of sensations of sound, touch, etc. 2 energy through which the knowledge of external objects is received by the mind; five organs of action and five of perception; some have included mind as the eleventh organ. "Idri ekadaṣ pākara." - *NP*. "das idri kari rakhe vasi." - *gau a m 5*. See इन्द्रिय दिंदि and इन्द्रिय दिंदि. 3 a generative organ; a copulative organ. 4 skin, the organ of touch. "nenu nakṣu sravnu rāspati idri kahiā nā mana" - *maru kabir*. 'Eyes, nose, ear, tongue and skin disobeyed.'
 दिंदि [idrān] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *adj* who conquers one's own sense organs. "Idrijit pāc dokh te rāhri." - *sukhmani*.
 दिंदि [idrān] *cpd* the army

of Kashyap's earthly kings. "Idreṇi idrani adi bakhanki." - *sānāma*.
 दिंदि [idrān] *Skt* इन्द्र *vr* to shine, burn, make a conflagration, blaze.
 दिंदि [idrān], दिंदि [idrān], दिंदि [idrān] *Skt* इन्द्र and इन्द्र *n* firewood, fuel, See दिंदि. 2 fuel used in a ritual, *samidha*.
 दिंदि [idrān] *adv* on this side, hither, in this direction.
 दिंदि [idrān] *pron* plural of दिंदि. "In sru prān kari ghaneri." - *asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* इन्द्र *n* the sun. 3 master, owner.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* a writing, a script. 2 authorship, a composition.
 दिंदि [idrān], दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* man.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* the act of splitting into two halves. 2 sifting of truth from untruth (falsehood); justice, equity.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* the act of turning one's face away; being disloyal. 2 disobeying, acting defiantly.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* a refusal; denial; disobedience; non acceptance.
 दिंदि [idrān] See दिंदि. "Inān jal tave no tave." - *BG*.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* leisure; holiday. Its root is इन्द्र.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* happiness, pleasure, joy. Its root is इन्द्र (freedom).
 दिंदि [idrān] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 by this method. "In bidhi sagar tane." - *ramav m 1*.
 दिंदि [idrān] *adj* this much, so much. 2 See दिंदि.
 दिंदि [idrān] See दिंदि.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* a bridle; a rein. 2 a visible object. 3 opposition, antagonism.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* a reward.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* a favour, kindness. 2 an attempt, endeavour.
 दिंदि [idrān] *A* इन्द्र *n* a ruler of Rahon, after

routing whom, Banda Bahadur occupied the town

ਦਿਨੀ [ɪni] these, by or to these. "ɪni hukəmu na bujha jaɪ."—*saveye m 4* 2 these men, such men. 3 this much.

ਦਿੰਨੂ [ɪnu] See ਏਨੂਆ.

ਦਿਨੇਹਾ [ɪneha], ਦਿਨੇਹੀ [ɪnehi] adv like this or these, such as. "cāden bhagīā jotī ɪnehi sārbe pərmal kərnə."—*tilāg m 1*.

ਦਿਨ੍ਹੂ [ɪnha] *pron* to these 2 these (nominative)

ਦਿਖਜਾਸ [ɪphja] *A* نِجَال *n* kindness, grace, favour, benevolence. Its root is *ਫਜਲ*.

ਦਿਖਤਰਾ [ɪftara] *A* فِتْرَة *n* a censure, slander. 2 an accusation. 3 a blemish. 4 lie, falsehood. "bed kəteb ɪphtara bhai, dīl ka phīkar nā jaɪ."—*tilāg kabir*. 'Veds and Quran are not worth it, if mental tensions don't disappear.'

ਦਿਖਤਰਾਖ [ɪphtarak] *A* اِفْتِرَاق *n* separation, parting, departing, its root is *ਫਰਕ*.

ਦਿਖਰਾਝ [ɪfrat] *A* اِفْرَات *n* abundance, amplitude.

ਦਿਖਰੀਖ [ɪfrit] *A* مَرْغَم *n* a demon, giant. 2 *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਦਿਖਲਾਸ [ɪflas] *A* اِفْلَاس *n* poverty, penury, indigence.

ਦਿਖਾਕਾਹ [ɪfakah] *A* اِفْكَاح. See ਅਫਕਾ.

ਦਿਖ [ɪb] *adv* now, at this time. "ɪb ke rahe jəmanɪ nahɪ."—*vaḍ m 1* *alahpūā*. 'Seeds sown do not germinate.'

ਦਿਖ ਤਬ [ɪb tab] See ਅਬ ਤਬ. "ɪb tab phxri pachtai"—*oākar*

ਦਿਖਤਿਦਾ [ɪbtida] *A* اِبْتِدَا *n* a beginning, an outset, start, etc. 2 creation, genesis

ਦਿਖਨ [ɪban] *A* اِبْن *n* son.

ਦਿਖਰਾ [ɪbrat] *A* اِبْرَات *n* getting a lesson (derived from experience).

ਦਿਬਰਾਹੀਮ [ɪbrahm] *A* اِبْرَاهِيْم *He* Abraham *adj* founder of a tribe, head of a clan. 2 *n* According to the Bible and the Quran, he was a prophet sent by God in the eleventh generation of Noah, and son of Aazar. His

first wife Sarah was childless. Abraham then married a slave girl Hagar who gave birth to a son Ismail. After some time Sarah also gave birth to a son; then both women, each having a son, began to quarrel. On Sarah's instigation Abraham expelled Hagar and her son Ismail, See *ਜਮ ਜਮ*.

Jews and Christians trace their origin to Is-haq; and Ismail's descendants are the Quraish dynasty in which prophet Muhammad was born.

The ceremony of (circumcision) was introduced by Abraham. No religious book mentions its existence before him. Jews and Muslims considering this as God's order given through Abraham, accept and practise it. In ancient times, Christians also used to practise circumcision. Christ himself was circumcised. Even now Christians in Asbyssinia practise it.

When Abraham got his own circumcision done and preached it among his own people, he was 99 years old. The Quran defines Abraham as God's friend. His total age was 175 years. His grave at Hebron in Palestine is a place of pilgrimage.

A verse from Kabir's composition reads: "səkəɪ sənəh kəɪ sūnəɪ kəɪ, mē nā bədauga bhai!" This refers to a story which although nowhere mentioned in the Bible or the Quran, has its roots in a legend that Sarah made Abraham promise on pain of strict punishment to have no sexual contact with Hagar. But he was found to have had intercourse with Hagar once. Sarah however reduced the punishment out of love for her husband. Instead of severing his point of contact with the other woman, made him circumcise his organ of contact and to trim his moustaches, and also made him expel

¹asa kabir

Hagar and her son from the house. 3 a son of Prophet Muhammad born to the slave girl Mary, but he died at the age of two 4 a king of Balakh famous as Abraham, the rogue. He later abdicated the throne and became an accomplished divine scholar. 5 See ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.
ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਲੋਦੀ [Ibrahim lodi] *ابراہیم لودی* son of Sikandar Lodi who became emperor of India in 1517 AD. He was killed in a battle against Babur on 20 April 1526 (Sammat 1583) and the Mughal dynasty came to rule India.
ਇਬਰਾਨੀ [Ibrani] *אִבְרָאִי* *n* Hebrew, an ancient tongue of Palestine. 2 a Jew
ਇਬਲੀਸ [Iblis] *إِبْلِيسَ* *adj* bereft of God's blessing. 2 *n* the Devil. See ਸੈਤਾਨ.
ਇਬਲੀਸੀ [Iblisi] *adj* Satanic, See ਇਬਲੀਸ.
ਇਬਰੋ [Ibro] *so* large. "Ibro jāko peṭo."—*bāno*.
ਇਬਾਦਤ [Ibadat] *إِبَادَة* *n* a prayer, worship. "na kiti ibadat na rakkha iman."—*nāsihat*.
ਇਬਾਰਤ [Ibarat] *إِبَارَة* *n* syntax in grammar.
ਇਭ [Ibh] *Skt n* an elephant. 2 a family, household.
ਇਭ [Ibh] *Skt* इष् *vr* to gather, collect, grab
ਇਭੀ [Ibhi] *Skt n* a female elephant. 2 *Skt* ਇਭਜ *adj* who owns or keeps elephants. 3 *n* a king. 4 a keeper and driver of an elephant. 5 an army of elephants according to Sastarnammala. See ਅੰਗ 453.
ਇੰਭੀ [Ibhi] See ਇਭੀ.
ਇਮ [Im] *adv* ਇਥੋਂ, thus, in or by this manner. 2 *P* اَم *pron* a form of ਈ as in ਇਮਸਬ, ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ (tonight, today) etc.
ਇਮਸਬ [Imṣab] *P* اَمْسَب *tonight*.
ਇਮਕਾਨ [Imkan] *إِمْكَان* *n* a possibility, probability.
ਇਮਤਹਾਨ [Imtahan], **ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ** [Imtiḥan] *إِمْتِحَان* *n* an examination, test.
ਇਮਤਿਯਾਜ [Imtiyaz] *إِمْتِيَاز* distinguishing on the basis of quality, distinction.
ਇਮਦਾਦ [Imdad] *إِمْدَاد* *n* help, aid, assistance,

support.
ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ [Imroz] *P* اِمْرُوز *this day, today*.
ਇਮਲਾ [Imla] *A* اَمْلَا *a mode of writing, orthography*.
ਇਮਲੀ [Imli] See ਅਮਲੀ.
ਇਮਾਂ [Imā], **ਇਮਾਨ** [Iman] See ਈਮਾਨ. "amikul imā he."—*japu* 'is of deep faith'
ਇਮਾਮ [Imam] *A* اِمَام *n* a religious teacher. "hīdu turək kou raphji imam saphi."—*akal*. See ਇਮਾਮਸਾਫੀ.—*akal*. 2 a king. 3 a religious leader. 4 central bead of a rosary. "meru imam ralaṛke ram rāhim na naṭ gāṇaya."—*BG*. 5 (also) a religious scripture. See Quran, surat 11, aiyat 20.
ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ [Imam saphi] *P* اِمَام شافعی *n* the chief religious leader of the Sunni sect of Islam. See ਸੁੰਨੀ. 2 Imam Shafi, a disciple of the chief religious head of Sunni Muslims, i.e a Sunni Musalman. "hīdu turək kou raphji imam saphi."—*akal*. 'One is a Shia and the other is a Sunni.'
ਇਮਾਮ ਬਖਸ਼ [Imam baxaṣ] an officer of the imperial army who was killed by Bhai Jagta during the battle of Hargobindpur.
ਇਮਾਮ ਬਾਜ਼ਾ [Imam bāṣa] *P* اِمَام بَزَا *n* a burial ground where models of Hussain tomb are carried in procession and buried during Muhharam; a compound for such a burial' which is a copy of the original at Karbala, See ਕਰਬਲਾ.
ਇਮਾਮਾ [Imama] *A* اِمَامَة *a turban 2 a steel helmet*.
ਇਮਾਰਤ [Imarat] *A* اِمَارَة *n* construction 2 a splendid house 3 *A* اِمَارَة *opulence, affluence*
ਇਮਾਲਾਹ [Imalah], **ਇਮਾਲਾ** [Imala] *A n* the idea of being inclined towards. 2 phonetic gradation as from hisab to haseb or kitab to kateb
ਇਮਿ [Imi] See ਇਮ.
ਇਮੀ [Imi] short form of ਇਮ ਈ, this only, in 'In India the imambara at Lucknow is the largest and the most imposing.

this way, See दिम्.

दिर्घ [Iyā] *Skt* इयम् *pron* this, it.

दिरगाद [Iṛgād] *A* اِشْرَاق *n* walking on the correct path, making someone walk straight. 2 order, command.

दिरगाल [Irsal] *A* اِرسال *n* sending, despatching.

दिरका [Irkha] See दीरका.

दिरक [Iraṇ] See दीरक.

दिरडी [Iṛnī] *adj* who motivates, impels, incites. "namo pokhṇi sokhṇi sārēb Iṛnī."—*cāḍī* 2. 2 of the earth, earthly.

दिरवत [Iṛatbat] *A* اِتراب *n* attachment, relation, adhesion; its root is रवत् meaning to tie.

दिरम [Iṛam] *A* اِرم *a* garden which was set up by the order of king Shaddad of Syria, on the model of the garden of Eden or paradise.

दिरमन [Iṛman] *P* اِرمَن *n* Armenia, a country surrounded by Iran, Rome and Frank (now between the Caspian and the Black Seas).

दिरमनी [Iṛmanī] *adj* Armenian. "Iṛmanī rumi jāgī dusman dara."—*BG* See कृमी जैगी.

दिरा [Ira] *Skt* *n* the earth.. 2 a river, stream. 3 mother of Vrihaspati. 4 wine. 5 speech. 6 happiness, pleasure.

दिराक [Iṛak] *A* اِراق *n* a river bank, slushy land, alluvial soil. 2 a part of Iran, east of Khurasan. 3 a country between Persia and Arabia, Mesopotamia with Baghdad and Basra as its principal cities. It is known as Iṛaq-Arab. 4 a compound, courtyard. 5 a garden. 6 See अराक.

दिराकी [Iṛakī] اِراقِي *adj* pertaining to Iṛaq. 2 *n* a horse from Iṛaq 3 *xa* a pony 4 a horse from any country.

दिरादा [Iṛada] *A* اِراد *n* a resolve, sudden thought. "jāg Iṛada kīn."—*GPS*. 2 a desire. 3 faith, trust

दिरावती [Iṛavati] Airavati. See रावती

दिरावन [Iṛavan] *Skt* *n* containing water (दिरा); a sea. 2 son of Arjun born to the daughter of

Airavat Nag.

दिरिद [Iṛād] See देरिद. castor plant and its fruit.

"tum cāden ham Iṛād bapure"—*asa ravidas*.

दिल [Il] *n* a kite; a bird of the hawk family. See रिल. "jīthe dīṭha mīrat ko Il bāhīṭhī aī"—*var gau* 2. *m* 5. 2 *Skt* इत् *vr* to go, send, sleep, throw, spread.

दिलगम [Ilham] *A* اِلهام *n* a revelation; a divinely inspired idea.

दिलगम [Ilzam] *A* اِزام *n* blame, stigma 2 an accusation, indictment.

दिलड [Ilāt] *n* a mental discomfort, itch. 2 volatility, playfulness. 3 a mischief, prank. 4 اِلا *a* cause, reason. 5 a disease.

दिलडि [Ilātī] *adj* prankish, frolicsome. "Ilātī ka nau cāudhrī."—*var māla m* 2. 2 See दिलड 4. in Sikh scripture such Arabic/Persian words take vowel symbol as in क़ुदरिद, रयिमिद, etc.

दिलजिल [Iltrja] *A* اِلتِرج *n* a request, supplication. 2 protection.

दिलजिमाम [Iltimas] *A* اِلتِماس *n* a request, entreaty, supplication. 2 a search, quest. 3 inclination, desire.

दिलम [Ilam] *A* اِلم *n* knowledge, science, learning, study. See shades of meaning under दिल्म.

दिल मलली [Il malālī] See दिल and मलली. "Il malālī gxdar chara"—*BG* omens like a kite, snarling, howling of jackals, whirl wind, dust-storm.

दिलमाम [Ilmas] a diamond, thunderbolt. See अलमाम. "kaldhot māṛhe ilmas jārī."—*sāloḥ*.

दिलमानी [Ilmanī] اِلمَانِي *n* a class of swords made in Yemen. "Ilmanīru ḥalabbi maḡrabī kīrac jānubī jāti."—*GPS*. दिलमानी अरु and रल्लेवी.

दिलविला [Ilvīla] *n* wife of the sage Viśharva and mother of Kuber, and daughter of Trinvind

दिला [Ila] *Skt* *n* Parvati, Durga. 2 a cow. 3 the earth. 4 Sarasvati. 5 one of the daughters of King Ikshak. 6 a shrewd woman. 7 *vr* to

indulge in erotic pleasure

ਇਲਾਹਿ [ilahi] See ਇਲਾਹੀ

ਇਲਾਹ [ilah] إله *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* supreme Lord, God, Allah. "e ilah! tē rē kās kina."—*caritr* 277.

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ilahi] *A* إلهي *adj* related to Allah, godly, divine. "gurmukhī pai dat ilahi."—*BG*

ਇਲਾਕ [ilak] إلك *n* light, glitter, shine.

ਇਲਾਕਾ [ilaka] *A* إلكا *n* a connection, link, relation. 2 a province, territory. 3 a state.

ਇਲਾਜ [ilaj] See ਇਲਾਜੀ.

ਇਲਾਜ [ilaj] *A* علاج *n* an effort, a measure. 2 means to recover from a disease. 3 a device, plan.

ਇਲਾਬਰਤ [ilabrat] See ਇਲਾਬਰਤ.

ਇਲਾਮ [ilam] *A* إلام *n* a certificate, a commendation card, a letter of recommendation. 2 a written note, permit. "tāb kaji ikhdiin ilam."—*GPS*. "lā sō lār kaji pāhī gāl, le ilam pyadān sāg ai."—*caritr* 334.

ਇਲਾਮਤ [ilamat] See ਅਲਾਮਤ.

ਇਲਾਜੀ [ilaji] *Skt* एलाज *n* cardamom, *L* *Alpinia Cardamomum*. According to physicians, its effect is dry-hot; it refreshes the heart and brain, increases appetite; removes foul smell from the mouth and cleanses the throat. It cures the diseases of kidney and urinary bladder; and stops vomiting.

ਇਲਾਜੀ ਦਾਣਾ [ilaji dana] *n* seeds of cardamom, rolled in sugar syrup or sugar-coated. People in Amritsar take it to their homes as consecrated food; it is also called a makhana. (a kind of sweet drop) See ਮਖਣਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਰਤ [ilavarat] *Skt* इलावर्त or इलावृत्त *n* according to Bhagvat, a region of Jambudvip, (one of the seven regions of the world including India) which is west of Malayavan mountain, east of Gandhamadean, south of Nilgiri and north of Nishid mountain.

ਇਲਾਵਾ [ilava] See ਅਲਾਵਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਰਤ [ilavarat] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇੱਲ [ill] See ਇਲ and ਚਿੱਲ.

ਇੱਲੀ [illan] See ਇਲਤੀ.

ਇੱਲਾ [illa] *A* إلة *part* but.

ਇਲੁਲ [ilval] *Skt* नल *n* a demon, son of Vipraciti born to Sihinka. His story as given in Ramayan and Mahabharat is thus He changed his brother Vatapi into a ram and used to serve its cooked flesh to Brahmins, later he would call Vatapi who would tear the Brahmin's body and re-emerge killing the eater in the process. Once when sage Agast was so served, he digested Vatapi who could not come out at Ilval's call.

ਇਵ [iv], ਇੰਵ [iv] *Skt* इव *vr* to be satisfied and contented; to please 2 *adv* thus, like this, in this manner. "jo iv bujhe au sēhājī sēmana."—*prabha kabir*. thus. 3 now. "iv chutē phirī phas nē par."—*oākar* 4 *Skt* इव *part* equal. 5 surely, certainly. 6 as if.

ਇਵ ਹੀ [iv hi] only in this way, thus alone. See ਇਵ. "bikhai dzn ren iv hi gudare."—*sar m* 5. 'spends day and night uselessly.'

ਇਵਾਜ [iva] *A* إوا *n* a change, an exchange, replacement.

ਇਵੇਂ [ive] *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਇਵੇਹਾ [iveha] *adv* like this, resembling this, in this way. "phī īveha jivīa jitu khaz vadhara pe."—*var suhi m* 1.

ਇਰਾ [ira] *Skt* इरा *n* a vein recognized in Yog which originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine, reaches the brain. Through this vein yogins practise regulated and controlled respiration. It is also called lunar vein because its god is the moon. "ira pīgla sukhmān bāde."—*gau kabir* 2 a cow 3 the earth. 4 a praise. 5 goddess Durga. "ira mīrīa bhīma jēgdhatri."—*sāloh*. 6 mother of Pururava, mentioned as wife of Budh and daughter of Vaivasvat Manu. 7 step-

mother of Krishan and one of the wives of Vasudev.

ਈ [1] *Skt* ई *vr* to go, expand, desire, eat, throw, send, prompt. 2 *suf* ਈ is added to adjectives to form nouns like ਸੁਰਮੀ from ਸੁਰਮ, ਸਿਰਾਹੀ from ਸਿਰਾਹ etc. It is also used to form words of feminine gender like ਘੋੜੀ from ਘੋੜਾ, ਸੋਟੀ from ਸੋਟਾ etc. 3 *n* Lachhmi. 4 Sarasvatī "gur parbatī mā i."—*japu* 'Guru is Durga, Lachhmi (ਮ) and Sarasvatī (ਈ).' 5 *pron* this. 6 *part* a confirmatory word. "karām dharam sagla i khove."—*dhana m* 5. 7 it also indicates the second case as in "sikhī etc sēgti parbrāham kara namaskarīa."—*ram var* 3. 'Individual Sikhs and congregations bowed to you for being transcendent God.' 8 See ਈ

ਈ [1] *suf* meaning plural subjective case; by from, with etc. "morī rūṃ jhūṃ lāṛa."—*vaḍ m* 1. 'Peacocks dance and sing.' "gālī hau sohagāṇī bhēṇē."—*asa patti m* 1. 'apparently happy in wedlock.' 2 *P* ਈ *pron* this.

ਈਸ [1a] *Skt* ईश *n* master, husband, owner. 2 God, master of the world. "tau guṇ is barān nāhī sakau."—*nāṭ a m* 4. 3 a king. 4 Rudar, Shiv. 5 Vishnu. "is mahesaru dev tīnhi ētu nā paia."—*var māla m* 1. 6 *Skt* ईष् *vr* to have authority, have power. 7 *Skt* ईष *vr* to kill, go, see, pick. 8 *Dg* a furrow.

ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ [isat iḍia kāpnī] Many companies bearing this name have been active in South Asia, of which the British and French companies are well known.

The first French company was formed in 1604 AD and the British East Company was established on 31 December 1600 with a capital of £ 72,000 authorised to trade with India, China and other eastern countries. Captain Hippon opened its first office in India in 1610-11

After getting emperor Jahangir's approval

in 1612 for increased business, a factory was set up in 1613. Then in 1634, orders from Shahjahan to open two workshops in Bengal were procured. In 1668 the company got Bombay from Charles II which the king had received from Portugal as a part of dowry. During the reign of James II, in 1690 admiral Nicholson was called by the company with a fleet of 12 warships, 200 guns and 600 soldiers to protect its territorial and other interests. Gradually the company increased its military strength. It purchased Calcutta and several other towns in 1698 and established Fort William. In 1757 Clive defeated Bengal's Subedar Nawab Sirajudaula and occupied a large part of his kingdom. In this way the British also extended their hegemony to other parts of the country. In 1772, the British Parliament decided to exercise its control on the company's political activities. At last in 1858 the company handed over the rule of India to Queen Victoria of England and in 1877 the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India.

ਈਸਬਜਈ [isphajai] See ਈਸਬਜਈ.

ਈਸਬਗੋਲ [isabgol] *P* اسبگل *n* a drug fleawort, *Plantago ovata* or *ispagula*, which has leaves like the ears of a horse (asap). Its effect is moist, cold and it is used in several medicines. It cures dysentery and softens intestines. Its Arabic name is اسبگل and Latin name is *Plantago isphagula*.

ਈਸਬਜਈ [isbajai] a Pathan tribe. "isbajai baḍo dal ek."—*GPS*. ਈਸਬਜਈ is a different tribe.

ਈਸਰ [isar] or ਈਸਰੂ [isaru] *Skt* ईश्वर *n* possessor of supremacy and glory, God. 2 Shiv. "isaru brāhma sevde ētu tīnhi nā lahua."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. 3 a particular yogi who preached Gorakh Nath's cult. "bole isaru sātī sārūp."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 4 a king. "barān abarān rāku nāhī

isaru."—*bīla ravidas*. 5 master, owner 6 one who has power and glory

ਈਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ [isar sīgh] See ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰ. 2 a resident of Siher village in Bangar region and a prominent member of Nishanwali Misl. He rendered great service to the Sikh Panth. He received seven wounds during the great Holocaust. Akal Phula Singh was his son. See ਝੁਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [israstra] adj ਈਸ਼ਰ-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ weapon of the great master. "krīṣan ballabha pratham kahī israstra kahī ॐ."—*sanama* 'Krishan's darling Yamuna, its master Varun and his weapon, the noose.'

ਈਸਰੁ [isaru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 Godship, lordship.

ਈਸਵੀ [isvi] ايسوي adj related to Christ, Christian era as in "isvi sən."

ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ [isvi sən] n year commencing from the birth of Christ, Christian calendar which commences from Bikrami Sammat 57.¹ In English books the year numeral is followed by AD, abbreviation of Ann. (year) Domini (of our lord), while dates preceding the birth of Christ are marked with the suffix BC (before Christ)

ਈਸੜ [isru] a village in Samraṭa tehsil of Ludhiana district. Formerly in Nabha state, it has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru.

ਈਸਾ [isa] عيسى Jesus was the son of Yusaf (Joseph), a carpenter of Palestine.²

According to the Bible, the angel Gabriel came to Virgin Mary and told her that she would become pregnant and would give birth to a preacher of religion in Bethlehem.³

¹In fact in fixing the Christian Calendar a mistake of four years and 6 days has been made but this correction has not been inserted to avoid confusion. The use of this Calendar started in 532 AD.

²See Swinton's outlines of the World History p. 189

³This city is 5 miles south of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Accordingly, Christ was born in 57 Bikrami. Among the Christians, he is known as the son of God. According to the Quran, at the time of his birth, people of the tribe asked Mary how she a virgin gave birth to a child in Bethlehem. Mary pointed to the infant and told them that they could ask the child itself. At this the child asserted his coming from God and removed people's suspicion (See Quran, ਸੁਰਤ ਮਰਿਯਮ (lines 27-31).

According to the Jews, Christ underwent circumcision and received baptism from John. He started preaching at the age of 30 and made many disciples of whom twelve are regarded as his primary followers. He roamed about in many cities and villages preaching the new religion and showing miracles, but because his teachings were contrary to the current usage and rituals, opposition to him grew among the Jews who, especially the chief priest of Jerusalem, became hostile towards him. Finding him an impediment to his own position, he became Christ's chief enemy and alleged that Jesus called himself the son of God and spread unrest among the people. So Jesus was dragged to the court of the Pilate. Knowing full well that Jesus was innocent, the Pilate sentenced him to be produced before king Herod who ordered Jesus to be put on the Cross. Accordingly, Jesus was nailed in hands and feet to the Cross (†) and was thus killed. The grave of this great soul is in Jerusalem. He was hardly 33 years old at the time of his death.

The Bible also tells that Lord Christ became alive after death; his body disappeared from the grave and he was seen by several persons after that.

The symbol of the cross hung in Churches and worn by the devout around their neck,

signifies the above incidents. Christians believe that Christ by sacrificing himself washed away the sins of his believers and that all who believe in him shall be blessed. 2 See ਈਸ. 3 *Skt* ਈਸਾ Durga. 4 wife of one's master. 5 power, strength. 6 long shaft of a plough. 7 spokes of a wheel.

ਈਸਾਈ [isai] *P* عيسائي *adj* relating to Jesus. 2 *n* a follower of the Christian religion; a Christian.

ਈਸਾ ਖਾਨ [isa xan] a chief of Manjhi tribe who for a time was subedar of Doaba. He inflicted severe atrocities upon the Sikhs and killed Kapur Singh Bairar. See ਕਪੂਰ.

ਈਸਾਖੈਲ [isaxel] a branch of Usman Khail Pathans. 2 several other Pathan sub-castes are included in it.

ਈਸਾਨ [isan] *Skt* ਈਸਾਨ. *n* Shiv, Rudar. 2 north east. 3 master.

ਈਸ਼ਨੀ [işini] See ਏਸ਼ਨੀ 2.

ਈਸੁ [isu], ਈਸੁਰ [isur] ਈਸੁਰੂ [isuru] See ਈਸਰ 2 who has a fortune; wealthy. 3 a king. "rāk nahī isuru."—*bīla ravides*.

ਈਸ਼ [iis] to God. 2 on or over God. "balz balz jāi prabhu apne iis."—*maru soihe m 5*. 3 of God. "nahī naṇ diis binu bhāṇ iis choḍi maza calia."—*jī chāt m 5*.

ਈਸ਼ [iar] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਸ਼ਨੀ [israṇi], ਈਸ਼ਨੀ [israṇi] ਈਸ਼ਨੀ [israṇi] *n* an army of a god; a king's army.—*sanama*.

ਈਸ਼ਰ [işvar] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਸ਼ [ih] *Skt* ईश *vr* to try; to exert oneself; to desire.

ਈਸ਼ਮ [ihem] *P* هم ايّ this too, also this.

ਈਸ਼ਾ [iha] *n* a desire. "prabhu darsan kī mān māhī iha."—*GPS* 2 a movement; an effort. 3 an attempt. 4 *adv* here. See ਈਸ਼ਾ "iha khaṭi calhu harī laha."—*sohila*.

ਈਸ਼ਾ [ihā] *adv* here, at this place. 2 in this world. "ihā sukh age gāṭi pai."—*asa m 5*.

ਈਸ਼ਾ ਚੁਧਾ [ihā uhā] here and there. 2 in this as also in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suhelh "

—*gau m 5*.

ਈਕ [ik] *adj* one; indivisible. "varat-hī sabb māhī ik."—*prabha m 4*.

ਈਕਰੇ [ikre] *Den* *adv* this side, in this direction, hither.

ਈਕ [iks] *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to see, wait.

ਈਕਕ [ikṣak] *Skt* *adj* a seer, an observer, onlooker.

ਈਕਕ [ikṣaṇ] *Skt* *n* a glimpse; darṣan 2 an idea; a survey. 3 an eye.

ਈਖ [ikh] See ਏਖ. "sabad rāte mīthe rās ikh."—*gau m 1*. 2 See ਈਕ. 3 *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to go.

ਈਖਣ [ikhṇa] *Skt* ईषਣ *n* a desire, an inclination. 2 a search, an exploration.

ਈਖਣ [ikhāṭ], ਈਖਣ [ikhāḍ] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਫ਼ *adj* little, some, meagre. "nahī sudh ikhāḍ rāhī sarira."—*NP*.

ਈਖਨ [ikhān] eyes, See ਈਖਣ. "pikhe śighr hī sukh lahī ikhān."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਫ਼ *adv* soon, quickly.

ਈਖਨਾ [ikhna] See ਈਖਣ

ਈਗਰ [igar], ਈਗੁਰ [igur] *Skt* लिङ्गुल cinnabar, mercuric sulphide. It is a mineral and is mainly imported from China Bright red in colour, women use it for making mark on the forehead for beautifying themselves. "igar kī bīduri ju biraje."—*kṛṣṇa*. It is also used in several medicines; its effect is warm and dry. *L* Sulphunatum Hydrargyrium.

ਈਘ [ighā], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe] *Bg* *adv* ਈ (this) ਘ (direction), here, hither, this side, in this direction. 2 in this world

ਈਘੇ ਚੁਧੇ [ighe ughe], ਈਘੇ ਚੁਧੇ [ighe ughe] here and there, hither and thither. "ighe nirgun ughe sargun kel karat bẏci suamū mera."—*bīla m 5*. 2 in this world and in the next.

ਈਘਨੀ [icinu], ਈਘਨੀ [ichuni] *P* ایچنی *adv* like this, thus. "mām icinu aḥval."—*ti/5g m 1*.

ਈਘਨ [ichān] eyes. See ਈਕਣ. "pōchat ichān

śvacchanan chabi."-NP.

हीन [iɳa] A ॥२॥ n a torture; an affliction, excruciation.

हीन [ijad] A ॥३॥ n a discovery, new suggestion.

हीन [it], हीन [it], हीन [itika] Skt हिन् n a brick. "mat kou mat it dhem."-basāt kabir.

हीन [iti] S हीन n a piece of wood about five or six inches long and one and half to two inches thick at the centre and tapered at both ends. It is tied to each end of a cord wrapped around the churning stick to make a grip while milk is churned to produce butter. "Thu manu iti hathi kar-hu phun netrau nid na ave."-suhī m 7. 'Make this mind the tapered stick of a churning cord so that eyes will not feel sleepy.'

हीन [itih], हीन [itih] Skt हिन् adj/desired, loved, See हिन्. "itih mat kou sakha nahī"-basāt m 5. 'No one is a friend or companion in need.' 2 dear, darling. "sunhi nari nar laghi ithe."-NP.

हीन [id] Skt vr to praise, admire.

हीन [idak] Dg n a cattle-drum, war-drum.

हीन [iduri] n the lower part of a leg; calf; shank. 2 kind of a cushion, a loop placed on the head while carrying a water pitcher etc. See हीन.

हीन [it] adv hither, on this side. 2 in this world "nam ek adhar bhagta it age tek."-guj m 5. 3 See हीन.

हीन [it ut], हीन [it-hi ut-hi] adv here and there. hither and thither. 2 in this and the next world. "it ut nahī bichure."-dhana m 5. "it-hi ut-hi ghaṭi ghaṭi."-asa m 5

हीन [itr], हीन [iti] Skt हिन् n factors destructive or damaging to crops. Scholars have mentioned six or seven such factors:

(a) too much rain;

(b) no rain,

(c) excess of rats;

(d) too many insects, birds like parrots;

(e) hailstorm,

(f) passage of enemy army through the fields; and

(g) diseases of plants like microbic attack of tela and wheat rust. "sapat iti ko bhiti na pava."-NP. 2 a quarrel, fracas. 3 an infectious diseases like cholera, plague, etc

हीन [id] A ॥३॥ n a festive occasion; festival. Important Muslim festivals are:

(1) id ul fitr ید الفطر a festival of breaking fast. At the end of fasts during the month of Ram-zan, this is done on seeing the new moon.

(2) idulazha ید الاضحی a festival of sacrifice celebrated on the tenth of the month of zul hijjah, when an animal must be sacrificed. One part of it is sent to relatives, the second part is distributed among the poor and the third part is kept by the ritualists for their own use. The sacrifice of a cow is called bakrah id. In Arabic bakrah means a cow. This Eid is called id-ul-kabir (the greater eid) "jake idi bakridi kul gau re badh kar-hi."-mala revidas.

(3) shabe barat شب برات Prophet Muhammad's order is that on the fifteenth night of the month of shaban, Muslims should not sleep but fast and read fifty passages of Quran. During this night, God enters in his register their actions of the year. Now-a-days people, contrary to the Prophet's orders, hold fire works and lavishly spend on food and drinks on this occasion.

(4) noroz نوروز new day, is a week long festival among the Muslim.¹

(5) The last cahar shab ۴ شب آخری falls on the last Wednesday of the month of safer, and is celebrated in commemoration of the

¹Parsi noroz is different from this.

day on which prophet Muhammad had a bath after recovering from illness.

(6) Ielturr ਗੈਰ *ليلا* The night of completing duty falls on the night of the first Friday of the month of rājab. It constitutes fasting and prayers.

(7) malud *مولود* (lit. newborn child) falling on the 12th of rabi-ul-avval is prophet Muhammad's birthday.

ਈਦਗਾਹ [idgah] *P* *مجمع* *n* a place for gathering and performing prayer on the Eid day.

ਈਦਿ [idr] on the day of Eid. See ਈਦ 2.

ਈਦ੍ਰਿਸ [idrīs], ਈਦ੍ਰਿਕ [idrīk] *Ski* ईदृश, ईदृश *adv* looking like this, resembling this 2 of this kind or shape.

ਈਸਣ [idhan], ਈਸਣੁ [idhanu], ਈਸਨ [idhan] See ਈਸਨ. "idhanu kitomu ghaṇa."—*var jet* "idhanu adhrīk sākhe bhāi, pavaku rācak par."—*sor a m l*.

ਈਸਨ ਤੇ ਬੇਸੰਤਰੁ [idhan te besātaru] In a hymn in Ramkali Rag, Guru Arjan Dev writes.

- (1) idhan te besātaru bhag.
- (2) maṭi kau jalu dāhdīs trage.
- (3) uparī cārān tāle akasū.
- (4) ghaṭī māhī sīdhū kio pargasū. ..
- (5) prathmē makhānu pachē dudhū
- (6) melu kīno sabonu sudhū.
- (7) bhe te nīrbhāu darta phirē.
- (8) hodi kau anhodi hīrē.
- (9) dehu gupat bīdehī dīse....
- (10) thagāṇhar anthāgda thage
- (11) bīn vakhar phīrī phīrī ūthī lage.

—*ram m 5*.

It means:

- (1) Desire for enjoyment runs away from the means available.
- (2) A compassionate mind at peace with itself completely forsakes the habit of laziness.
- (3) Feeling to serve has risen high and

pride has gone down.

(4) An ocean of virtue has settled in the heart.

(5) Urge for erudition has preceded bookish knowledge.

(6) Lowly and inconsequential persons have purified the reforming pandits.

(7) The one who used to flee in fear has now become fearless.

(8) The existence of the world is getting obliterated at the hands of its non-existence.

(9) The soul hidden in body is becoming manifest.

(10) The profligate and their profligacy which had deceived the world are being deceived by the spiritual being.

(11) The spiritual being tries again and again to prove the quality of the non-saleable merchandise, with the exercise of his spiritual knowledge.

ਈਸਨਿ [idhanī] with fuel. "jū pavaku idhanī nahī dhraṇe."—*sukhmanī*

ਈਸਨੁ [idhanu] See ਈਸਨ.

ਈਨ [in] *P* *قانون* *n* law, rule. 2 statute. 3 management, arrangement.

ਈਨ ਘਣਾਰ [in hayat] *P* *قسط* 2 *n* life-pension, life-insurance.

ਈਨੁ [inu] a circular cushion. See ਈਨ੍ਹਰੀ and ਏ ਕੁਆ. "inu gager tere īrkavat."—*GPS*

ਈਸਾ [ipsa] *Ski* ईप्सा *n* a desire, wish, craving, yearning.

ਈਬੇ [ibhe] *Dg* *adv* this side, here, 2 in this world

ਈਬੇ ਉਥੇ [ibhe ubhe] *adv* here and there; hither and thither. 2 in this world and in the next world. "ibhe bīthālu ubhe bīthālu."—*asa namdev*.

ਈਮਾ [ima] *A* *ايما* a signal, a gesture.

ਈਮਾਂ [imā], ਈਮਾਨ [iman], ਈਮਾਨੁ [imanu] *A* *ايمان* *n* acceptance, belief, faith, trust. "hoī kīrsan

iman jāmaile"—sri m 1 2 religion, faith.

ਈਮਾ ਪਰਸ਼ੀ (imā parastī) P ايمان پارسى n sticking to faith and creed.

ਈਮਾ ਫ਼ਗਨ (imā fagan) P ايمان فغان adj who throws away faith; who renounces religion

ਈਰ [ir] Skt ईर n wind, air. 2 movement, inspiration. 3 ईर v to goad; to push; to inspire; to motivate.

ਈਰਖ [irakh], ਈਰਖਾ [irkha] Skt ईर v to envy ईर्ष n envy, jealousy, malice. "suad bad irakh mad mara."—suhī m 5

ਈਰਜ [iraj] P ايران younger son of king Faridun after whom the country was named Iran. See ਝੂਰਜ.

ਈਰਝ [iraj] Skt n a pushing, goading, driving. 2 squeezing. 3 talk, statement. See ਈਰ.

ਈਰਜ (iran) P ايران See ਈਰਜ and ਫ਼ਾਰਸ.

ਈਰਜੀ [iraji] P ايرانى adj an inhabitant of Persia. 2 n a Parsee. 3 the Persian language.

ਈਰਿਤ [irrit] Skt adj said, stated. 2 prompted. 3 squeezed.

ਈਰਤੀ [ivri] n ਈ, the third character of Punjabi script. "ivri adi purekh he data."—asa patī m 1. See ਈ.

ਈਵੇ [ive], ਈਵੇ [ivē] adv for nothing, purposelessly, in vain. 2 thus, like this, in this manner

ਈਝ [ir] Skt ईर्ष n praise, admiration.

ਈਝੀ [iri] See ਈ and ਈਝੀ.

ਏ [e] pron they. 2 this. "mai! mānu mero bāsi nahī; nis basur bikhān kau dhavet, kihi bidhi rokāu tahi? bed purān simriti ke matī sunī nimakh nahī e' basave."—sor m 9 'This mind understanding the least.' "e akhar khiri jahige."—gaur bavan kabir 3 part also used in vocalives. "e mān cāla! caturai kine nā para."—anādu. 4 Skt n Vishnu. 5 in Punjabi 'It is incorrect to say that those who recite bani orally don't understand the meaning since the mind does not dwell in the heart.

ਏ is also used for the verb ਏ as in 'kartar nāl piar kardā e.'

ਏਏ [eu] pron this. 2 adv in this way, thus. "bhuli māni! he eu."—asa kabir.

ਏਏ [eu] pron this, these. "eu jia bahut grabhīz vase"—bavan. 2 this very, these very.

ਏਆਣਾ [eāṇa] adj innocent, ignorant, inexperienced. "ādha lok nā jānāi murakh eāṇa."—gaur kabir. 2 a child.

ਏਆਨਰ [eānat] A ايدان aid, help. 2 ايدان seeing, watching, search.

ਏਇ [ei] pron this. "ei kah-hī sidihi pai."—gaur kabir.

ਏਈ [ei] pron ਏਈ this very. "ei sagal vikar."—maru m 3. "haume ei bādhne."—var asa m 2.

ਏਸ [es] pron See ਏਸ. "es nau hor thau nahī."—anādu 2 n ਏਸ lord, master. 3 adj worthy of worship, adorable. "kahū māhes ko es bakhanyo."—33 saveye. "esan es nāresan ke sut."—ramav. 4 In Dasam Granth ਏਸ has been used for ਸਿੰਘ, as in ਖ਼ਰਗੋਸ (for Kharag Singh) ਸਭਲੋਸ, ਅਭਲੋਸ etc. At present Sikh poets are using ਏਸ for ਸਿੰਘ with their names, as for example. "sumeres top ke dharake tēhā cse hot." See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਏਸਨਿ [esanī] n ਏਸ (king) ਅਨਿ (army). king's army. —sānāma. 2 mistress, a female owner.

ਏਸ ਭੂ [es bhū], ਏਸ ਭੂਅ [es bhua] n ਭੂ (earth) ਏਸ (owner); master of the earth; a king. "suta tē es bhua."—cāritr 259

ਏਸਾ [esa] adj ਏਸਾ like this, 2 plural and vocative of ਏਸ (owner). "he! is."

ਏਸੁ [esu] See ਏਸ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esuraj] See ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur], ਏਸੁਰਭੀ [esurā] Skt ऐश्वर adj related to the Supreme Master; God's; king's. "rāj gajjīy ketak esurā."—kāli. 'Many kings thundered in the battlefield.' 2 n rank and position of a king, kingship.

ਏਸੁਰ [esvar] See ਏਸਰ and ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸ਼ੁਰਜ (esvaraj) See ਏਸ਼ੁਰਜ.

ਏਸ਼ੁਰਜਾ [esvarja] *cpd* king's daughter "madr des esvarja bari jāb."—VN

ਏਸ਼ੁਰਜ [esvaraj] *Skt* *ਏਸ਼ੁਰਜ* *n* supremacy, sovereignty.
2 majesty, glory. 3 supernatural powers
4 kingship. 5 rule, government.

ਏਹ [eh] *pron* this, it, these 2 this world "ādhe nam visaria na risu eh nā oh."—*sri m 1*.
3 *Skt n* anger.

ਏਹ ਓਹ [eh oh] *pron* this and that. 2 *n* this world and the next world.

ਏਹਸਾਨ [ehsan] *A* *احسان* gratitude, gratefulness.
2 favour, help, philanthropy

ਏਹਰ [ehar], ਏਹਰ [ehar] *adj* of this. 2 *adv* on this side, in this direction, hither

ਏਹਰ ਏਹਰ [ehar tehar] mine and yours. "ehar tehar chadī tū guru ka sēbadu pēcharu."—*var sor m 3*. 2 of this and of that.

ਏਹਾ [eha] *pron* this very, this only, only these. "eha matī vīsekḥ."—*sri m 4*. "haume eha jāi he."—*var asa m 2* 2 *adj* like this; resembling this.

ਏਹੀ [ehī] *pron* this very; only this or these. 2 *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੁ [ehu] See ਏਹ.

ਏਹੋ [eho] *pron* this very; undoubtedly this. "eho pēchotau."—*s farid*. 2 only this.

ਏਕ [ek] *adj* one. "ek divas mēn bhāi umāg."—*bāsāt ramanād*. 2 unparalleled, unique. "mānt tēnt jāpī ek bhāgvāt."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* oneness, unity. 4 God, Vahguru, See ਏਕੁ.

ਏਕਉ [ekau] *adj* one only; the only one. "ekau simrāu nanka."—*JSBB*.

ਏਕ ਔਖਰੀ [ek ākhrī], ਏਕ ਔਚਰੀ [ek āchhri] *Skt* *ਏਕਾਸ਼ਰੀ* a *vārṇik* stanza, which assumes many forms.

(1) The first form is Sri, each of its four lines comprises one guru character.

Example:

"he-gē-le-ke." (having taken along horses and

elephants)

(2) The second form is māhi metre comprising four feet beginning with the same character, each foot being structured as 15, such as. "āḥ-āle-ābhe-ābe."—*japu*

(3) The next is mrigēdr metre comprising four jāgān feet (structured 151) and each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"agāj-ābhāg-ālakḥ-ābhakḥ."—*japu*

(4) The fourth is ṣaṣī metre comprising four jāgān feet (structured 155), each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"nā rāge-nā rupe-nā rekhe."

(5) In the last form, the entire metre is structured with only one character, example: "keki kok kāk kī kuk." ... 'cries of a peacock, a ruddy she-drake, and a vulture.'

ਏਕ ਅਧ [ek adh] *adj* one odd, rare, some, hardly any. "tera jān ek adh koi."—*keda kabir*. 2 *pron* some one.

ਏਕਸ [ekas] See ਏਕਸ. "ekas ke gun gau anāt."—*sukhmāni*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦ [ek sēbad] *adj* the one word, demonstrating the singularity of God. 2 Guru's instruction, that has no equal to it. "eksabad ik bhikḥiā magē."—*gau m 1*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦੀ [ek sēbadi] See ਏਕਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕ ਸਮੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ [ek sāmē sri atma] 'Akal Ustat' contains couplets (201 to 210) of which the first nine are in the form of questions to the intellect about the soul, but their answers are not included. Scholars of various sects have suggested certain answers which are given here together with the original couplets "ek sāmē sri atma ucāryō māṭī siu ben, sabb prātap jagdīs kē kahō sēgāl bīdhī tēn."

Once the soul asked the intellect, to relate completely all glories of God in full detail.

Mind's queries:

- 1 ko atma sarup he, kahī sṛiṣṭik bicar,
kon dharm, ko karm he, kaho sagal vistar.
- 2 kahī jītab, kahī marēn he, kavan surg, kahī
nark,
ko sughṛa ko muṛhta, kahā tark, avitark.
- 3 ko nīda, jas he kavan, kavan pap, kahī
dharm,
kavan jog, ko bhog he, kavan karm, apkarm.
- 4 kaho su sam kasō kahē, dam ko kahā kahāt,
ko sura, data kavan, kaho tāt ko māt.
- 5 kahā rāk, raja kavan, harakh sog he kon,
ko rogi, ragi kavan, kaho tēt muhī tēn.
- 6 kavan rīṣṭ, ko puṣṭ he, kahī sṛiṣṭik vicar,
kavan sṛiṣṭ, ko bhrīṣṭ he, kaho sagal vistar.
- 7 kahā karm kukarm he, kahā bharm ko nas,
kahā citān ki chesṭa, kahā acet prakas.
- 8 kahā nem, sājam kahā, kahō gyan agyan,
ko rogi, sogi kavan, kahā bharm ki han.
- 9 ko sura, sūdar kavan, kahā jog ko sar,
ko data, gyani kavan, kahī vicar avicar.

—akal

This is intellect's reply.

- 1 sēt cit anād ej amār vyapak pāram anup,
viṣṇvath devadhīpatī he yah atēn rup.
jese jal te budbuda or tarāg akar,
tsee purān brāhm te jano sṛiṣṭi vicar.
tatvgyan hit yātan sad yāhe dharm nīj jan,
tātpar ho upkar me karm pāram ṣubh man.
- 2 sadacar aru yaṣ sahit jīvan jīvan ahi,
apyaṣ or vikar yut jīyan marēn jag mahī.
man ki sānī svārāg he narak deh abhiman,
parr na vaṣ kīn viṣay ke tāko sughṛa jan.
viṣayprayan muṛh he tārēk sācc pārtitī,
so avitark pachanū jo yāte vipritī.
- 3 bhāgānprātīgya nīd he aru ran pīth dīkhan,
sātyprātīgya virta yāhe jagat yaṣ jan.
dhāramkīrat ko tyagno pap mēhā jīy man,
khāṭṭ ghalīk devno pūn na ya sam an.
vahguru me cit ki lāgan kahave jog,

- daṣ idrān hoyke sukh bhogan he bhog.
jag ko sukhdayak kṛiṃya gurumat me he karm.
viṣv dukhavan lobh vaṣī jano so apkarm.
- 4 mēn vaṣ kārno sam ahe dam idrīn jekar,
dur karan anyay hit lāṛ su ṣur vicar
data vidyadanī he aru nīṣkam udar,
sātyam aru vahguru mātr tatv nīrdhar.
- 5 jāke trīṣṇa adhīk he soī rāk pachan,
sātokhī utsah yut raja levo jan.
duvidha tyagan harṣ he cīta jano ṣok,
rogi viṣyasakt he ragi cit ārok.
- 6 sahit vivek su rīṣṭ he puṣṭ prakramvan,
mrīgtrīṣṇa aru svapan vāt sṛiṣṭi dāsa līhu jan.
manuṣ tan saphlo kṛiyo jīn ṣubh karm kamāi,
sul ṣrēṣṭh, yāte ulāt jag me bhrāṣṭ kahaī
- 7 sadacar jag karm he duracar upkarm,
gursīkhyā kār brāhm ko gyan, naṣ he bharm.
maya ke sāyog kār cetan cēsṭa jan,
trīgun sāgāt brāhm me tīm acēsṭa man.
- 8 īkṛas jāp vrāt dharbo tāko kahīye nem,
tyag phajulī sārveda sājam dayak khem.
gyan yātharath vāstu ko bhakhat gyani gyan,
lākhan or ko or hī yāhi rup agyan.
rogi sada sājīmi sogi citāvan,
jātī patī aru chut ko tyagan bhrām ki han.

- 9 manjeta sura ahe sūdar hr guṇvan,
jāb cit ki thīrtā bhāī sar yog yah man.
data īk kartar hr gyani nanak dev,
jo agyani paṣu nārān turāt banave dev.
gurumat anmat sāty ko khojan ahe vicar,
bhedcal kī ādhgātī lehu avicar.

ਏਕਸਾਰ [eksar] See ਇਕਸਾਰ.

ਏਕਸਿਧੁ [eksidhu] n the Creator, God who on determination is proved matchless. "eksidhu jīnī dhīarā."—ram m l.

ਏਕ ਸੁਆਨ ਕੈ ਅਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [ek suan kē ghārī gāvṇa] sen to be sung in the same tune and beat of the hymn: "ek suan dux suanī nalī." Thus it is sung; in this lies the training to do so
2 See ਘਰ.

ਏਕਸੁਤ [eksut] *adj* of the same opinion, concurring. 2 strung on or the same thread.

ਏਕਸੈ [ekse] to the mind "sabh lok sēlahe ekse" —*basāt m 1*. 2 one thing.

ਏਕ ਬੱਧੁ [ek cakṣu], **ਏਕ ਚੱਧੁ** [ekcacchu] blind in one eye "ek cacchu ki bat sun rijh rāhe maharaj." —*caritr 54*. 2 treating every one equally. 3 *n* Shukar, the teacher of demons. 4 Jayant, son of Indar. 5 a crow. See **ਜੀਤ**.

ਏਕਚਿੱਤ [ekcitt] *adj* with rapt mind, attentive. "ekcitt jih ik chin dhyayo." —*akal*.

ਏਕਚਾਤ੍ਰ [ekchatr] a kingdom having a single crowned head of state. None else is entitled to hold a canopy over his head. See **ਟਿਕਤਰਾਜ**.

ਏਕਦਾਲ [ekdal] *adj* a weapon without a separate handle or grip, but having the grip and the blade in one place.

ਏਕਤ [ekat] *Skt* एकत्र *adj* at one place, collected together. "niru dharanī karī rakhe ekat." —*car 2 m 5*. 2 **ਏਕਤੁ**. See **ਏਕਤਾ**.

ਏਕਤਰ [ekatar] *Skt* *adj* one of the two.

ਏਕਤਾ [ekta], **ਏਕਤੁ** [ekatu] *Skt n* unity, accord, oneness.

ṣamī ho pir me ṣarir mā bhed rakh
 ētar kapat j ugharē to ugharjāi,
 esō thāt thānē j bina hū yōtr mōtr kare
 sāp ko jehir yō utarē to utarjāi,
 'thakur' kahit yah kāthin nē jano kachu
 ekta kiye te kaho kahā nē sudharjāi?
 car jāne car hū dīṣa te car kone gahī
 meru ko hīlayke ukharē to ukharjāi.
 2 equality, parity. "ekatu race parhārī dor." —*basāt 2 m 1*.

ਏਕਤ੍ਰ [ekatr] See **ਏਕਤ**.

ਏਕਤ੍ਰ [ekatr] See **ਏਕਤਾ**.

ਏਕਥੇ [ekthe] *adj* (collected) at one place.

ਏਕਦਾ [ekda] *Skt* *adv* once only. 2 once, at one time.

ਏਕਦੇਸੀ [ekdesi] *Skt* **ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀ**, *adj* who keeps affiliation with only one place or one country

at a time.

ਏਕਦੰਤ [ekdāt] *Skt n* Ganesh or Gajanan, who has only one tooth. See **ਯਏਸ**.

ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [ekdrisatī] *n* viewing all as equal "ekdrisatī karī samsarī jāne jogi kahie sol." —*suhi m 1*.

ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਕ [ekdrik] *adj* one-eyed, blind in one eye. 2 free from discrimination between the high and the low; possessing divine knowledge. 3 *n* Shiv. 4 a crow. 5 Venus.

ਏਕਨਾਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ [eknarivrat] monogamy; the norm to forego second marriage when the first wife is alive. "eka narī jāti hū." —*BG* "triy ek vyah nahī kin vyah." —*datt*.

ਏਕਪਦ [ekpad], **ਏਕਪਦ** [ekpad] *Skt n* paradise. 2 Mount Kailash. 3 Kerala, now called Malabar. 4 an inhabitant of Malabar. 5 an ascetic who meditates standing on one leg. 6 God whose one foot comprises the entire world. 7 one manifestation of Shiv out of eleven Rudars.

ਏਕਬ [ekab] **ਏਕ-ਅਬ**. "pran ekab kārḥ5." —*krisan*.

ਏਕਬਾਟ [ekbhat] *adj* a unique soldier who has no equal. "pārit udharan ekbhatē." —*akal*.

ਏਕਬਾਇ [ekbhai] *n* the idea of oneness; absence of duality. 2 *adv* with a single idea. "ekbhai dekhau sabh nari." —*gau kabir*.

ਏਕਬਾਰ [ekbhar] *adj* an object or measure put for weighing in one pan of the balance. "patal purā ek bhar hovhī." —*prabha m 1*. See **ਤਾਰ**.

ਏਕਮ [ekam] *n* the first day of either fortnight of a lunar month See **P** **ਯਕਮ**. "ekam ekākar nīrala" —*brīla m 1* thiti. 2 *adj* unparalleled; unique. "ekam eke apī upāra." —*majh 2 m 3*. 3 first.

ਏਕਮਾਇ [ekmai], **ਏਕਮਾਇਆ** [ekmaia], **ਏਕਮਈ** [ekmai], **ਏਕਮਯ** [ekmay] *adj* one form which on merging with others does not remain distinct "sace suce ekmaia." —*sidh gosātī*.

ਏਕ ਮਰੇ ਪੰਛੇ ਮਿਲਿ ਰੋਵਹਿ [ek mare pāṇce milī rovhī]—asa m / 'On the death of a kin, the five (mother, father, brother, wife and son) lament.' 2 on the demise of the ego its five perversions mourn as they lose their power.

ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਦੋਇ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਚਾਰਿ, ਚਾਰਿ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਛਹ ਮੁਏ ਚਾਰਿ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੋਇ ਨਾਰ [ek marānto doī mue, doī marāntah cārī, cārī marāntah chah mue, cārī purakh doī nārī]—s kabir With the dying of the self, two (attachment and duality) also die; not only these two but also the four remaining ones die. Of these, four are masculine: joy, grief, birth and death and two feminine: desire and envy, which also come to end. 2 On the death of ignorance, two, insecurity and confusion, also die, and with the death of these two, four delusions (self knowledge in lifeless intellect, constant intellect in inconstant body, comfort in pain and pure intellect in impure body) also vanish and with the disappearance of these four, the six states of pleasure, pain, birth, death, envy and desire also disappear. Of these six, two are feminine and four are masculine.

ਏਕ ਰਦਨ [ek radan] n Ganesh (with one tooth) See ਗਦੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਲ [ekal], ਏਕਲਾ [ekla] adj alone, without company of another. 2 peerless, matchless, second to none 3 only one, one only. "ekal māṭī kūjār citī bhājan hē bahu nana re"—mali namdev

ਏਕ ਵਚਨ [ek vācan] n singular number in grammar. 2 one word, one utterance.

ਏਕ ਵਾਕ [ek vak], ਏਕਵਾਕਤਾ [ekvakyatā] Skt एकवाक्यता n concurrence, accord, agreement.

ਏਕਤ [ekāt] adj alone. 2 n an acre, a measure 4,840 square yards of area.

ਏਕਾ [eka] n the numeral 1 (one). 2 the Creator, God. 3 a worshipper of the only One. "eke kau sacu eka jāṇe."—sīdhgosaṭī. 4 oneness,

unity, union. 5 part only one; one only. "eka at gahuhā."—asa m 5. 6 Skt एका n a goddess, Durga.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕ [eka ek] adv suddenly, all at once. 2 adj different from one another

ਏਕਾ ਏਕੀ [eka eki] adj who lives in seclusion. 2 living separately from all. 3 unbounded follower of monism. "rah-hī liv lage eka eki sabadu bicar."—guj m 1. 4 n a decision, settlement. "eka eki kīye bin ham milhī nā javē."—GPS

ਏਕਾਸੀ [ekasī], ਏਕਾਸੀਹ [ekasīh] Skt ऐकासीति, eighty-one, 81.

ਏਕਾਹਾਰੀ [ekaharī] adj who eats only one thing. 2 who eats only once a day.

ਏਕਾਕੀ [ekakī] See ਇਕਾਕੀ 2.

ਏਕਾਕ [ekakṣ] Skt adj one-eyed; blind of one eye. See ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼.

ਏਕਾਕਸ਼ਰ [ekakṣar] See ਏਕਾਖਰ.

ਏਕਾਕਸ਼ਰੀ [ekakṣarī] See ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ. 2 a Sankrit dictionary, giving meanings of one lettered nouns. It was compiled by a scholar Purushotam Dev. In Hindi Nand Das has also provided several meanings of each word in couplets, as for example.

Example:

"go idrī go vak jāl go akṣ dīstī chād,
go dhār go taru go kīrān go palak gobīd."

ਏਕਾਖਰ [ekakhār] one letter, one character. 2 the eternal one, God

ਏਕਾਂਗ [ekāṅg] n the numeral one, 1 See ਇਕਾਂਗ 2 Skt एकङ्ग a limb. 3 part of anything.

ਏਕਾਗਰ [ekagar] Skt एकाग्र adj concentrating on one thing. 2 free from volitility, stable, calm "savidhan ekagar cit."—sukhmānī

ਏਕਾਂਗੀ [ekāṅgī] Skt एकङ्गी n adj having one limb only 2 favouring one side.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰ [ekagr] See ਏਕਾਗਰ.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ekagrata] n concentration, absence of playfulness 2 mental poise.

ਏਕਾਚ [ekach] See ਏਕਾਚ.

ਏਕਾਚਰੀ [ekachri] See ਏਕ ਔਚਰੀ. 2 See ਏਕਾਚਰੀ.

ਏਕਾਂਤ [ekāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਏਕਾਂਤੀ [ekāti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ

ਏਕਾਦਸ [ekadās] *Skt* एकादश *adj* eleven. 2 numeral [1]. 3 eleventh chapter of Bhagvat.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadaśi] *Skt* एकादशी *n* eleventh of either fortnight of a lunar month. The Vaishnavs consider fasting on ekadashi virtuous and eating grain a sin. See ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ. In Sikhism this fast is defined as under;

"ekadasi nikaṭi pekḥ-hu harī ramu,
indri bāsi karī sunḥu harīnamu,
manī sātōkh sarab jā dāra,
in bidhi baratu sūpuran bhāra "

—*gaur thiti m 5.*

ਏਕਾਦਸੀ [ekadesi] See ਏਕ ਏਸੀ. 2 *adj*(one) having a singular aim. "ekadesi ek dikhavē."—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਾਵਲਿ [ekavalī], ਏਕਾਵਲੀ [ekavli] *n* a varṇik metre. See ਪੰਜ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2. 2 figure of meaning, in which words are deleted, or adapted to avoid repetition.

Example:

"sacī prīti ham tum siu jorī,
tum siu jorī avār sāgī torī."—*sor ravidas.*
"ek mārāte doi mūe, doi mārāteh carī,
carī mārāteh chah mūe, carī purakh doi narī."
—*s kabir.*

ਏਕਿ [eki] one out of many. 2 several. "eki cāl ham dekhāh suamī."—*ram m 1. 3 to some.*

"eki nācavhi eki bhāvavhi."—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਿਆ [ekia] *n* oneness, unity. 2 became one.

"thakur sevāk rāi ekia."—*var kan m 4.*

ਏਕੀ [eki] short form of ਏਕ ਹੀ (only one) "eki sakh bahra dujā avārū nā jānē."—*maru m 1*

ਏਕੁ [eku] See ਏਕ. "eku adharu namu dhanu mora"—*dev m 5.* 2 the Creator, Vahguru. "eku aradhī parachat gae."—*sukhmani.* 3 unity chance, interaction. "pāca te eku

chuṭa."—*sar m 5 partal.*

ਏਕੋਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ekēdriy] *Skt* एकेन्द्रिय *n* a being having a single sense, such as has a leech. 2 per Sankhya philosophy, a form of non attachment or asceticism in which senses disjoined from evils are joined to the mind itself. "ekēdriy ar vaṣṭkar kārī."—*GPS.*

ਏਕੈ ਸਬਦੀ [ekē śabdi] See ਇਕ ਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕੋ [eko] *adj* only one, one only. "eko jāpī eko salaḥī."—*sukhmani.* "satsāgātī kesi jānē? jithe eko nam vakhānē."—*sri m 1 jogi ādri*

ਏਕੋਇਕ (eko-ik), ਏਕੋਏਕ (eko-ek), ਏਕੋਏਕੀ (eko-eki) *adj* supreme, unique, only one, without duality. "sabh eko-ik varēda."—*sri m 3.* "eko-ek vāsē mānī suamī."—*mala m 3.* "eko-eki nēn nīharāu."—*asa m 5.* 2 one joined to one, eleven. "eko-ek bakhanē."—*gaur thiti m 5.* Here, there is a pun on the word; it can mean 'eleven' as also 'the unique Creator.'

ਏਕੈ ਹੋ ਬਹੁਸਾ [eko hō bahusā] This is a sentence from Upnishad; it means, 'I the only one may be many'; that is how the transcendent God is thought of. His Unity is in immanent multiplicity.

ਏਕੋਤਰ [ekottar] *adj* one more, plus one, as in ekottar so, meaning one hundred and one, 101.

ਏਕੋਧਰਮ [ekodharām] *n* common religion for all and everyone. "ekodharamu dīpē sēcū kōi, gurmātī pura jugī jugī sōi."—*bāsāt a m 1.* 2 the Sikh religion.

ਏਕੋਨੇਤ੍ਰ [ekonetra] *adj* one-eyed; impartial; viewing all equally. "sāda nīhar-hī ekonetre."—*sukhmani.*

ਏਕੰਕਾਰ [ekākar] *n* the one indivisible reality; God sans duality "ekākar dhīae ram."—*suhi chāt m 5.* "prāṇvo adi ekākara."—*akal.* 2 one Oankar. ੴ. "saha gāṇhī nā kār-hī bicar,

"नदिहत एकोहं बहुसा जगयेयेति " (chādogy a. 6 khād 2 māt 3).

He desired that He, the lone form, (should) be born in myriad forms.

sahe uparī ekākar.”—ram m 1 3 *adj* single form, one shape. “bhram chutē te ekākar.”—suhī m 5. “phāl pake te ekākara.”—suhī m 5 “eka ekākar līkh vekhalīa.”—BG. See ਏਕਾਕਾਰ.

ਏਕਾਕਾਰੀ [ekākārī] *adj* who worships the one God; monotheistic. 2 having only one form “sut khīche ekākārī.”—gaur a m 1

ਏਕਾਕਾਰੁ [ekākāru] See ਏਕਾਕਾਰ. “ekākāru vasc man bhavē.”—maru solhe m 1.

ਏਕਾਗਾ [ekāga], ਏਕਾਗੀ [ekāgī] See ਏਕਾਗੀ

ਏਕ [ekh] *Skt* ਏਸ *n* a search, hunt, exploration. 2 a desire, wish.

ਏਕਾ [ekhā] See ਏਕਾ.

ਏਜ਼ਾ [ezad] *P* عَزَّ n the Creator.

ਏਜ਼ਾਜ਼ [ezaz] *A* عِزَّ honour, homage, prestige.

ਏਟਾ [etā], ਏਟਾਵਾ [etāva] a city on the bank of Yamuna in the United Provinces, and a principal town of the district and a railway station. The ninth Guru visited it. Bhai Tara Singh named it etāva.

ਏਠ [eth] *Skt* एठ् *vr* to stop, torture, move.

ਏਠਨਾ [ethna] *v* to stretch. 2 to contort one's body.

ਏਠਕ [edək] *adj* so big, so large. 2 *Skt* n a male sheep; a ram.

ਏਠਕਾ [edka] *Skt* n a sheep.

ਏਠਾ [eda] *adj* so large.

ਏ.ਡੀ. [e-dī] Anno Domini; the Christian era.

ਏਡੀ [edī] *n* heel. 2 short for ਏਡਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ.

ਏ.ਡੀ.ਜੀ. [e-dī-ai] *F* aide-de-camp. an assistant to an army commander. 2 a courtier, counsellor

ਏਡੂਆ [edua], ਏਡੂਆ [ēdua] *n* a cushioned loop put under a load being carried on the head. “punar edua sis tāke [īkae].”—gyan. 2 *Skt* एडू gloves of reed fibre worn while handling heated articles to protect the hands.

ਏਠਕ [edhak] *n* a ram. See ਏਠਕ 2. “edhak rup su dīsan laga.”—NP.

ਏਠ [en] *Skt* n a buck; a black buck “bina sāstra jhare bhae en jise.”—GPS. 2 *Skt* अनेन

adj free from blemish; faultiness. “raja yudhisṭra bhu bhārat en.”—gyan ‘King Yudhishtar the nourisher of the earth (the people).’

ਏਠਕਾ [enra] *n* a black buck; a deer. 2 a lion 3 the moon, master of the deer. “cāryo enrajō dhare ban paṇā.”—aj.

ਏਡੀ [enī] *Skt* n a doe.

ਏਡੀ ਪਤਿ [enī pati] *n* a deer. a black buck.

ਏਤ [et] *pron* this “et chadai moh te.”—bīa m 5. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *Skt* arrived.

ਏਤੱਯ [etajh] See ਏਤਿਯ.

ਏਤਰ [etat], ਏਤਦ [etad] *Skt* एतद् *pron* this. 2 *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਏਤਦਾਲ [etdal] *A* عَدْل n equality, justice

ਏਤਰਾਰ [etbar] *P* اِيْتَار n trust, faith, reliability, belief.

ਏਤਾ [etā], ਏਤੜੇ [etṛe] *adj* this much, so many. “mātanī evgaṇ etṛe.”—varsuhī m 1. “etṛa vic-hu so jai sāmḍha.”—var guj 1 m 3. See ਏਤਾ.

ਏਤਾ [eta] *adj* this much. “eta bhavī thaki.”—maru a m 1.

ਏਤਾਦਿਸ਼ [etadriṣ] *Skt* एतादृश *adj* which looks so; visibly like this; similar to this.

ਏਤਾਵਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [etavanmatr] *Skt* एतावन्मात्र only this much; merely this much quantity.

ਏਤਿਯ [etihy], ਏਤਿੱਯ [etijh] *Skt* ऐतिह्य be thus; traditionally a well known matter, the mere existence being its proof. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਏਤਿਤਾ [etira] See ਏਤਰ.

ਏਤੁ [etu] See ਏਤ “etu mohī dūba sāsar.”—asa m 1.

ਏਤੈ [ete] so many, as many as these. “ete guṇ etia cāgīa.”—prabha m 1.

ਏਤੈ [ete] *adj* so much, so many. “etṛ jāī varasde tikh mā-hī.”—var mālā m 3.

ਏਠਹ [ethah] See ਅਠਹਤਏਠਹ.

ਏਠਹੁ [eth-hu] *adv* from this place, from here “eth-hu chuṛkīa thaur na paī.”—asa m 3.

ਏਥੇ [ethe], ਏਥੇ [ethe] *adv* at this place, here

2 in this world "ethe othe nanka karta rakhe patī."—JSBB.

ਏਦਾ [eda], ਏਦਾ [edā] adv in this way, in this manner.

ਏਦੁ [edu], ਏਦੁ [edū] from this, compared with this. "edu uparī karam nahī."—ramkali m 1.

ਏਧਰ [edhar] adv this side, on this side, hither.

2 in this world

ਏਨ [en] See ਏਨ and ਏਨ. "gyan abhīram ser, moh sam en kī."—GPS. 'Attachment is like a deer.'

ਏਨਾ [ena] adj so much, this much. 2 pron to these. "en thāganī thāg se."—var mala m 1.

ਏਨੀ [eni] See ਏਨੀ. 2 adj this much 3 pron these (men or people) "eni thāgi jagu thāgiā."—var mala m 1.

ਏਨੁ [enū] See ਏਨੁਆ.

ਏਮ [em] See ਏਮ. "bulyo em bakā."—gyan.

ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ (emnabad) a town in tehsil and district Gujranwala, 8 miles south east of it, was formerly called Saidpur. Sher Shah Suri razed it and named the new settlement in its place as Shergarh. Later, one of Akbar's officers, Muhammad Amin, renamed it Emnabad. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for sometime in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter of Saidpur. See ਭਾਗੁ ਮਲਿਕ.

Many scholars believe that when in Sammat 1578, Guru Nanak Dev, delivered the dwellers of Saidpur from Babur's servitude and brought them peace (aman), the place came to be called Emnabad. This town is three miles east of Emnabad railway station, and has the following gurdwaras.

(a) Bhai Lalo's well: It was within his house, and Guru Nanak Dev used its water for drinking and bathing.

(b) Chakki Sahib, (hand-operated mill) During the massacre by the Mughals, Guru

Nanak Dev was also held captive like others and was given a mill to grind corn. The Guru prevailed upon the king to release all the prisoners. This shrine has 14 ghumaons of land. A fair is held here on the first of Baisakh.

(c) Rori Sahib gurdwara is half a mile south west of the town. Here Guru Nanak Dev used to sit for meditation. This gurdwara has an annual grant of Rs. 1000 since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and also has nine squares (225 acres) of land. It has a beautiful building and so are those for residence. Annual fairs are held on Baisakhī and on full moon day of Kattak.

ਏਰਾ [erna], ਏਰਨਾ [erna] Skt आरण्य adj a forest-dweller; a barbarian.

ਏਰਨਾ ਗੋਹਾ [erna goha] n a cow's dung droppings in the forest.

ਏਰਾਕ [erak] See ਏਰਾਕ.

ਏਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਏਰਾਕੀ.

ਏਰਾਵਤ [eravat] See ਏਰਾਵਤ.

ਏਰਾਵਤੀ [eravati] See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਏਰੰਡ [erāṇḍ] Skt एरण्ड n a castor plant and its fruit. Oil of its seeds is used for burning, lubrication, and as a laxative or purgative etc. Its effect is moist hot. It heals acute stomach pain, pain in the joints and phlegm. Tying its leaves on swellings and boils is beneficial. Its Latin name is Ricinus Communis. 2 Per Sakand Puraṇ, a place of pilgrimage.

ਏਲੀ [elci] T إلی n an ambassador, an envoy. 2 a diplomatic representative of a country.

ਏਲਵਿਲ [elvīl] n born to Ilvīl, Kuber. See ਏਲਵਿਲ.

ਏਲਾ [ela] See ਏਲਾਘਰੀ. 2 a matrik metre of three lines, each line having 24 matras with the first pauses after the 11th matra and the next after the 13th subsequent matra, the last two matras being guru.¹

¹If this metre has four lines and the last two matras do not observe this rule, a rōla metre comes into being.

Example:

“nəhɪ lehē hətɪnam, dən kahū nəhɪ dehē.”

—kalki.

(b) The second form of *ela* has four lines, each being structured as 11S, 1S1, 11, 111, 1SS, with pauses after the fifth and the subsequent tenth matra of each line.

Example:

“jag me nəhi, sukh tənɪk kər vicaro”...

3 *Skt vr* to frolic, to play.

ਏਲਾਨ [elan] 1 *اَمْر* *n* an order, command. 2 a written order. 3 notice, advertisement.

ਏਵ [ev] *adv* thus, in this manner. “ev bhɪ akhɪ nə japəi.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt part* surely, definitely.

3 also, too. 4 definitely, indeed.

ਏਵਜ [evaj] See ਇਵਜ.

ਏਵਡ [evəɖ], ਏਵਡੁ [evəɖu] so much, so great, so large. “evəɖ uca hove koɪ.”—*japu*.

ਏਵਮਸਤੁ [evəmsətu], ਏਵਮਸਤੁ [evəmsɪtu] *Skt part*

ਏਵੇ-ਅਸੁ may it be thus, let it be like this.

ਏਵੜ [evəɜ] so great or large. “nəkh evəɜ hə jəko.”—*bāno*.

ਏਵੇ [eve], ਏਵੇ [evə], ਏਵੇ [eve], ਏਵੇ [evə], ਏਵੇ [evə] part definitely thus or in this way. 2 useless, fruitless. “cəga mōda kichu sujhe nəhi ihu tənɪ eve khove.”—*vəɖ m / alahna*. 3 *Skt एव* thus, in this way. 4 in this way. “nanək eve janɪe”—*var asa*.



ਸ [sassa] fourth character of Punjabi script, it is dental in pronunciation.¹ 2 *v* short form of ਅਸਿ. "ਕਿ ਐਯੋਸ ਕਿ ਐਯੋਸ."—*gyan*. 3 *Skt* ਸ *n* Shiv, Mahadev. 4 a weapon. 5 mind. 6 sleep. 7 welfare. 8 *Skt* ਸ God. 9 a snake. 10 a bird. 11 wind, air. 12 a flash, light. 13 the moon. 14 knowledge. 15 worry. 16 a road. 17 an abbreviation of *sagan* according to prosody. 18 *prefix* with, as in "rogi brahma bisan sarudra."—*bher a m 1*. "gurmukhi nib-he saparivarī."—*siddhgosāṭi*. 19 *pron* he, she. "supac tuli sa manī."—*keda ravidas*. 'Take him as a low-born.' 20 *P* ਜਿਸ, to him. It is used at the end of a word as in *kalmaṣ* (his pen).

ਸਹਿ [sau] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* one hundred. "bahutu pratapu gāu sau pae."—*sarā kabir*. 2 *Skt* सृष्टि to sleep. "sau nisul jan jāg dhari."—*var bzla m 4*. "nit sukh saudra."—*suhi chāt m 4*. 3 *Skt* सृष्टि an oath; a vow, pledge. "sac kahō agh ogh dālī sau"—*datt*. 4 part company, association. "pakṣād dharam priti nēhī harī sau."—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 to, for. "mo sau kou na kahē samjhai."—*gāu ravidas*. 6 from, through. See *ਸਹਿ ਪਾਈ*. 7 *P* ਸ੍ਰਿਸਤ *n* husband, master, lord "kahu nanak sau nah."—*var asa*. "kulah samuh udharan sau."—*saveye m 5 ke*.

ਸਹਿਚ [sauh] See *ਸੌਚ*

ਸਹਿਚੇ [sauhe], ਸਹਿਚੇ [sauhē] *adv* face to face, in the presence of. "sauhe utaru der."—*oṣkar*

ਸਹਿਕਣ [sauken], ਸਹਿਕਣਿ [saukeni] *Skt* सपत्नी *n*

¹It is pronounced as a palatal, when it is ਸ (ਸ) in form; ਸ (ਥ) is retroflex

second wife of the same husband; co-wife. "saukeni ghar ki kōi tiagi."—*asa m 5*

ਸਹਿਖ [saukh] See *ਸੌਖ*.

ਸਹਿਕਾਬ [saugat] See *ਸੁਗਾਤ*.

ਸਹਿਭਿ [saḍḍi] *Skt* सुड्डि *n* an elephant with a trunk. 2 See *ਸੁੰਡਾ* and *ਸੌਂਡੀ*.

ਸਹਿਭਿਅਭਿ [saḍḍi ari], ਸਹਿਭਿਅਭਿ [saḍḍi ari] *n* an enemy of the elephant (ਸੌਂਡੀ); the lion. —*sanama*.

ਸਹਿਭਿਨੀ [saḍḍini] *n* an army having elephants in it.—*sanama*.

ਸਹਿਭੀ [sauḍi] *Skt* सौद *adj* who tolerates. "maha sastra saudi."—*ramav 2* See *ਸੌਂਡੀ*.

ਸਹਿਭੀ [saḍḍi] See *ਸੌਂਡੀ*.

ਸਹਿਭਨਾਤਕ [saḍḍyātak] *n* killer of the elephant, the lion.—*sanama*.

ਸਹਿਭਨਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [saḍḍyātak dhunini] *n* a lion, the killer of the elephant; a gun, that roars like him.—*sanama*.

ਸਹਿਣ [saun] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* sleeping, having a nap. 2 *Skt* सृष्टि an omen, good or ill, depending upon the reward; a sign etc. "soi sasatu saun soi."—*sri m 5* See *ਅਪਸਰੁਨ* and *ਸਰੁਨ*.

ਸਹਿਣਸਾਸਤ [saunsaṣat], ਸਹਿਣਸਾਸਤੁ [saunsastra] *Skt* सृष्टि ਸਾਸਤੁ *n* a scripture that makes known the good or evil omens. "chanīcharvar saun saṣat bicaru."—*bzla var 7*. "prabhu hamare sastra saun."—*bher m 5*

ਸਹਿਣਾ [sauna] *v* to sleep. "baba, hor sauna khushi khuaru."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਹਿਰ [saut] See *ਸਹਿਕਣ* and *ਸਹਿਕਣ*.

ਸਹਿਤਨਿ [sautani] co-wife. See *ਸਹਿਕਣਿ*.

ਸਹਿਤੁ [sautu] *Skt* सपुत्र *who* has a son, or progeny.

"saphalu janamu harijan ka upjia jini kino sautu bidhata."—*dev m 5*. 2 See ਸਉਤਨਿ

ਸਉਦਰਜ [saudaraj] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty. "dipe joti saudarajdhare anupā."—*narav. 2 Skt* सौदर्य. real brotherhood, born to the same parents.

ਸਉਦਾ [sauda] *T 1, ੨* *n* a transaction, business, bargain, sale and purchase. "sac sauda vapar."—*srī m 1*. "bādhān sauda anvicari."—*asa ੨ m 1*. 2 a worth-purchasing object, merchandise. "nanak hat patan vici kaia hari lede gurmukhi sauda jū."—*majh m 4*. 3 *A 1, ੨* an element black in colour; the wind, air. 4 *P 1, ੨* a mental disorder, caused by craziness or excess of insanity. See ਉਦਮਾਦ. 5 See ਸਉਦਾ.

ਸਉਦਾ [səʊda] sleeping, asleep. "səʊde vahu vahu ucar-hi."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਉਦਾਈ [səʊdai] *adj* having excess of craziness; unbalanced, deranged, insane. See ਸਉਦਾ 4.

ਸਉਦਾਗਰ [səʊdagar] *P ੧, ੨* *adj* a businessman, merchant, trader.

ਸਉਦਾਗਰੀ [səʊdagri] *P ੧, ੨* *n* merchandise, trade. "sunī sasat saudagri."—*sor m 1*.

ਸਉਪਣਾ [səʊpna], ਸਉਪਨਾ [səʊpna] *Skt* सपण *P ੧, ੨* *n* the act of entrusting "tenu manu saupi age dhari."—*suhi ੨ m 3*. "kōji guru saupai."—*gau m 5*. "The Creator (God) has entrusted the key of the treasure to the Guru."

ਸਉਪਾਈ [səʊpai] entrusted. See ਸਉਪਣਾ.

ਸਉਪਿ [səʊpi] *adv* having entrusted, having delivered. "tenu manu dhanu sabhu saupi gur kau."—*anādu*.

ਸਉਰ [saur] See ਸਉਰਣ. 2 *Skt* सैर *n* one's own will; on one's own. 3 acting in accordance with one's own liking or desire. "or pikhē gajgamani saurē."—*krīsan*. 4 *adj* who does his own sweet will

ਸਉਰਣ [səʊra] *v* to be right, to improve, groom. 2 to be fragrant; to be redolent. "jaki

[its recitation as "kōji guru saupai." is not correct

vasu banaspoti saurē."—*prabha m 1*.

ਸਉਰੂ [sauru] *adj* with ਉਰੂ (silk garment). 2 *adj* short form of ਸੈ-ਅਰੂ with, and. "bet paryo hamro hari sauru kalāk cādhyo."—*krīsan*. 'had enmity with God and thus got disgraced.'

ਸਉਰੈ [saurē] See ਸਉਰਣ.

ਸਉਲਾ [saula] cheap. 2 easy, accessible. 3 *Skt* सबल mighty. 4 ਲੋ ਲਾਸ with rapture; with joy "jisu satiguru purakh prabhu saula" *var kan m 4*. 5 swarthy, dark-complexioned, wheatish.

ਸਉਰ [saur], ਸਉਤਾ [saura], ਸਉਤਿ [sauri], ਸਉਤੀ [sauri] *adj* narrow. "nacc na janai akhe bhui sauri."—*BG*. 2 *n* cloth used to cover the body during sleep. "ughe saur palāgh."—*var mala m 1*. 'The sleepy has a liking bed.' "je jūa saurī sājri raja nā bhatar."—*BG* 'If during sleep a person is infested with lice, then, he, though a lord of numerous insects, does not become a king.'

ਸਉਅਨ [səʊan] to gentlemen; of noblemen. See ਸਉਆ.

ਸਉਆ [səʊa] See ਸਉ. "raja ko nyota kahyo sauan sahī bular."—*carītr 58*.

ਸਉਹਾਗ [səʊhag]. ਸਉਭਾਗ [səʊbhag] *Skt* सौभाग्य *n* good luck. 2 marital bliss with husband being alive. "səʊhag bhag bahu bidhi lāsāt"—*datt*.

ਸਉਰ [saur] *n* a rider, horseman. "sāg saur ikadaś kare."—*GPS*. "ite saur pathavat bhae."—*VN*. 2 *A ੧, ੨* understanding, intelligence, knowledge.

ਸਉਰਭ [səʊrabh] See ਸੈਰਭ.

ਸਉਤਾ [səʊta], ਸਉਤੀ [səʊti] *adj* having children, blessed with progeny. 2 सपथ cheap. See ਅਰਥ. "gīa de vānīj saota."—*BG* "ih khep saoti."—*BG*.

ਸਅਦ [sa-ad] *A ੧* *adj* noble. 2 righteous, lucky. See ਸਾਦਰਮੰਦ.

ਸਇ [sai] *n* one hundred 2 See ਸਯ

ਸਇਅਨ [səʊan] *n* knowledge of high quality,

sagacity 2 *adj* knowledgeable, wise, dexterous. "ghrit karen dādhr mēthe sēran."—*bher ravidas*.

ਸਫਿਆਨਪ [səianəp] *n* wisdom. 2 cleverness. sagacity. 3 shrewdness. 4 parsimony, miserliness.

ਸਫਿਆਨਾ [səiana] See ਸਫਿਆਨ 2.

ਸਫਿੰਦ [səid] a chariot. See ਸਜੰਦਨ "gaj bajr sēvar sēiād calē."—*sēloh*.

ਸਫੀ [səi] *adj* century. 2 natural vegetation. 3 *n* master, lord. 4 a female friend. "cēra jēb ja un sēian ki."—*krisen*. 5 *A* عُس an effort, attempt.

ਸਫੀਅਦ [səiad] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਫੀਅਦੁ [səiah] *A* سَفِيء a traveller, journeyman.

ਸਫੀਅਦ [səiad] *A* سَفِيء a hunter, chaser. "rēna hoiā bodhiā purakh hoe sēiad."—*var sor m l*. 'Women have become fragile while men have turned carnivorous, an incompatible union.' 2 a tyrant.

ਸਫੀਸ [səis] *A* سَفِيَس *n* a supervisor, paymaster. 2 a police officer, incharge of the city. 3 a stable boy.

ਸਫੀਯਵ [səidhəv] See ਸੈਧਵ

ਸਫੀਯਦ [səiyad] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਫੀਯਾ [səiya], ਸਫੀਯਾ [səiyā] *n* a master, husband. "racch karo uñ sēiya."—*krisen*.

ਸਫੀਯਦ [səiyad] See ਸਫੀਅਦ.

ਸਸ [sas] *Skt* सस् *vr* to praise, torment, desire, sleep, speak, cut. 2 short form of ਸਸਕੁ. See ਪਤਿ ਸਸ. 3 *Skt* सस a hare, rabbit. "sas hēt sēu duhu dīst lēkē."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सस crop. "sabh hi susak hogai bād sēs."—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ससि the moon. "sas purṇama ko."—*GPS*. 6 *Skt* grass. 7 सस् *adj* lazy "mām jihva sas kētha bēu."—*GV 6*. 8. *P* سَس six. 9 See ਸਸ.

ਸਸਕ [sasək] *Skt* ससक *n* a hare, rabbit. 2 See ਪੁਕੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ 3 See ਸਸਕਣਾ.

ਸਸਕਣਾ [sasəkna], ਸਸਕਣਾ [sasəkna] *v* to breathe with difficulty. "tere bhay bhut bhari bhup saskat hē."—*kāv 52*

ਸਸਕਾਰ [saskar] *n* cremation; burning of the dead body.

ਸਸਕੁਲਿ [saskuli], ਸਸਕੁਲੀ [saskuli] *Skt* शकुली *n* an ornament worn by women in lower portion of the ear through a large perforation. 2 a jalebi — a kind of sweet-meat. 3 an amriti — a sweet-meat prepared from the batter of washed black pulse. "modak saskulī parpa pun."—*NP*. 4 a fried samosa.

ਸਸਕਾਨੀ [sasgani] an old gold coin. See ਸਸਦਾਂਗ. 2 a silver coin in vogue during the reign of Ferozshah, that was equivalent to two-annas.

ਸਸਘਰ [sasghar] See ਸਸਿਘਰ.

ਸਸਘਰਿ [sasghari] See ਸਸਿਘਰਿ.

ਸਸਤ [saset] *adj* cheap. See ਸਸਥਾ. 2 *Skt* सस्त admired, worthy of appreciation, praiseworthy. "saset vakhar tū ghīnhī nahi."—*ssa m 5*. 'not engaged in a good business.' 3 happy, delighted. 4 cut, segmented. 5 *P* سست sixty. 6 a ring that emperor Akbar would offer to the followers of Din-e-ilahi. See Vincent Smith's 'Akbar' page 217.

ਸਸਰਥ [sastar] See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਤਾ [sasta] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਥਾ.

ਸਸਤਾਭਿਣਾ [sastauna], ਸਸਤਾਨਾ [sastana] *Skt* शस्तन to have temporary relief or rest for a while; to laze or relax. "tā ghārī ik sastaikē."—*JSBB*.

ਸਸਤਿ [sasati], ਸਸਤੀ [sasti] feminine of ਸਸਤਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्ति praise, appreciation. 3 See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਰੇ [sastoe] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਥਾ.

ਸਸਤੁ [sastri] *Skt* शस्त्र *n* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting. Sanskrit scholars have classified weapons into the following four categories:

(a) ਮੁਕੁ: those released from the hand as chakar i.e. a circular missile.

(b) ਅਮੁਕੁ: those not released from the hand as a sword, dagger etc

(c) ਮੁਕੁਮੁਕੁ: which may or may not be

released from the hand as a spear, mace, etc

(d) ਯੰਤ੍ਰ ਮੁਕ੍ਤ: which are released from some mechanical device, as an arrow, a bullet etc.

Those released from the hand are also called 'astrā' (missiles) See ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

There is a mention of numerous weapons in Dasam Granth, Guru Pratap Suray and Gurvilas. To name a few:

cādrhas eke kār dhari,
duty dhop gāhi tritry kārari,
catur hath sakhthi ujari,
gophan guraj karat cāmkarī,-
pattahsābhari gada ubhari trisul sudhari
churkarī,
jābua ṛu banāukas kamanācaram pramanā
dharbhari,
pādrae galolā paṣ amolā parāṣu aḍolā
hāthnalā,
bichua pahirayā paṭa bhramayā jīmī yam
dhayā vikralā.-*ramav*
aṣī kripān khāḍo kharag tupak tabar ṛu tir,
seph sīrohi seṭhī yāh hamare pūr...
tuh kārari dāḥjam tū bichuo ṛu ban...
tuhī guraj tum hī gada tumhī tir tūphāg...

—*sanama*.

vaḍe baṇ care su tege ju myani,
dudhare puladī anekē maharī,
sīrohi hālabbī jānabbī dāi hē,
kāracol khāḍe ju kettī lai hē,
sābhe loh kī sāg neje bīsale,
bichue vaḍe bāk jābue karale,
chure khokhnī seph lābī balāde,
ghāne sel bhale prakase amāde.
mālehu saphā bane āg cāge,
lāmace kaladar sātrun bhāge.
tūphāgē jāḥlā jābure dhāmake,
dāe cakr vakrā cāmākē calake.
vaḍe mol ke dur te aī dhale,
kāthorā kudāḍā vaḍe oī vale.
bhare baṇ bhathe anekē prakare,

dhare baṇ pene lage bīdh parē —*GPS*.

It is regrettable that people do not know the names and meanings of most of the weapons. Most of them are not even recognised by them. For the benefit of the readers we have deemed it fit to give pictures of such weapons.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ [sāstrā is], ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ਼ [sāstrā isṛ] *n* king of weapons, the sword.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ਼ਟੀ [sāstr israṇī] *n* an army of swordmen.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਸ਼ੇਰ [sāstrṣer] *n* lion amongst weapons, the sword.—*sanama*.

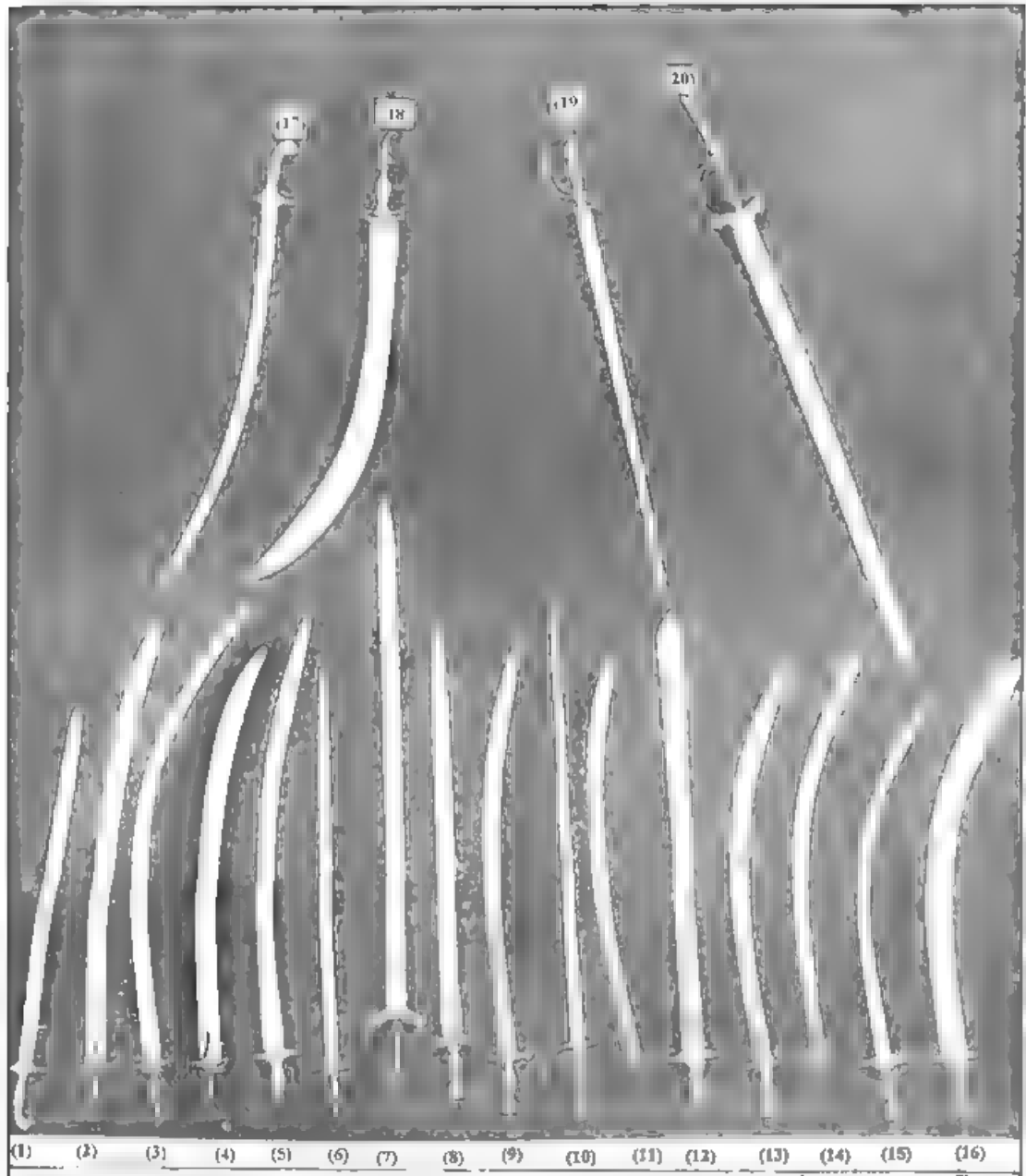
ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ [sāstragīa] *adj* ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ one well-versed in the use of arms. 2 ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਜ well-versed in scriptures. "dharat dhtan gian sāstragīa," —*kalī m 5*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [sāstrāṇī] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ [sāstradhari] armed; equipped with arms. 2 a baptised Singh, a Khalsa, a sword-bearer.

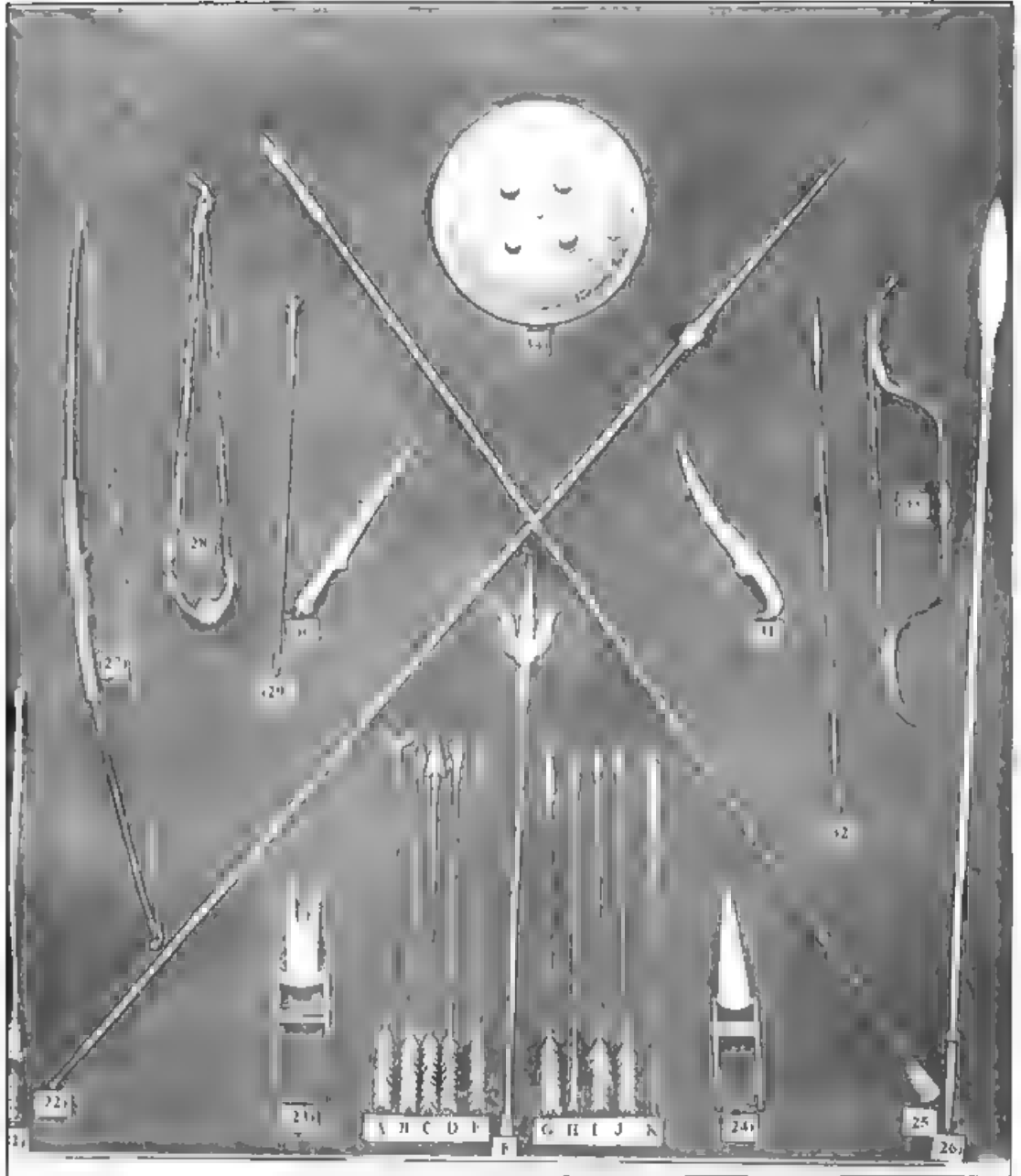
ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ [sāstranammala purāṇ] a literary composition in Dasam Granth containing mention of weapons such as ਖਰਗ, ਕਟਾਰ, ਬਰਛੀ, ਚੜ੍ਹ, ਚਾਣ (ਤੀਰ), ਪਾਸ਼ (ਢਾਹੀ) and ਬੰਦੂਕ in the form of riddles. For a lay scholar, they are very difficult to understand. Dexterity is required to decode the distorted terms employed by ignorant scribes.

Indifferent writers have played havoc with hundreds of words and done injustice to their meanings through distortion. They have substituted ਸਾਖੀ for ਸੁਖੀ, ਭਿਤਜ for ਭਰਜ, ਫਾਦਕ for ਫੇਦਕ, ਸਿਪਿਹਰ for ਸਿਪਿਹਿਰ, ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ for ਸਸਨ ਕੁੰਭੇਸ, ਅਸੁਰ for ਅਸੁ, ਬਿਸਨਾਧ for ਬਿਸਿਐ ਅਧਿਪ, ਸੋਤਰ for ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਅਰਬਲਾਹ for ਆਰਵਲਾ ਅਰਿ, ਧਨਨੀ for ਧੁਨਨਿ, ਸਰਜਸ for ਸੁਰਜਸ, ਜੁਪਨ for ਜੁਪੁਨਿ, ਸਕਰਦਨ for ਸੰਕ੍ਰਦਨ, ਹਰਿ for ਹਰ, ਹਰ for ਹਰਿ, ਯਾਗਮੇਨ for ਯਾਗਸੇਨੀ, ਬੰਸੀ for ਬਾਸੀ, ਬਿਬਿਧ for ਬਿਬੁਧ, ਬਹਸਿ for ਬਿਹਸ, ਸਪਤ for ਸਹਸ, ਤਰੰਗਨਿ for ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ etc. This way they

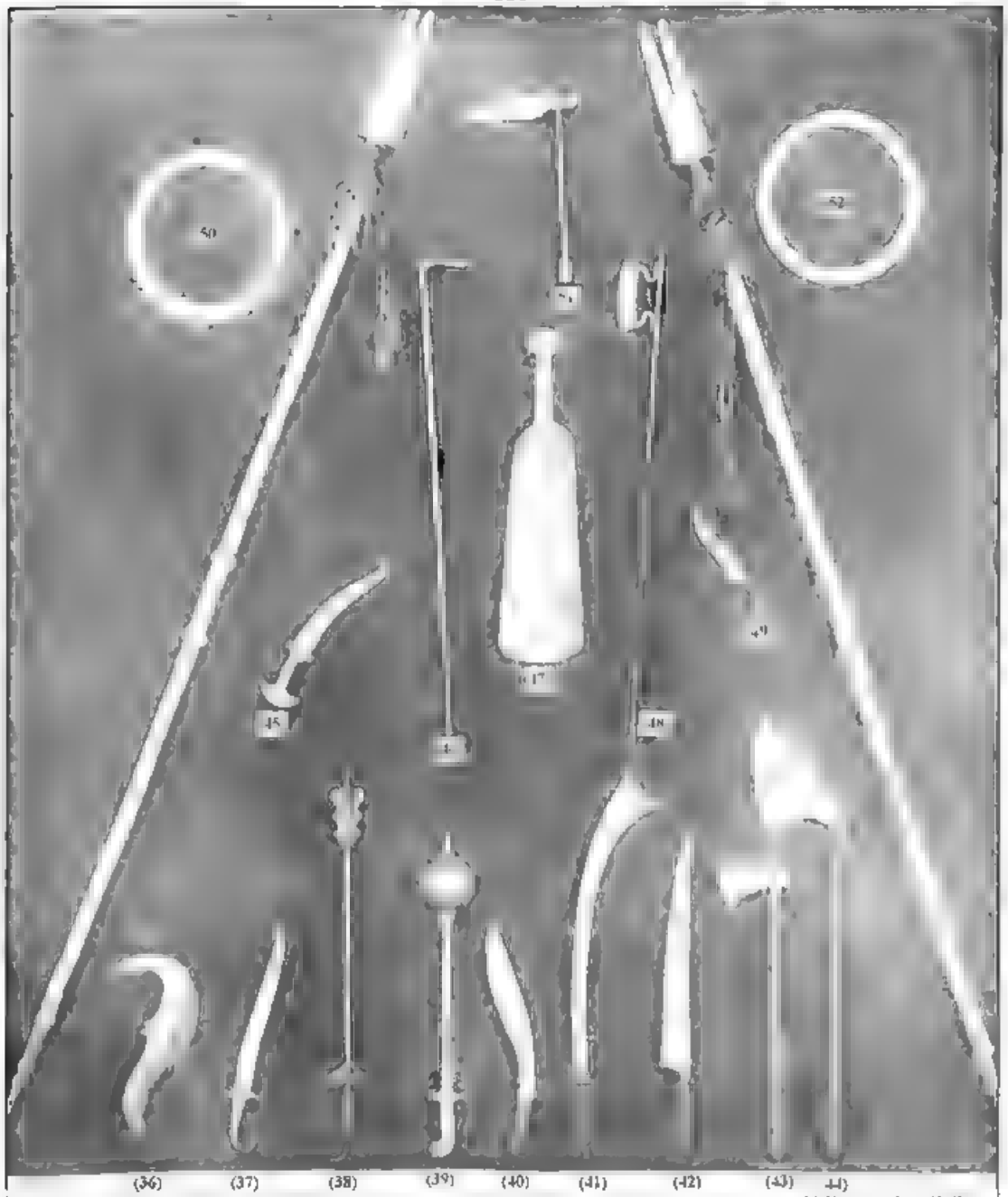


NAME OF WEAPONS AND THEIR PICTURES IN SERIAL ORDER

una 1, asī 2, aradh cādr A, This is used to draw the bow's string. safa jāg [pərsu] 43, šamšer 3, sarāg - 33, šikargah 4, širohi 5, sikhca 6, sul 32, sef 7, šri sahib, See, asī katar 24, katti 8, karad 49, karabin 54, karoh 9, kurac 10, kurukban 20, kukn 40, kripan 11, khapra C, khājar 31 →



→ khāda 12, gaṭka 21, gada 47, guṛat choṭi 14 - guṛat vaḍḍi 13, guṇṭi 46, guṛaj 39, gopīa [goṭai] 28, golīa 15, cakra navā 52, cakra purāṇa 50, cāpra ye 8, so called if it is more than one finger a measuring unit in breadth and less than six fingers in length. chāvhi [chōhi] 48, chura 42, jāmdaṛh 23, zulāṭkaī 17, jāṭel 60, jāburak 57, jābhua 51 →



→ {holutir D - It is, used to smash the bone of the enemy's forehead} dhal [sīpar] 34, katarca E, tabar 44, temāca 61, tır cugna 29 - A warrior on horse-back while on horse-back, he could pick up arrows lying scattered in the battle-field. tukka Q, teg [tega] 16 and 18, çoradar bâdük 53, tırışul F, dhanukh 27, dhemka 56, dhop 19, nahar nakhâ [bagnekhâ] 36, nadakkh 35, narad H, neza 25, →



→ paltis 20, patharkala 23, paṣu, See safa jāg, peškābād 30, bādamca 1, barcha 26, barchi 22, bāg 41, baghnakhā, See nahārnakhā, citua 37, bugda 45, bād lral neza, je 35 - So named if it has embroidered frill and border breech loader 58, masale [ṣopī] dar, bāduk 59, minmukhtar J. rifle 55, revolver 62, lrs K, vajr 38

have done a great injustice to the original meaning of the words.

Keeping in view the interest of the readers, very obtuse terms are explained in this dictionary in the alphabetical order, yet it seems proper that a key to Sastarnammala be provided so as to remove opaqueness and explain the rules, according to which names of the weapons are conceived.

(a) ਖੜਗ is mentioned as ਸਿਸਟੇਸ (ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਸ). The reader should note that when such terms as ਈਸ, ਏਸ, ਪਤਿ etc. are added to synonyms for ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ such as ਚਿਸ੍ਰ, ਜਗਤ, ਸੰਸਾਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆ etc., then such coinages stand for ਖੜਗ. Another name for ਖੜਗ is ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ, thus all synonyms of ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ such as ਭੂਮਿ, ਵਸੁਧਾ, ਰਸੁਧਰਾ, ਬਿਰਾ etc. when followed by ਪਾਲਕ are treated as ਖੜਗ. Similarly for ਤਲਵਾਰ, the term ਕ੍ਰੀਵਾ ਅਰਿ is mentioned, so synonyms of ਕ੍ਰੀਵਾ, like ਕਰਦਨ, ਨਾਰ, ਕੰਠ etc. when suffixed by ਅਰਿ, ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਵੈਰੀ etc. should be taken to mean ਖੜਗ. The same holds true with regard to such names of ਖੜਗ as ਜਗਮਾਤ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ, ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ, ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ, ਖਲਮਾਰਕ, ਝੁਤਾਂਤਕ, ਭਵਰਾ, ਖਗਅਰਿ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ etc.

In the absence of a proper explication some readers get misled. ਜਗਮਾਤ means ਮਾਇਆ and ਭਵਾਨੀ; ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ means a gun; ਝੁਤਾਂਤਕ stands for Shiv; ਖਗਅਰਿ for a hawk; ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ means a lion etc. But it should be noted that traditional association is the basis for understanding of such synonyms of ਖੜਗ. Similarly ਭਟਰਾ for ਬਰਛੀ, ਜਮੁਲਾਈਸ for ਵਰੁਣ, ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਿਪ for ਮ੍ਰਿਗ, ਤਿਮਿਰਰਾ for ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ, ਨਦੀਜ for ਘਾਹ, ਜਲਜ for ਬਿਰਛ etc. should be understood accordingly.

(b) ਕਟਾਰ is mentioned as ਜਮਧਰ, ਜਮਦਾਰ, ਉਦਰ ਅਰਿ etc. The reader should know that the word ਦਾਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to ਜਮ (ਯਮ) and ਅਰਿ or ਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to ਪੇਟ means ਕਟਾਰ

(c) ਬਰਛੀ is named ਸੈਹਬੀ, ਸਕਤਿ, ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ, ਸਿਨਾਰਿਪ, ਕੁੰਡਅਰਿ, ਯਸਟੀਅਰਧੰਗ, ਭਟਰਾ, ਭੁੰਡਰਾ, ਕੁੰਡੀਰਿਪ,

ਲਛਮਣ ਅਰਿ, ਘਟੈਤਕਰ ਅਰਿ etc. It should be clear to the reader that if ਸੁਭਟ ਅਰਿ is substituted with ਯੋਧਾ ਰਿਪੁ or ਕੁੰਡੀ ਅਰਿ with ਕੁੰਡਰ ਰਿਪੁ it is nothing more than a jugglery of words, for the meaning remains essentially the same

For a proper grasp of names used in Sastarnammala, some knowledge of history is essential. In its absence, one cannot follow how Lachhman became unconscious and Ghatotkach got killed when assaulted with a ਬਰਛੀ (spear) due to which ਸੈਹਬੀ was called ਲਛਮਣ ਰਿਪੁ and ਘਟੈਤਕਰ ਰਿਪੁ respectively.

(d) To coin terms for ਚਕ੍ਰ, the word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ or ਆਯੁਧ is suffixed to all the names of Vishnu and Krishan, who destroyed their enemies by using this weapon. ਵਿਸਨੁ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਯੁਧ, ਮੁਰਿਮਰਦਨ, ਮਧੁਰਾ, ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ ਰਿਪੁ etc. If the reader is fully conversant with all the names attributed to Krishan and Vishnu, then understanding the name for ਚਕ੍ਰ will pose no problem.

(e) Apart from the names for arrow mentioned in dictionaries, numerous other names such as ਧਨੁਬਕ੍ਰੁਜ, ਚਰਮਾਇਦਕ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਰਾ etc. have been coined. Obtuse words have been coined for an arrow assuming it to be sky-wandering as ਰਜਨੀਸੁਰ ਧਰਧਰ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ, meaning an arrow wandering in the sky that holds the moon. The names of the moon are really complex. In this regard, ਚਖਧਰਸੁਰ, ਵਾਸਵ ਅਰਿਧਰ ਤਨਯ denote the moon, who is the son of the sea that abounds in fish and his enemy is Indar; Mainak mountain, whose bearer is the sea, whose son is the moon etc.

The word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to all the names of Kam (ਕਾਮ) gives words for an arrow as – ਪੁਰਪਧਨੁਬਯੁਧ, ਮੀਨਕੇਤੁਬਯੁਧ, ਸਿਵਅਰਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

The term ਸਸਤ੍ਰ is also added to the various names of ਅਰਜੁਨ to provide coinage for arrows, such as ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ, ਗੁਣਕੇਸ਼ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਧਨੰਜਯ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

¹ਗਰਗੋਤਰਿਯੰਕ

Karan, Krishan and Ravan were killed with arrows hence ਕਰਨਾਤਕ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸ਼ਨਾਤਕ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਤਕ, ਹਲਾਹਲ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ also stand for arrows.

Krishan was the charioteer of Arjun, hence to denote arrows ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਕੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਭਾਤ ਸੂਤਰਿ, ਯੁਧਿਸ਼ਟਿਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੂਤਰਿ etc. are the several names coined for the purpose.

In view of the context in Sastarnammala, at many places words have to be introduced (ਪਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ)¹, for clarifying the meanings as—*"pritham judhistar bhakh, bādhū sabad pun bhakhie. jan hrīde me rakh, sakal nam e ban ke."*—168. Yudhishtir's brother is Arjun, but it does not connote much, therefore the term 'ਸੂਤਰਿ' should be introduced from outside, meaning arrow is the enemy of Arjun's ਸੂਤ. Likewise while indicating the names of guns the text gives this detail: *"prithi sabad ko adi ucaro, tā pache ja pad de dāro. nam tūphāg jan hzy līe, cāhzye jāhā tāhā pad dije."*—721. At this place, the addition of ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਨਿ to ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸ਼ਿ will provide the word for gun, as it is wood available on the earth that equips it with the butt.

At times for the sake of clarity, parts of a sentence have to be properly connected as in *"timar ucar ha bhaganī bakhano."*—1006. As such it should be *"timarha ucar bhaganī bakhano"*, i.e. the word sister should precede the term eliminator of darkness² etc.

(f) for ਪਾਸ (noose), ਵਰੁਣਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਯਮ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ are conceived as ਕੰਗਾਦੀਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਬੀਲਭਾ ਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ that is Varun the god of Ganga and Krishan's beloved Yamuna; his weapon, the noose. ਅੰਤਕਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਰਵਿਸੁਤਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਤਕ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, etc. are employed to denote the noose.

ਪਾਸ is also used for the army's enemy but the terms for the army are coined in a

¹for clarity's sake, a word introduced from outside

²sister of the moon—Chandarbhaga stream

spectacular manner through the addition of suffixes ਟੀ-ਨੀ as ਬੀਰਟੀ, ਭਟਨੀ, ਰਨੁਤਾਣੀ, etc. The addition of ਅਰਿ or ਅਰਿਣੀ at the end of these words gives various names for ਪਾਸ

Noose is also called ਠਗਾਯੁਧ. The reader should know that the addition of ਸਸਤ੍ਰ to ਭਾਟਪਾਰ, ਧਨਹਾਰਕ, ਪਰਘਾਤਕ, ਮਛਹਾ, ਮਾਯਾਹਰ, ਵਿਖਦਾਯਕ, etc. leads to the formation of names for ਪਾਸ (the noose).

(g) Last of all are mentioned the names for ਰੁਫੇਕ (the gun) There are numerous names assigned to it, again coined in an unusual manner, as ਜਲਜਲੰਦਿਨੀ, ਧਰਾਦ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਣੀ that is having a wooden butt. Another name for the gun is 'the enemy of army' and with the addition of suffixes ਟੀ-ਨੀ- numerous names come to be formed for the army as—ਭਾਰਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਰਥਨਿ, ਹਯਨੀ, ਘੋਰਨਿ, ਪਦਾਰਨਿ, ਭਰਮਣੀ, ਚਕੁਣੀ, ਖਤਕਣੀ, ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨੀ, ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ, ਸਮਯਨੀ, ਸੋਭਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ, ਭਾਨੀ, ਮੋਧਣੀ, ਧਿਖਣੀ, ਨਿਪਣੀ, ਰੂਪਣੀ, ਧਨੁਨੀ, ਬੋਝਣਨੀ, etc. when ਰਿਪੁ ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ etc. are added at the end of the aforesaid terms, they mean the gun.

Another name for the gun is the enemy of the lion. In this context, following are the names been ascribed to the lion —

*"adi tarāgani sabad ucaro jank,
jacer kahī nāik pad bāhuro thanke,
satru sabad ko tāke śt ucarie,
ho! sakal tūpak ke nam sumitr vicarie."*
—811.

'Grass grew because of the tarangani (the stream), the deer was its grazer whose hero was the lion and whose enemy was the gun'.

Names of the streams are also not common. At some places, the stream demolishes the banks, at other places, it is the ripper of the mountains; still at other places it gets associated with the mythological names i.e. ਦੁਰਾਵਤਿਨਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ for Jamuna, ਭੀਸ਼ਮ ਮਾਤਾ for Ganga, ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ for Chandarbhaga etc.

As the grass grows on the earth, so very intricate names are assigned to it like "nisnaikanani suncar pəti ari." 'the bearer of Chandarbhaga-the earth, its produce is the grass and the grazer of the grass is the deer, whose lord is the lion and its enemy is the gun.

Assuming the earth to be the property of Kashyap the Prajapati, the names ascribed to the gun are the most difficult as "ucc sravas es esqi xani arni." It means 'The lord of Srava (horse) is Indar and his lord is Kashyap, his property is the earth, and its master is the army whose enemy is the gun.'

At places word **ਭੁਭੰਗ** is coined by employing the term **ਨਿਪ** four times as -

adī sabad matēg bhānīje,
car bar nrīp pad ko dije,
arī tīke āt bakhano,

sabh sri nam tūpak ke jāno.—1251.

'Lord of matēg (Airavat, the elephant)—Indar, his master Kashyap, his property, the earth, its protector, the royal army and its destroyer, the gun.

If readers study Sastarnammala keeping the aforesaid rules in mind, they will find it easy to grasp the meanings.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [səstrāni] *n* an armed force.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ [səstrəpəti], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰਰਾਜ** [səstrarāj], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰਰਾਟ** [səstrarəṭ] *n* a lord of weapons the sword, sri sahib.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਵਰਤੀ [səstrəvērti] *adj* adept in the use of weapons, skilled in the way to use them. "dou səstrəvērti."—*gyan*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਾਗਾਰ [səstragar] *Skt* armoury.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ [səstri] with a weapon. "səstri tikhanī kaṭi dario māni nē kino roe."—*maru 3 m 3*. 'With a sharp weapon, man cut the tree but it did not protest'.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [səstri] *Skt* **वस्त्रिन्** *adj* armed. 2 *Skt* **वस्तु** 'Gurbani believes that the trees are animate.

who cuts, or kills.

ਸਸਦੰਗ [səsdāṅg] *P* **شش درانگ** *n* a gold-coin of four and a half masas in weight.

ਸਸਧਰ [səsdhar] *Skt* **ਜਗਧਰ** *n* bearer of the rabbit, the moon.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਨ [səsan] *Skt* **ਜਾਨ** *n* the act of cutting; murder. See **ਭੁਭੰਗ**. 2 *Skt* **स्वसन** breathing. "tīh jan rikhi nāhī sas sasyo."—*datt*.

ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ [səsan ke bhes] See **ਭੁਭੰਗ**

ਸਸਪਾਲ [səspal] See **ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ** 2 See **ਸਸਧਰ**. 3 a breeder of rabbits. See **ਸਸ** 3.

ਸਸਪੰਜ [səspāṅ] See **ਜਲੋਪੰਜ**.

ਸਸਬਦਨਾ [səsbadna] See **ਸਸਿਬਦਨਾ**.

ਸਸਬਾਨ [səsbān] See **ਸਸਿਬਾਨ**.

ਸਸਬੇਲ [səsbəl] See **ਸੋਮਵੇਲੀ** "səsbəl bixiya aru cāk-gada."—*samudr-mathan*.

ਸਸਮ [səsam] *P* **ششم** *adj* sixth. *Skt* **सप्त**. See **E Sixth**.

ਸਸਰਾਮ [səsarām] a sub-divisional town in Shahbad district of Bengal. It is situated at a distance of thirty kos from Kashi which is 406 miles away from Calcutta. The ninth Guru stayed in this town at the house of Chacha Phago. The gurdwara is known as 'Vadi Sangat'. There is a garden known as Guru ka Bag here which the Guru visited.

There is a boulder here on which an edict of Ashoka is engraved.

To the west of this town is located the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. Some persons have named this place as Sasranv and Sahasram.

In the Imperial Gazetteer of India it is mentioned that its ancient name was Sahasarram because a demon with a thousand arms used to play with as many toys. In our opinion its name is Sahasraram i.e. a place having numerous rest houses. See **ਆਰਾਮ**.

ਸਸਰਾਵ [səsrāv] See **ਸਸਰਾਮ**.

ਸਸਰੀ [səsrī] See **ਸਸੁ** and **ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ**.

ਸਸਾ [səsa] character **ਸ** of Punjabi script. "səsa

stanap chadu iana."-bavan. 2 the pronunciation of स सकार 3 *Skt* शशा and शशाक *n* a rabbit. See सहा. 4 See डीलु.

समय [sasāk] *Skt* शशाक *n* the moon, which has within it the figure of a rabbit. Poets assume that the dark spots in it are of the shape of a rabbit. 2 camphor. 3 There was a Shaiv king of this name in central Bengal who killed a brother of king Harsha. He burnt the Baudh Tree at Gaya and tortured the devotees of Buddhism.

समय सेखर [sasāk sekhar], समय चुड़ [sasāk cur], समय मेलि [sasāk moli] *Skt n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

समयन [sasanan] *adj* who has a moon-like face; beautiful face. *Skt* समयन with a moon-like face.

ससि [sasi] *Skt* शशि *n* one who has a rabbit; the moon having the figure of a rabbit. See ससल. "sasi' nisi me sasi so bigse."-*samudrmathan*. 2 according to Yog, the moon is situated in the left vessel and forehead and from there trickles the elixir. "sasi kino sur girasa."-*ram kabir*. 3 a quantitative expression denoting one, for the moon is assumed to stand for one. "samat ban su cād, khād sasi savan vikhe."-*nirhal sfgh* 'Sammat 1915.'² 4 This word has also been used for Monday. "jamduiya sasi din tab huto."-*GPS*. 5 *Skt* सस्य farming. "sada sukal sasni ko sali."-*NP*

ससिपुसधिनी [sasiupaskhini]-*sanam*. Chandarbhaga river i.e. Chenab

ससि पुषमनि [sasi uprajani] *n* what enhances the elegance of the moon i.e. the night.

ससिपुषमनि

ससि अनुजनति [sasi anujanati] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister, Chandarbhaga, that 'dark.

*five arrows of Kam, one moon, nine regions, one moon. This code is counted from right to left.

is, the earth.-*sanam*

ससि अनुजनति सा चर नाथ सहु [sasi anujanati ja car nath satru] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth. The deer is the grazer of grass grown there His lord is the lion and the gun is his enemy.-*sanam*.

ससि अनुजति [sasi anujati] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth.-*sanam*.

ससिअनुजा [sasienuja] *n* the moon's younger sister, Chandarbhaga river.-*sanam*.

ससि सेखर [sasi sekhar] *Skt* शशि शेकर *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

ससि सेखरी [sasi sekhari] *n* the bearer of the moon at her head, Durga.

ससिकीक [sasikik] *Skt* शशाक one; the unique moon. "jiv vici udva sasikik."-*prabha m 4*. 'as there is only one moon in the firmament.' See डीलु.

ससि घर [sasi ghar] *n* the abode of the moon, the night. ससिघर. 2 ignorance.

ससि घरि [sasi ghari] in the moon's abode. "sasi ghari sur vase miti dhira."-*siddh-gosai*. The sun stands for spiritual knowledge. The moon has no light of its own, it shines only when the light of the sun falls upon it. "sasi ghari sur samata."-*prabha m 1*. 2 in the left vessel. According to yog, nerve ira is the moon's abode.

ससिबान [sasiban] *n* a crescent arrow. See अरघ चंद्र.

ससिबाम [sasibam] *Dg* wife of the moon, the night.

ससिभगति [sasibhagati] *n* the sister of the moon, Chandarbhaga. See चंद्रल

ससिभल [sasibhal], ससि ब्रुधन [sasi bhukhan],

ससि मेलि [sasi moli] *Skt* शशिमेल, शशिमूला, शशिमेलि *n* the bearer of the moon on the forehead, Shiv.

ससिया [sasiya] *n* Sassi, who was in love with Punnu. "jit lai sasi ki kala yate sasiya nam."

-*cari* 108 See ਸੱਸੀ and ਪੁੰਨੂ 2 having the markings of a rabbit, the moon 3 the bearer of the moon - Shiv. 4 a cultivator, farmer. 5 the earth that throws up vegetation.

ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ [sasivadna] ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ a gāṇik metre also known as ākra, āṇka, āṇhad, āṇubhav, cāḍrasa and madhurdhuni. It has four lines, each line organised as III, ISS.

Example:

jābkar lekha. bādhat vīsekha.

nāhī ghaṭjai. bhal patrai.-NP

ਸਸੀ [sasi] See ਸਸਿ. 2 a metre, see fourth difference of ਅਨਕਾ and ਏਕਾਕਰੀ and ਚਾਰੀ 2.

ਸਸੀਅ [sasiā], ਸਸੀਅਰ [sasiar] *Skt* ਸਸਪਰ *n* the moon. "sāmrī sasiā dhenu lachmī kalpateru."-dhana trilocaṇ. "ravi sasiar benadha."-sar m 5

ਸਸੀਅਰ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਸੁਰੁ ਸਮਾਵੈ [sasiar ke gharī suru samave]-*bīṛa thīṛī m 1* in the abode of the moon, the night (ignorance), ਸੁਰ is the sun (spiritual knowledge).

ਸਸੀਅਰੁ [sasiaru] See ਸਸੀਅਰ. "sasiaru gaganī joti tīhu loi."-*bīṛa thīṛī m 1*. 'peaceful soul that is poised in the brain.'

ਸਸੁ [sasū] *Skt* ਵਸੁ *n* mother-in-law. "sasū viraiṇī."-var ram 2 m 5. See ਚਿਰਾਇਣਿ.

ਸਸੁਰ [sasur], ਸਸੁਰਾ [sasura] *Skt* ਵਸੁਰ which spreads fast, or is worthy of respect; father-in-law.

ਸਸੁਰਾਚ [sasurar], ਸਸੁਰਾਕ [sasural], ਸਸੁਰਾਲਾ [sasurala] *n* house of one's father-in-law. "sasura peie tīsu kāt ki."-majh m 5 dīnraṇ 'in this world and the next.'

ਸਸੁਰਿ [sasurī], ਸਸੁਰਿ [sasurī], ਸਸੁਰੀ [sasurī], ਸਸੁ [sasū] See ਸਸੁ. "na bhēṇa bhārjaia nā se sasuriah."-maru a m 1 "sasū te pīṛī kinī vakhī."-asa m 5 'separated from ignorance.'

ਸਸੁਕਾ [sasukha] honour. See ਸੁਸੁਕਾ. "kaṭego kalukhaṇ sasukha caḥū kod me"-GPS.

ਸਸੇਪੰਥ [saṣopāṇ] *P* سس و پنج six and five; that is, worry, reckoning, dilemma.

ਸਸੀ ਸੇਖਰੀ [sasā sekhrī] See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ. "sasāsekhrī

cāḍrbhala bhavanu."-cāḍī 2

ਸਸੈਕ [sasāk] *Skt* सषाङ्क *adj* doubtful 2 afraid, frightened. 3 *Skt* सषाङ्क *n* one having the markings of a rabbit, the moon.

ਸਸੈਬਰ [sasābar] *Skt* सस्यसवर *n* a tree with leaves which look like the ears of a horse. It is also known as aṣvkarāṇ *L* Vatica Robusta. "sāmi sasābar savar sar."-GPS. jēḍī, aṣvkarāṇ and dark coloured sal trees.

ਸੱਸ [sassa] See ਸਸੁ.

ਸੱਸਾ [sassa] *n* character ਸ. 2 pronunciation of ਸੱਸ.

ਸੱਸੀ [sassī] *adj* partly white and partly black. "sāssīe dāṛīe cīṭṭīe pagge."-GPS. 2 *n* Punnu's beloved. In *cari*tras there is a story about her that once seeing the fairy Rambha, Kapil Muni ejaculated and from his semen Rambha gave birth to Sassi. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 108. See ਸਸਿਕਾ 1 and ਪੁੰਨੂ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [sastra] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastradhari] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਲਾ [sastranammala] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਲਾ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [sasy] *Skt* *n* cultivation. 2 *n* produce from agriculture. 3 a weapon. 4 a virtue.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [sasypal], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਾਲਕ [sasypalak] *Skt* *n* a farm-keeper. 2 a cultivator.

ਸਹ [sah] refuge, shelter. "nanak sah pākri sātan kī."-sar m 5. 2 *P* सह *n* husband. "sah kī sar suhaganī janī."-suhi ravīdas. 3 *P* सह short form of ਸਾਹ; a king. 4 check (a move) in chess. 5 a bridegroom. 6 *adj* a leader, headman 7 full, brimming. "nau jivehe hālī sah dariau vic."-cāḍī 3. 8 *Skt* सह part along; in the company of. 9 *adj* dominant. 10 competent 11 *Skt* सह *vr* to tolerate, be delighted, be inspired, oppress, be determined

ਸਹਸ [sahas] one hundred. "sāmat sātrahī sahas pacavan."-ramav. 'Bikramī 1755' "sāmat

'ਸਸਤ੍ਰ (sasy) is also correct

¹Pandit Tara Singh holds that the original version is "sāmat sātrahī se su pacavan." but it is wrong on his part to hold so. See the next example.

sārh sahas bhāṇijje. āradh sahas phun tin kōhijje"—cārītr 405. 2 *Skt* सहस्र one thousand. 3 innumerable. See सस्र "sahas śtanpa lakh hohi"—jāpu. "sahas tav nen nan nen hāhi tohi kau."—sohila. 4 *Skt* सहस्र sturdy, strong. 5 a victor, conqueror, winner. 6 *n* a victory, conquest. 7 strength. 8 *Skt* सहस्र *adj* with pleasure, joyful, happy. 9 *P* ^{شاه} his emperor. सस्र अथारह [sahas ātharah] In "Basayar", there is a reference that God's total creation has eighteen thousand species. It includes animate beings as well as inanimate substances. "sahas ātharah kāhānī kateba."—jāpu. 'The Hindu scriptures hold that the search has exhausted us and the mention of eighteen thousand species in the Quran, points towards creation being endless.'

सस्र कर [sahas kar] *n* one having a thousand hands. See सस्रबाहु. 2 one with countless rays; the sun.

सस्रसिद्ध [sahasikṛat] *Skt* सहस्रकृत *adj* confirmed. 2 provoked. 3 *Skt* संस्कृत refined. 4 a language regulated according to grammar and refined as compared to a spoken language. 5 *n* Sanskrit; the divine utterance. 6 See सस्रसिद्धि and सस्र विवडा.

सस्रसिद्धि [sahasikṛiti] *n* a language grown from Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. It is also known as 'Gatha'. It is in this language that "ślok sahasikṛiti." were written See गथा.

सस्र नयन [sahas nayan] *Skt* सहस्र नयन *n* one with innumerable eyes – the Creator. See सस्र and सस्र. 2 Indar on whose body a thousand vaginal spots turned into eyes.

सस्र नर सखि [sahas nar sakhī] *n* a river having a hundred tributaries, Satluj river –sanama. This term has been used for Satluj by Bhai Sukha Singh in Guru Vilas.

सस्र नेत्र [sahas netr]. सस्र नैन [sahas nen] See 'सहस्रान कृतिर्गोप्या सा सहस्रकृतिः'

सस्र नयन.

सस्र डली [sahas phānī]. सस्र डली [sahas phānī] *n* Sheshnag, a snake with a thousand hoods. 2 *adj* having a thousand hoods. "sahas phānī jāpiro sekhnage."—kan a m 4.

सस्र बाहु [sahas bahu] *Skt* सस्र बाहु *n* one having a thousand arms—Arjun. See सस्रबाहु. "sahasbahu madhu ki mahikhasa"—gāu a m 1. 'Arjun, Madhu, Ketabh and Mehkha demon'

सस्र बगं गामी [sahas bhag gami] *n* Indar, who had one thousand vaginal spots. 2 the horned Indar – having one thousand vaginas.

सस्रमुख [sahasमुख] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand mouths. 2 the Creator having one thousand mouths.

सस्रमूर्ति [sahasmurati] *n* one having innumerable forms – the Creator; a colossal form.

सस्रराज [sahasrach] *Skt* सहस्राक्ष *n* one having a thousand eyes; Indar. 2 one having numerous eyes; Akal. See सस्र. 3 Vishnu. "sahasrach jāke subh sohe."—VN. 4 Sheshnag.

सस्रराम [sahasram], सस्रराव [sahasrāv] See सस्रराम. "gāmne satiguru gae agari. sahasrāv ke pahuc majhari."—GPS.

सस्र सवार [sah savar] *P* ^{شمار} an expert rider; a horse-man with a whip.

सस्र [sahsa] *Skt* सस्र *n* doubt, suspicion. "vinu sahje sahsa nā jae."—ānādu. "sahse jlu mālinu ha."—ānādu. "nahī sahsa sog."—sri m 1. 2 thousands, meaning countless. "sahas netr murati he sahsa."—maru solhe m 5 3 *Skt* *adv* hastily, hurriedly. "sahsa kino kam."—GPS. 4 forcefully. 5 without thinking.

सस्रसिद्ध [sahasara] *adj* having doubts. See सस्र 1. "nahī sahsara."—bīla m 5 2 hasty. See सस्र 3. सस्रसी [sahsai] *n* haste, hurry. "ut ki huti adhik sahsai."—GPS. See सस्र 3. 2 *Skt* सहसायि *adj* a bed-fellow.

सस्रसत्र [sahasstra] *n* a wearer of a thousand

weapons. See सहस्रबाहु. "jirhi chin layo sahasastra bali."—*samudrmathan*.

सहस्राक्षिका [sahsakirta] *n* See सहस्रविडी. "koi parṭa sahsakirta koi parṭe purana."—*ram m 1*. If we take sahsakirta to mean Sanskrit, then it is not the language of the Purans. This word denotes a language different from that. Here it means that some people (Baudhs and Jains) read their scriptures in Magdhi Prakrit while others study the Purans in Sanskrit.

सहस्रागुण [sahsaguna] *adj* one thousand times. "de de māg-hi sahsa guṇa."—*var asa*.

सहस्रानन [sahsanān] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand faces. "kāp uṭhyo sun yā sahsanān."—*krīṣṇa*. 2 one with countless faces — the Creator.

सहस्रभुज [sahsabhu] See सहस्रबाहु. "sri jādubir te jo sahsabhu bhajgayo nahī juddh macayo."—*krīṣṇa*.

सहस्रैर्दण्ड [sahsagēḍh], सहस्रैर्दण्डि [sahsagēḍhi] *n* suspicion, fear-complex.

सहस्र [sahsra] one thousand. 2 (in Nighunt) countless. See सहस्र.

सहस्रदान [sahsradan] *adj* who is a generous donor. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 See सहस्र दान.

सहस्रदंटी [sahsraphaṇi], सहस्रदन्ती [sahsraphaṇi] *n* a snake with one thousand hoods; Sheshnag. See सहस्रदन्त.

सहस्रबाहु [sahsrabahu] an illustrious king of Haihay dynasty, who according to the Sanskrit poets had a thousand arms. Being the son of Chandarvansi king Kritviray he is called Kartviray and is also known as Arjun. He was the king of Mahishmati¹ town and a disciple of Dattatreya. He conquered the whole world and ruled over it for 85,000 years.

In Brahmvavart Puran there goes a story that once along with his army Sahasrabahu went

¹According to an article of Cunningham, Mandla (C P) town is Mahishmati

to rishi Jamdagni's ashram. The rishi with the help of Kapila — a kam dhenu cow, entertained the king so well that he was taken aback. While taking leave, the king demanded Kapila from the rishi which he declined. At this the king tried to take away the cow forcibly, but the army born of the cow routed the king's soldiery. To avenge his defeat, Sahasrabahu once again made a surprise attack at Jamdagni's ashram with full force and killed the rishi. At that time Jamdagni's son Parsuram was not at home; when he returned to the ashram, Renuka, his mother, gave out seven desperate wails. There upon Parsuram resolved to evict Kashatrias from the earth and fought 21 times to achieve his purpose. Then he fought against Sahasrabahu and killed him. See सहस्र and सहस्ररथ. 2 Vanasur (Bhaumasur) who had a thousand arms. See सहस्र 5

सहस्रबाहु अरि [sahsrabahu ari] Parshuram. 2 Krishan.

सहस्रमुखव्रत [sahsramukhravan] See सहस्रव्रत. सहस्रसू [sahsrasū] one having a thousand rays, the sun.

सहस्रक्ष [sahsraḥṣ] *n* one having a thousand eyes, God. See सहस्र and सहस्र. 2 Indar. According to the legend, one thousand vaginal spots appeared on the body of Indar due to Gautam rishi's curse, which later on turned into eyes.

सहस्री भुजान [sahsri bhujan] See सहस्रबाहु. 2 a goddess with countless arms. "jape ratr dyosā sahsri bhujanā."—*aj*.

सहस्र [sahak] *n* drawing a deep breath. 2 *adj* dry "triṇā ta merā sahkā ta hariā."—*sahas m 5* 'from a blade of grass into a mountain, from dry into green.'

सहस्र [sahakṣa] *v* to draw a deep audible breath; to breathe heavily; to sigh. 2 to long for, to yearn. "sāt ka dokhi sāda sahkāṣe"

—*sukhmani*

ਸਰਕਾਰ [səhkar] *Skt* *n* cooperation. 2 collaboration. 3 a mango with fragrance spreading far and wide. 4 a helper, assistant.

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ [səhkari] *Skt* ਸਹਕਾਰਿਓ *adj* helpful, cooperative. “phirāṭ phirāṭ sēhkari log.”—*GPS*.

ਸਰਗਲ [səhgal] *n* a sub-caste of the Khatris. “prithu māl sēhgal bhāla.”—*BG*

ਸਰਗਮਿਨੀ [səhgaminī] *adj* accompanying female. 2 one who accompanies her dead husband to the next world; a sati. “ōtkal jāi prīy sēg sēhgaminī hve.”—*BGK*.

ਸਰਗਮੀ [səhgami] *adj* accompanying male. 2 *n* companion.

ਸਰਹਾ [səhgha], ਸਰਹੋ [səhgho] *Skt* ਸਰਬ *S* ਸਰਹੋ *adj* cheap. “vinu gahak guṇ veciē tēu guṇ sēhgho jāi.”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸਰਹਰ [səhcar] *adj* accompanying male. 2 *n* a friend, companion. 3 an attendant, servant.

ਸਰਹਰੀ [səhcarī] *adj* accompanying female. 2 *n* a female friend.

ਸਰਹਰ [səhcar] *n* the act of keeping company. 2 association, friendship.

ਸਰਹਾਰੀ [səhcarī] *n* a friend, associate, companion. 2 ਸਹਕਾਰਿਓ *adjan* accompanying person.

ਸਹਜ [səhaj] or ਸਹਜੁ [səhajū] *Skt* सहज *adj* innate. 2 *n* a (twin) brother. 3 temperament, nature, habit, wont. “ōmrītu lē lē nūm sīcāi. kēhīt kabīr uā kō sēhajū nē jāi.”—*asa*. 4 a thought, discrimination “sāhje gavīa thāi pāvē.”—*sri a m 3*. 5 knowledge. “karmī sēhaj nē upjē vinu sēhje sēhsā nē jāi.”—*anōdu*. “guru bin sēhaj nē upjē bhāi, puch-hu grānī jāi.”—*sor a m 3*. 6 ecstasy, bliss. “cāthe pād māhī sēhaj hē gurmukhī pālē pāi.”—*sri a m 3*. 7 cultured, devoted to one's husband. 8 the Supreme Being, the Creator. “sēhaj salāhī sādā sādā” —*sri a m 3*. 9 honour, regard. 10 *adv* effortlessly. “sētīguru tē pāia sēhaj seti” —*anōdu*. 11 natural “jō kichū hōi sū sēhje

hōi.”—*var bīla m 3*. “sāhje jāgē sēhje sove.” —*var sor m 3* 12 easily. “mukāṭi duārā mōkīā sēhje avāu jāu.”—*s kabīr*. 13 *S n* pounded bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹਜਾਨੰਦ [səhajānād] *n* innate bliss, spiritual ecstasy 2 natural joy

ਸਹਜਸਮਾਧਿ [səhajsamadhī] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of hath yog, effortless contemplation. “The yogis perform relentless contemplation, while the Sikhs indulge in effortless contemplation. They are perpetually engaged in the recitation of Gurbani and thus their life does not go waste” (Bhagtavli) “sēhaj samadhī sādā līv hārī sū.”—*sar a m 1*.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰ [səhajsarovar] reservoir of knowledge. 2 ocean of knowledge. 3 the Guru, the spiritual mentor. 4 a congregation.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰੀ [səhajsarovari] in sahaṃsarovar. “tūā sēhaj sarovārī bās.”—*savēye m 4 kē*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhajsukh] *n* innate bliss. 2 *adj* spontaneous ecstasy.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [səhaj sūn ka ghaṭ] *n* dasaṃdvar (the tenth opening), the ultimate stage of spiritual enlightenment. “gōg jamun kē ātrē sēhaj sūn kē ghaṭ.”—*s kabīr*. Here Ganga stands for rīā and Jamuna for pīglā. 2 the path of sahaṃ dhūni. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਊ [səhaj subhau], ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਇ [səhaj subhāi] *adj* inherent, natural. “jīu pavak kā sēhaj subhau.”—*sukhmani*. 2 *adv* naturally inculcated. “mūh vūṭhā sēhaj subhāi.”—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 3 natural, effortless. “sēhaj subhāi mīlē gopālā.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhajsukh] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ. “sēhaj sukh ānōd ghānērē.”—*sūhī chāt m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਸੈਨ [səhaj sēn] *n* state of contemplation. “sēhaj sēn āru sukhmān nārī udh kāmāl bīgsārā.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਬਥਾ [səhaj katha] *n* narration of knowledge. 2 praise of the Lord.

ਸਹਜਕੇਲ [sahajkel] *n* natural ecstasy, everlasting bliss.

ਸਹਜਗੁਫਾ [sahajgupha] *n* mental tranquility. 2 mind at peace. "sahajgupha mahi asanu badhia."—asa m 5.

ਸਹਜਸੇਗ [sahaj-jog] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of Hath yog, it is a unique and simple form of yog. It is a form of yog that is attained through contemplation, enhanced by the recitation of 'Naam'. In Gurbani it is also termed as bhagati-jog, tattjog, brahm-yog etc. and sahaj-jog is defined as under :

"guru ka sabadu mane mahi mudra, khitha khima hadhavau. jo kichu kare bhala kari manau, sahaj jog nidhi pavau. baba ! jugta jiu jugah jug jogi param tat mahi jogi. amritu namu nirajanu para gian kara res bhogis. sivragni mahi asani besau kalap tiagi badis. sirj sabadu sada dhuni sohe ahi nris pure nadis. patu vicaru gianmatu danda varatman birbhutis. hari kirati rehrai hamari gurmukhi pathu atis. sagli joti hamari samia nana veren enekis. kahu nanak suni bharthari jogi parbrahm liv ekis."—asa m 1.

"guri manu maro kari sajogu,
shinisai rave bhageti jogu,
gur satsabha dukhu mitrogu,
jan nanak harivaru sahaj-jogu."

—basit m 1.

"jogu na bhagvi kapri, jogu na mele vesti.
nanak ghari bethia jogu paie satigur ke updesi."—sava m 3.

ਸਹਜਦਾਰੀ [sahajdhar] *adj* having innate knowledge. 2 easy-going, comfort, loving. 3 *n* one of the sects among the Sikhs, whose members do not get baptised, but profess Sikhism¹

¹There are lots of sahajdhars in Punjab and Sind. Sahajdhars especially those of Sind are very affectionate and devoted Sikhs, who look down upon them, are ignorant of the tenets of Sikhism.

without adopting the formal symbols.

ਸਹਜਮੁਨਿ [sahajdhuni] *n* contrary to the listening of anahat nad at the tenth opening (dasam dvar) through practice of hath-yog, perpetual recitation of Nam, Nam's perpetual recitation. "satiguru seve ta sahajdhuni upje."—sor m 3
ਸਹਜਪਰਨ [sahajdhyani] *n* contrary to meditation as practised in hath yog, unrelenting faith in Gurshabad. 2 self-realisation through meditation.

ਸਹਜਪੰਥ [sahajpath] a sect among the Vaishnavs introduced by the Svaroop Damodar, its members sit facing young beautiful women, meditate upon and sing the praise of the chief eroticist Krishan.

ਸਹਜਭਾਇ [sahajbhai], ਸਹਜਭਾਇ [sahajbhai] *n* peaceful nature. 2 spiritual love. "sahajbhai milie sukh hove."—sidhgosai. 3 *adv* naturally, spontaneously

ਸਹਜਮਤਾ [sahajmata] *n* self-contemplation. 2 self-doctrine. 3 *adv* spontaneous, natural. "sahajmate baniai he."—maru solhe m 3.

ਸਹਜਯੋਗ [sahajyog] See ਸਹਜ ਸੇਗ.

ਸਹਜਦੀਆ [sahajia] *adj* relating to the inner poise, spiritual. 2 spontaneous. "tau sukh sahajia."—biza m 5.

ਸਹਜਾ [sahja] See ਸੇਜਾ. 2 See ਸਹਜ. 3 (a female) born alongwith.

ਸਹਜਾਦੀਆ [sahjara] *adj* (a male) born alongwith. 2 one who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 ਸਹਜ-ਅਦਿਆ spontaneous. "maha anad acit sahajara."—asa m 5.

ਸਹਜਾਤ [sahjat] born alongwith, syngenetic.

ਸਹਜਾਦਾ [sahjada] See ਸਹਜਾਦਾ.

ਸਹਜਾਰਿ [sahjari], ਸਹਜਾਰੀ [sahjari] *adj* about spiritual knowledge. "nirari apari sahjari."—asa m 5. 2 *Skt* ਸਹਜ-ਅਰਿ an innate enemy; natural opponent. 3 *n* step brother or first cousin who fosters ill-will due to greed for wealth and property.

ਸਹਜਿ [səhəji] *adv* knowingly. 2 naturally, spontaneously. 3 naturally. 4 meditating over the Supreme Being. "lage sahaji dhianu." -japu. 4 with discretion. "sahaji sigar kamanī kari ave." -suhī a m l. 5 gradually, steadily. "sahaji pake so mīṭha." -tukha barahmaha. 6 with forbearance. "sahaji sahaji guṇ rame kabira." -gau kabir "babiha tū sahaji bol." -sava m 3.

ਸਹਜੀ [sahji] *n* a sahajdhari Sikh. "tre prekar mam sirkh hē sahji cerni khāḍ." -ratanmal. 'sahajdhari, charanpahuli and khanda amritdhari.' See ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਜੁ [səhəju] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਜੇ [səhje] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "sahje asanu aethiru bhara." -gau a m 5. 2 steadily, patiently

ਸਹਣ [səhən], ਸਹਣ ਸੀਲ [səhən sil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ. "səhənsil sātē." -sahas m 5.

ਸਹਣਾ [səhna] *v* to tolerate; to forbear. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਣੀਰ [səhtir] *P* سَهْطِي a beam, log, sleeper.

ਸਹਣੂਤ [səhtut] See ਸਹਣੂ.

ਸਹੱਤ [səhatt], ਸਹੱਤਾ [səhatta] *Skt* सहत *n* company, association. 2 forbearance. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਦ [səhad] *Skt* सह (company) द (provider). 2 *A* سَهْد *n* honey. *Skt* सहस्र nectar collected from flowers by honey-bees. It is humid in effect; it purifies blood and provides relief from diseases like cough etc.

ਸਹਦੇਵ [səhdev] *n* the youngest of Pandavs. He was born to Madri from her cohabitation with Ashvani Kumars. See ਸਹਦੇਵ. 2 son of Jarasandh, the king of Magadh.

ਸਹਧਰਮੀ [sədharmi] सहधर्मि a co-religionist.

ਸਹਨ [səhan] *Skt* adj sturdy, strong. 2 tolerant. 3 *n* act of tolerating. "kas kasvati sahr su tau." -oṣkar. 4 accepting, imbibing. "gur ki agia man mēhī sahe." -sukhmani 5 *A* سَهْن a courtyard, compound. 6 a big and deep plate of metal.

ਸਹਨਸਾਹ [səhənsah] *P* سَهْنَسَا *adj* king of kings, emperor who exercises suzerainty over rulers of several countries and kingdoms. See ਸਹ ਸਹਾਣ.

ਸਹਨਸੀਲ [səhənsil] *Skt* सहनशील *adj* tolerant, whose nature is marked with forbearance. 2 forgiving "səhənsil pavən aru paṇi." -maru m 5.

ਸਹਨਕ [səhnək] *P* سَهْنَك *n* a dish, plate, small plate of metal, saucer. "səhnək sabh sāsara." -bher namdev.

ਸਹਨਾ [səhna] See ਸਹਣਾ and ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਨਈ [səhnai] *P* سَهْنَائِي *n* a clarionet, flute, horn, trumpet. "kahā su bheri səhnai." -asa a m l.

ਸਹਪੂਰ [səhpur] *P* سَهْپُور *a* musical instrument resembling a bugle. "daph bin rabab səhpur baje." and "khājri səhpur." -səloh

ਸਹਬਾਜ [səhba] *P* سَهْبَا *n* a hawk, a young male falcon. "jyō səhba) mano cakva sēg ekdha kahū su mar girayo." -krīṣṇ. "pākheru səhba) pekh dhukk na hāghen mile nā dhoi." -BG. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਸਹਬਾਲਾ [səhbala] *P* سَهْبَالَا *n* the best man of the bridegroom, almost of his stature and age.

ਸਹਮ [səhem] *P* سَهْم *n* fear, awe. "siri siri sukh sähāma dehi su tū bhala." -tukha barahmaha. 2 *A* سَهْم darkness, soot. 3 a slur. "khaṭe dām sähāmi." -sava m l. 'wealth got through unjust means.' 4 *A* سَهْم a portion. 5 an arrow.

ਸਹਮਤ [səhmat] *Skt* adj holding similar views; in agreement.

ਸਹਰ [səhar] *P* سَهْر *n* a town; shore. 2 *A* month. 3 *A* سَهْر early morning, dawn.

ਸਹਰਾਗ [səhrag] *P* سَهْرَا *n* aorta. 2 wind pipe, trachea. See ਸਹਰਾਗ.

ਸਹਰਪਨਾਹ [səhərpənāh] *n* a fort for defending the city; city's boundary wall; rampart.

ਸਹਰਾ [səhra] *A* سَهْرَا *n* a jungle, wilderness, desert especially one as of Arabia, Africa and

Malva

ਸਰਹਾਨਾ [səhrāna] See ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ. 2 *Pkt* v to caress; fondle. "te pədpākəj kesəv ke əb udhəv le kər me səhrae."—*krisən*. 3 to tickle. 4 *Skt* सुसुष्ट *n* use.

ਸਰਹੀ [səhrī] See ਸਰਹੀ. 2 inhabitant of a city, citizen. See ਰਾਮਸਰਹੀ.

ਸਹਰੂ [səharu] See ਸਹਰੂ.

ਸਹਲ [səhl] *A* سهل *adj* easy, simple. "jybo jəg ko səhl he yahe kəthrin dwe kam prat səbharbo raj ko rat səbharbo ram."—*cərritr 81*. 2 level and soft soil. 3 Abu Mohammad, an exalted saint and son of Abdulla Tashtari who died in 823 Hijri.

ਸਹਲਾ [səhla], ਸਹਲੀ [səhli] *adj* easily available. 2 fruitful, useful. "səhli khəp nanək le aia."—*asa m 5*. 3 easy, convenient. See ਸਹਲ.

ਸਹਲੰਗ [səhləŋg], ਸਹਲੰਗੁ [səhləŋgu] *Skt* सहलग्नु *adj* attached, joined. "pəuŋ paŋi besātar səbh səhləŋga."—*gəu m 3*. "mən dujabhau səhləŋgu."—*suh m 4*.

ਸਹਵਤ [səhvat] *A* شهوة *n* a wish, disposition, desire. 2 sexual urge, carnal desire.

ਸਹਵਤੀ [səhvatī] *adj* carnal, sexual.

ਸਹਵਾਸ [səhvas] *n* cohabitation.

ਸਹਵਾਸੀ [səhvasī] *Skt* सहवासिन् *adj* who cohabits. 2 a neighbour.

ਸਹਾ [səha] *Skt* सह, a rabbit, hare. Moses the prophet regards rabbit as one of the impure animals. So the Jews regard it a sin to consume rabbit-meat. Parsis and Armenians also avoid eating its meat. Hazrat Mohammad did not condemn the rabbit. Since he regarded Moses as a prophet, most of the Muslims follow the Jews in this regard. Makhdum Jahanian of Uch, the mentor of the sweepers, was of the same view. Per his direction, the rabbit meat is forbidden to them. "səha nə khai cuhṛa maia muhtaj."—*BG*

There are some other stories popular with

the sweepers. Lal Beg, the incarnation of Valmiki, in their view, was nourished upon the milk of a she-rabbit, hence eating of rabbit-meat is forbidden to them. Another story that goes is that once a sweeper killed a calf and concealed it under a basket, when the owner of the calf searched the place, it turned into a rabbit under the influence of Lal Beg. Since then eating of rabbit was forbidden. 2 *Skt* सह. aloe harbadevisis perfoliata. 3 winter season. 4 henna (mehādi). ਸਹਾਊ [səhau] *n* nature, temperament. "həmro səhau sēda sēd bhulən."—*brīa m 5*. 2 tolerance, forbearance. 3 *adj* ਸਹ-ਅਧੁ of the same age.

ਸਹਾਇ [səhai] *Skt* सहाय *adj* who helps. "sri akal ji səhai."

ਸਹਾਇਕ [səhaik] *adj* helpful.

ਸਹਾਇਤਾ [səhaita] *n* help, support.

ਸਹਾਈ [səhai] *Skt* सहयिन् *adj* who helps, assistant.

ਸਹਾਸ [səhas] *adj* laughing. 2 (one) who sits along.

ਸਹਾਸਨ [sahasən] ਸਹ-ਅਸਿਨ *n* the act of sitting along.

ਸਹਾਤ [səhat] *adj* helper, assistant "prabhu jlu hor səhat."—*keda m 5*. 2 tolerates, bears.

ਸਹਾਦਤ [səhadət] *A* شهادة *n* a testimony, deposition. 2 martyrdom, laying down life in a religious war.

ਸਹਾਧਯਾਈ [sahadhyayi] सहाध्यायिन् *adj* a class-mate.

ਸਹਾਨਾ [səhana] *P* سلطانی *adj* royal, imperial, regal.

ਸਹਾਨੁਬੁਤਿ [səhanubhuti] *Skt* *n* ਸਹ-ਅਨੁਬੁਤਿ sympathy; a sense sharing another's misery.

ਸਹਾਬ [səhab] *P* سحاب *adj* short form of ਸਹ-ਆਬ. a primary colour. 2 red, scarlet. "rənə dekhie rāg ropə səhabē."—*VN*. 3 *A* a bright star 4 a streak of fire produced by the falling of a celestial body in the sky due to friction with the air. 5 See ਸਿਹਾਬ.

ਸਹਾਬਾ [sahaba] *A* صاحب *adj* who does his duty in a discreet way, who avoids committing an error. "satrguru sacca patsah beparvah athah sahaba."—BG 2 righteous.

ਸਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਗੌਰੀ [sahabuddin muhāmadgori] شهاب الدین غوری Gor is a place situated in the north of Ghazni. Due to his origin from this place, he came to be known as Gori. He was the same Shahabudin who planted the Muslim rule in India. He conquered Multan in 1175 AD to be followed by Uchch. Having captured Lahore in 1186 AD, he occupied Punjab. In the year 1191 he proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated by Raja Prithiraj Chauhan in the battlefield at Travari near Karnal. Next year he defeated Prithiraj in the same battlefield and became the ruler of India. During his return journey from Punjab on 14th of March 1206 (Sammat 1264), he was murdered by a Gakkhar (r) enemy in a camp on the bank of Jehlum.

ਸਹਮ [saham] *Skt sen* सह. 'We tolerate'. See ਸਹਨ. 2 'I tolerate.' 3 *A* सह plural of ਸਹਮ. 4 short form for ਸਹਮੁਲਲੈਖ, meaning a celestial arrow; invisible destiny, fate. "siri siri lekha sahama."—sor a m 1.

ਸਹਾਯ [sahay], ਸਹਾਯਕ [sahayak], ਸਹਾਯਤਾ [sahayta], ਸਹਾਯੀ [sahayi] See ਸਹਾਇ, ਸਹਾਇਕ, ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਹਾਈ.

ਸਹਾਰ [sahar] सह-आधार. shelter, refuge, protection. "sātsahar guru ramdas."—sāveye m 4 ke. "sātsaharāt syam ke par."—krisan. 2 *Skt* सप्त-हू an annihilation; a massacre. 3 engrossed. 4 relationship. "ultī le sākati saharā."—ram kabir. 'after negating the charm of illusion.'

ਸਹਾਰਣਾ [saharna] *v* to tolerate, forbear. 2 to stretch, pull. 3 to stop, withhold.

ਸਹਾਰਾ [sahara] See ਸਹਾਰ. *n* a basis, foundation. 2 a residence, dwelling place. 3 attraction.

ਸਹਾਰੀ ਮੇਲ [sahari mell], ਸਹਾਰੀ ਰਾਮ [sahari ram] the first elder cousin of Guru Ramdas, who lived at Lahore. Upon the marriage of his son, the Guru sent Arjan Dev to Lahore with the order to stay there and engage himself in religious preaching and not to come back until called back. Accordingly, the Guru's son stayed on at a place named Divankhana for several months at a stretch and performed his duty. Having got eager for the holy darshan, he sent several letters carrying such verses as "mera manu locc gurdarsan tai" to the Guru. ਸਹਾਰੂ [saharu] a chība devotee of Guru Amar Dev known for his benevolence "gōgu apar saharu bharu."—GPS.

ਸਹਾਰੋਹੀ [saharohi] सह-आरोह *adj* a co-rider; one who sits beside the passenger in a carriage.

ਸਹਿ [sahi] See सह and सह. "sahi (ika ditosū jivde)."—var ram 3. 'Guru Nanak Dev performed the coronation of Guru Angad during his own life time.' 2 husband, lord. "matu jan sahi gālī paza."—sri m 1. 3 having endured. See ਸਹਨ. "sānmukh sahi ban he mrig arpe man tan pran he."—asa chāt m 5.

ਸਹਿਆ [sahia] *n* a rabbit. 2 *adj* endured.

ਸਹਿਸ [sahis] See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤ [sahiskirat] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਰਾ [sahisra] See ਸੁਹਿਰਾਈ.

ਸਹਿਸਾ [sahisa] See ਸਹਸਾ.

ਸਹਿਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ [sahisakirta] See ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਨੁ [sahisnu] *Skt* सहिष्णु *adj* forbearing.

ਸਹਿਕਣਾ [sahikna] See ਸਹਕਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਕਾਰ [sahikar], ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ [sahikari] See ਸਹਕਾਰ and ਸਹਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਗਲ [sahigal] See ਸਹਗਲ.

ਸਹਿਚਰ [sahicar], ਸਹਿਚਰੀ [sahicari] See ਸਹਚਰ and ਸਹਚਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਚੇਤ [sahicet] *adj* ਸਹ-ਚੇਤ, aware, alert. "ve to sahicet det kamna bhagat nrx."—*NP*

ਸਹਿਜ [sahij] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਿਜ ਅਨੰਦ [sahij anādu] See ਸਹਜ ਅਨੰਦ "para sahi j anādu."—*sri m 3*

ਸਹਿਜੁ [sahiju] See ਸਹਜੁ.

ਸਹਿਭ [sahib], ਸਹਿਭਾ [sahibha] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਿਤ [sahit] *Sk* part with, alongwith. "putr sahit guru darsen kin."—*GPS. 2* *adv* with love, with affection. "bhojan madhur sahit kervae."—*GPS. 3* *adj* wishing, friendly. "pavil mata pita kutāb sahit su."—*anādu. 4* See ਸਹਟ 2.

ਸਹਿਤਾ [sahita] *Sk* सहित *adj* tolerant, forbearing. 2 tolerates. See ਭਹੁ.

ਸਹਿਦ [sahid] See ਸਹਟ 2.

ਸਹਿਦ [sahid], ਸਹਿਦਾ [sahida] *adj* tolerant, forbearing.

ਸਹਿਦੇਵ [sahidev] See ਸਹਦੇਵ.

ਸਹਿਨ [sahin], ਸਹਿਨਸੀਲ [sahinsail] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ.

ਸਹਿਬਜਪੁਰਾ [sahibajpura] See ਸੰਮਤ.

ਸਹਿਮ [sahim] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਹਿਰ [sahir] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਿਰੀ [sahiri] See ਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਲ [sahil], ਸਹਿਲਾ [sahila] *easy*. See ਸਹਲ and ਸਹਲਾ. 2 fruitful, beneficial. "sahila marna hor."—*var biha m 3* "sahila aia sox."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸਹਿਵਤ [sahivat] See ਸਹਵਤ

ਸਹੀ [sahi] *Pkr* a female friend. *Sk* a girl-friend. "sahia vici phire suheli."—*sr chār 4*. "soi sahi sādheh nivarē."—*gāu bavan kabir. 2* a female rabbit. 3 *P* ५ *adj* straight. 4 *A* ६ *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. "he tau sahi lakhe jau koi."—*gāu bavan kabir. 5* correct, real. "sunie sikh sahi."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "jru calāgu sahi jania."—*vād m 3 alahni. "bhojan ram ko sahi."—sor m 9. 6 n* a judgement, decision. "mili sadhah kino sahi."—*sar m 5. 7 a*

signature. "sri guru te nahī sahi paval."—*GPS. 8* an account book, a ledger. 9 See ਸਹਨ. "me teri kəthor baqi bahut sahi hē."—*JSBB*.

ਸਹੀਆਹ [sahiah] to female-friends (seekers of knowledge) "guru mele sahiāh."—*maru a kaphi m 1*

ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [sahi salamati] *sen* healthy, without any injury, without any regret and loss. "gharī sahi salamati ae."—*sor m 5*.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [shahid] *A* ४ *adj* who gives evidence 2 *n* a witness. 3 a martyr who lays down life in a religious war. 4 *adj* a member of the Shahid-misl. See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ [shahidgāj] *n* a place of martyrdom; a place where a memorial or a temple is raised to commemorate the remains of a martyr The Sikhs have numerous such places, of which the following are worth-mentioning:

1 a memorial to honour countless Singhs for their great valour; it is situated to the south of the holy tank of Amritsar.

2 Baba Gurbaksh Singh's memorial. It is situated near Akalbunga.

3 a memorial for Baba Dip Singh; it is situated near Ram Sar.

4 a memorial for Baba Basant Singh and Baba Hira Singh close to the platform of Guru ka bagh.

6 a memorial for Bhai Tota Singh, a commander of Guru Hargobind, and thirteen other Sikhs It is situated in the street of Khalsa Khatri near Jamadar di haveli.

7 There are two memorials at Anandpur, Taragarh and Fatehgarh.

8 in Sirhind a memorial for the younger Sahibzadas and another near the tomb of Shah Buali, in the memory of numerous valiant Singhs.

9 a memorial on the bank of the holy tank at Mukatsar for Bhai Mahan Singh and 39

other Singhs who accompanied him.

10 in Lahore, a memorial for Bhai Taru Singh and Bhai Mani Singh, etc.

ਸਹੀਦ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sahidā dī mīsal] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, founded by the martyr Dip Singh, a landlord of village Pohuwind (district Amritsar). He was appointed head of Damdama Sahib (place related to the Guru) by the Panth. While heading the crusade to defend Darbar Sahib Amritsar, he laid down his life in Sammat 1817. A number of well-known martyrs, such as Bhai Karam Singh, Gurbaksh Singh, Sudha Singh, etc. belonged to this misl. To this misl belonged the Shahzadpuria sardars, to whom the Panth handed over the service and maintenance of Damdama Sahib. Sardar Dharam Singh and his brother Karam Singh conquered Shahazadpur and established their rule there in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). Sardars of Darauli and Tangoria (District Ambala) also belonged to this misl. Natha Singh the martyr, who rendered service to Babe di ber at Sialkot and was granted a manor (jagir) also belonged to this misl.

ਸਹੀਦੀ [sahidi] *n* martyrdom, witness. 2 the act of attaining martyrdom. 3 the act of sacrificing one's life for the sake of religion. **ਸਹੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ** [sahidi deg] *adj* sweet pudding offered at the martyr's memorial. 2 In the Nihang Singh lingo, it is an offering of sweetened bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹੀਰੀ [sahiri] *Skt* ਸਹਿਰਿ *n* the sun. 2 *akk* (calotropis procera, calotropis gigantea) 3 *adj* dominant. 4 supreme. "guru sabad sahiri."—BG 5 *n* truth.

ਸਹੁ [sahu] See ਸਹ. 2 husband. See ਸਹ 2. "sahu kahe su kije."—*tlīg m 1*. 3 See ਸਹਨ. "sahu ve jia, apna kia."—*var asa*

ਸਹੁ [sahū] *n* an oath, a pledge, promise, resolve.

ਸਹੁ ਸੋਹਾਗਣ [sahu sohagan] a hypocritical hermit, who impersonating as a woman at night, claimed that God as husband would sleep with him at night. "duj cādni rat ko sahu ave mujh pas"—*NP*. The teachings of Nanak Dev impelled him to discard this hypocrisy and turn into a true saint.

ਸਹੁਰਾ [sahura] See ਸਸੁਰਾ. "sahura vadi."—*var ram 2 m 5*. ignorance.

ਸਹੁਰਾ [sahuṛa] *adj* tired, exhausted. 2 bearable.

ਸਹੁਰ [sahur] ਸਹਿਰ discretion. See ਸਹਿਰ. "bole prabhu puran sahur sōg jāg karo."—*GPS*.

ਸਹੂਲਤ [sahulat] *ا* سهولت *n* ease, facility.

ਸਹੇ [sahe] plural of ਸਹਾ. See ਸਹਾ. 2 See ਸਹਨ.

3 See ਸਹੀ. "matr gurumatr harī harī sahe."—*prabha m 4*. 'corrected, rectified.'

ਸਹੇ ਸਬ [sahe sab] *P* شب و سحر *n* lord of the night, the moon.

ਸਹੇਸਿਆ [sahesia] *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "sev sahesia."—*BG 2* became ਸਹ-ਈਸ-ਹੋਇਆ, merged with God.

ਸਹੇਟ [sahet] See ਸਹੇਟਸ. 2 *Pkt n* ਸਹੇਟ a rendezvous, a tryst. "pyare ko esi sahet batai."—*caritr 88*.

ਸਹੇਟਾ [saheta] See ਸਹੇਟਸ. *n* a resting place. 2 *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "gyan dhyān kar bhagatī sahetā."—*BG 3* part with, alongwith.

ਸਹੇਤ [sahet] *adj* with affection. 2 *part* with, including. "male jogī jāgām jāta sahet."—*bher kabur*.

ਸਹੇਤੁ [sahetu], **ਸਹੇਤੁਕ** [sahetuk] *Skt adj* with reason; which has some cause.

ਸਹੇਰਨ [saheran], **ਸਹੇਰਨਾ** [saherna] See ਸਹੇਰਨਾ **ਸਹੇਰਾ** [sahera] a friend "bhai bādhū kuṭāb sahera."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 to accept as wife/husband See ਸਹੇਰਨਾ.

ਸਹੇਰੀ [saheri], **ਸਹੇਲਸ਼ੀ** [sahelī], **ਸਹੇਲਾ** [sahela], **ਸਹੇਲੀ** [saheli] *Skt* स-हेला *adj* play-mate. 2 defiant. "sakhī sahelī nanad gaheli."—*asa kabir*. 3 erotic desire born of adornment. *Skt*

ਸਹੇਲ scattered, dispersed. 4 *n* a friend, associate. "sun-hu saheri milan bat kahau"—*brla m 5*. "sagal sahel apne rasi mati"—*gau m 5*. Here sahelī means the senses "meri sakhi sahelriho! prabhu ke caranī lagah."—*brha chāt m 5*.

ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [saherna] See ਸਹ and ਈਰਫ਼. *v* to acquire; to adopt 2 to defy. 3 to accept as husband. 4 to accept as wife See ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇੜੀ [saheri] past tense of ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. 2 *n* village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. It is situated 11 miles to the north-east of Sirhind. About one furlong to the west of the village is the gurdwara of Zoravar Singh and Fateh Singh. To this village belonged Gangu Brahman, the ungrateful man, who with dubious intention brought here Mata Gujri and the two Sahibzadas. He leaked information to the ruling official at Morinda and got them arrested. Only Manji Sahib exists here, there being no building of a gurdwara as yet. Historians have named this village as Kheri which Banda Bahadur razed to the ground. The village that grew up here later is known as Saheri. See ਖੇੜੀ and ਭੰਗੂ.

ਸਹੈ [səhe] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹੈਯਾ [səheya] *adj*/tolerant 2 a helper, supporter, assistant.

ਸਹੈ [səho] See ਸਹਨ 2 *n* husband, lord. "so saho aī nirmal data."—*suhi chāt m 3*.

ਸਹੋਕ੍ਰਿ [səhokri] ਸਹ-ਉਕ੍ਰਿ co-narration, sahokti rhetoric aims at the description of numerous functions, their origin and end, alongwith the primary one.

Example.

kam kumlane kor parat na jane moh
mad the parane jane parat na so tahi,
lin bhae lobh mahā māmta mēln bhai
chīn bhai irkha rahi na jag mo kahī,

śekhār viśekh saty silta sātikh śuddhī
dīragh dayaluta samet nīj got hī,
gyan ko prakash o verag ko vibhav hot
gurudev nanak ko darsan hot hī

—*guru pācaśrīka*.

Alongwith the Guru's glimpse the afore-said objects are said to have appeared and disappeared. "tuṭ gayo ik bar bideh mahipati soc sarasan śābhu ko."—*dev kavī*. ਸਹੋਟਨ [sahoṭa] *Skt n* a hut made of leaves 2 a hermitage.

ਸਹੋਟਾ [sahoṭa] *n* a hare's young one. 2 a rabbit, hare. "natu prapat medan sahoṭa."—*G.P.S.* 3 *adj* sheltered, protected.

ਸਹੋਦ [sahod], ਸਹੋਦਰ [sahodar] *Skt* ਸਹ-ਉਦਰ *adj* uterine. 2 *n* real brother. "god me acet het sāpe na sahod ko."—*B.G.K.* 'An unaware infant son does not care for prestige and his brother's love'.

ਸਹੋਦਰਾ [sahodra], ਸਹੋਦਰੀ [sahodri] uterine; a real sister. See ਸਹੋਦਰ. "gurdev bādhap sahodra."—*bavan*.

ਸਹੰਸ [səhās], ਸਹੰਸਰ [səhāsar] thousand and countless. See ਸਹਸੁ. "səhās nam le le keraiu salam."—*asa kabir*.

ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ [səhāsar dan] See ਸਹਸੁ ਦਾਨ. 2 *adj* countless charities and rituals. "səhāsar dan de idroara."—*var ram / m 1*. 'Due to countless yags and charities, Indar rose to a high pedestal but wept when they led to his fall.'

ਸਹੰਸਰਾ [səhāsra] thousands. See ਸਹਸੁ. 2 *n* village to the north of Amritsar at a distance of 15 miles, where gurdwara "Ror Sahib" is situated in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. Since the time of the Guru a plas (ficus infectoria) tree stands there. See ਖੁੰਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹੰਸੁ [səhāsar] See ਸਹਸੁ.

ਸਹੰਸੁਬਾਹੁ [səhāsrbahu] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਸੁਸਤ੍ਰ [səhāsrasatr] *n* the bearer of a thousand weapons, having one thousand arms "lanyo

jahṛ jne sahāśrasatṛ bhupā."—paras. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਸ਼ਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਹੰਦ [sahād] tolerant. 2 *P* *pr* *n* a well-known mountain of Iran.

ਸਹੰਦਾ [sahāda] See ਸਹਿੰਦ.

ਸਹੰਮ [sahām] fright, awe. See ਸਹਮ. "kiti laha sahām."—*var suhi m 1*. 2 See ਸਹਨ. "tin baḍ dukh sahāma."—*bīla m 4*

ਸਹੰਮਾ [sahāma], ਸਹੰਮੀ [sahāmi] See ਸਹਮ and ਸਹੰਮ.

ਸਹਯ [sahy] *Skt* सह्य *adj* tolerable, bearable. 2 healthy, robust. 3 dear. 4 *n* a part of the western ghat, that extends upto northern Neelgiri of Malay mountain. It is a famous mountain of the south. In order to protect himself from the foes, Shiva ji used to live in this mountainous range.

ਸਕ [sak] *Skt* सक *vr* to be able to, capable of, be strong. ਸਕ੍ਯ and ਸਕ੍ਯਿ etc. are derived from the same root. 2 *Skt* सक *n* a race inhabiting the north. In earlier ages, these people resided on the bank of Sair river in Turkistan. In 160 BC they left Turkistan and proceeded to the south and then laying waste the Greek kingdoms of the frontier areas, they entered India. They settled in Taxila, Mathura and Saurashtar (Kathiavar). In about 395 AD Raja Chandar Gupt Vikramadity of the Maurya dynasty, defeated them and annexed western India to his kingdom. Thereby he came to be known as Sakari — the enemy of the Saks.

The upper half of their heads being shorn, suggests that Raja Sagar had defeated them.¹ See ਸਕਰ 2. The name Seestan (Sak land) seems related to the same race.² In Mahabharat the origin of the Saks is shown to be from the sweat of Vashishth's cow. 3 *A*

¹See Mahabharat

²In Chinese, the Saks were named Si. That is why, si — siā, seem apt at places.

ਦੋ doubt "sak kərau jī duser hori."—*tlīlīg kabir*.

ਸਕ ਸੰਮਤ [sak sāmāt], ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ [sak sāvāt] See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਟ [sakaṭ] शकट *n* a cart, wagon. 2 body, physique. 3 See ਸਕਟਾਸੂਰ.

ਸਕਟਹਾ [sakaṭ-ha] the slayer of demon Sakat; Krishan. See ਸਕਟਾਸੂਰ.

ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲ [sakaṭ nal], ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲਿਕਾ [sakaṭ nalika] *n* a cannon/gun mounted on a cart. 2 a gun — carriage.

ਸਕਟਨੀ [sakaṭnī] *n* army entrusted with the task of maintaining supply line of carts.—*sanama*.

ਸਕਟਬਹੁਹ [sakaṭbyuh] *Skt* सक्त-बहुह. formation of troupes of the shape of a cart; army thus organised during warfare. "sakaṭabyuh rāca sūrpātī tab."—*cāritr 405*.

ਸਕਟਾ [sakaṭa] See ਸਕਟ.

ਸਕਟਾਸੂਰ [sakaṭasur] *Skt* सक्त-असुर demon having the form of a cart. He was sent by Kans to kill Krishan but was himself killed in return. "pritham putna hāni bahur sakaṭasur khādyo."—*krīsan*. See its story narrated in the 50th chapter of 10th part of Bhagwat.

ਸਕਟਾਬਹੁਹ [sakaṭabyuh] See ਸਕਟ ਬਹੁਹ.

ਸਕਣਾ [sakaṇa] See ਸਕ. 2 *v* to have the capacity; to be capable of, have the strength to perform some job. "monī jan gahī nē sakahī gata."—*guj m 5*. "sātigur ka phormara mānī nē saki."—*sava m 4*.

ਸਕਤ [sakaṭ] *Skt* सक *adj* attached, related. 2 *Skt* सक *strong*, powerful. "harī sakaṭ saraṇ samrath nanak."—*keda m 5*.

ਸਕਤਣੀ [sakaṭnī] *adj* wearing a spear. "nāmo sakaṭnī sulṇī."—*cāḍī*

ਸਕਤ ਬਿਸੇਖ [sakaṭ bisekh] See ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ.

ਸਕਤਵਾਰ [sakaṭvar] *adj* powerful, mighty. "sakaṭvar jāmduṭ."—*māla m 1*.

ਸਕਤਾ [sakaṭa] *adj* powerful, competent, mighty. "sakaṭa sūhu mare pe vāge."—*asa m 1*. 2 *A* *pr*

n the state of being motionless. the state of being immobile. 3 a disease *Skt* सन्ध्यास apoplexy It occurs after the age of forty and is caused by head-injury, renal diseases, too much addiction to alcohol, opium, smoking of tobacco and charas, intoxicants and over-indulgence in sex.

In apoplexy, the body gets numb; the heart does beat but the brain stops functioning. The pulse becomes feeble and the body gets cold. At times, the patient loses control over the functioning of his stool and bladder or they stop functioning.

To begin the treatment, the patient with head raised should be made to lie down comfortably. His shirt should be un-buttoned, Sandalwood and camphor rubbed in vinegar and a piece of cloth soaked with it should be applied to the forehead. If there is excessive blood, some of it may be let out through phlebotomy done by some competent person Calves and biceps should be tightly tied with handkerchiefs. Enema should be performed and soles of hands and feet massaged.

Administration of majun frlasfa, xamira, gaujaban, yograj, guggal, and distillate of ark kasni is useful for the patient. Anything that cleans impurity from the intestines, i.e. extract of oats, soup of boiled mugi lentils and soup of white meats and soft food should be given to him. 4 a flaw in a couplet. See सन्ध्यास and सन्धि.

सकति [sakati] *Skt* सक्ति *n* strength, capacity. "manu mahatu na sakati hi kai."—*brisa* *m* 5. 2 effect, impact. "sakati adher jevri bhram cuka."—*gau kabir* 3 illusion. "jahi dekha tahi ravirahi siv sakti ka mel."—*sri* *m* 5. 4 woman. "sakati seneh kari sunati kari."—*asa kabir*. "tau ani sakati gali badhia."—*sri beju* 5 nature. 6 a spear. "pahiri sil senahu

sakati bidari."—*savaye m* 2 *ke*. Here the word "sakati" is a pun for illusion and spear. 7 context of a word or sentence conveying the meaning. 8 Competence of gods and their consorts is also known as sakti. They are countless in number but the most prominent are — idrani, vesnavi, sata, brahmaṇi, rodri, komari, narsighu, varahi, maheshvri, camoda, cōdika, kartiki, pradhana, kirti, kati, tusti, pusti, dhriti, sati, kriya, daya, medha, lolakṣi, diraghjirha, gomukhi, kōdodri, virja etc. 9 *Skt* सक्ति. relation, due to. "jese sakati suru bahu jalta gur sasi dekhe lahi jai sabh tapna."—*g5d m* 4. 'heat due to the sun.'

सकति पति [sakati pati] *adj* (one) that holds a spear in his hand. 2 *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv. Kharanan.

सकति बिसेख [sakati bisekh] *n* special strength. 2 सक्ति-अवरोध annihilation of power. "pritham sakat pad ucarike pun kahu sakati bises."—*sanama*. 'spear that ends the strength of the mighty ones.'

सकती [sakti] See सकति.

सकती सबल [sakti sabal] *adj* (one) who strengthens the illusion. "ape sakti sabal kahara."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 rendered dappled by nature. See सबल 3.

सकती घरि [sakti ghar] in illusion's abode. i.e. in ignorance. "sakti ghar jagat suta nace tape."—*guja m* 3.

सकतु [saktu] *n* Mehta, a resident of Agra, was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. In the army of Guru Hargobind he was a top warrior. He showed great valour in the battle fought at Hargobindpur. See सक्ती ब्रह्म. "paras ram saktu dui ae. tarkas dhanukh sarir sajae."—*GPS*.

सकतार [sakatar], **सकत** [sakat] *E* secretary. 2 a minister

सकथ [sakath] See सकल.

सकन [sakan] *A* سكن *n* residence. 2 rest. 3 peace.

4 kindness.

ਸਕਾਫ਼ [sakaf] *A* سَكَف *n* a roof.

ਸਕਯਥ [sakyath]. ਸਕਯਥੜ੍ਹ [sakyathau], ਸਕਯਥੁ [sakyathu] *Skt* शक्यार्थ an appropriate meaning. 2 *S* सक्यार्थ effective, meaningful, purposeful. "janamu sakyathu bhālo jagi."—*saveye m 1 ke*. "caraṇ tapar sakyath."—*saveye m 3 ke*. "tzn sakyathau janamu jagi."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਕਰ [sakar] *P* سكر *Skt* सक्कर *E* sugar *F* sucre. 2 in Punjabi raw sugar is known as šekkar. "šakar khāḍ nivat guṛ."—*s farid*.

ਸਕਰਕੰਦ [sakarḱād], ਸਕਰਕੰਦੀ [sakarḱādi] sweet tuber, sweet potato, to be eaten after boiling it. *L* Convolvulus Catatas.

ਸਕਰ ਖਾ [sakar xa] *P* سكر خا *adj* (one) addicted to sugar.

ਸਕਰ ਗੰਗ [sakar gāg] *n* a large broad well that Guru Arjan Dev got dug at Kartarpur (District Jalandhar). See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਪੁਰ.

ਸਕਰ ਗੰਜ [sakar gāj] *adj* an adjective for Baba Farid. It is believed that sugarcane and sugar rained in heaps due to Farid's spiritual power.

ਸਕਰਪਾਰਾ [sakarpara] *n* a lump of sugar. 2 a well-known sweetmeat, prepared through frying rectangular pieces of kneaded fine flour and then coated with thick sugar-syrup; sweet khurmas. *Skt* शकरपार.

ਸਕਲ [sakal] *Skt* adj gifted, adept in the knowledge of arts. 2 whole, entire, total. "sakal sen ik thā bhai."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शकल *n* a piece, fragment. "nakh sasi sakal se upma nā laṭi si."—*NP*. 4 a peel, skin of a fruit. 5 one pan of a balance; See *E* scales. 6 *A* صُل *a* visage, form. 7 countenance, appearance.

ਸਕਾ [saka] See ਸਕਣਾ. "aṛ nā saka tujh kani piare."—*vad m 1*. 2 *Skt* सूची adj one's own, born of the same parents. "puti bhati-i javai saki."—*var bzla m 4*.

ਸਕਾਣੀ [sakai] *n* attachment, intimacy. 2 a relationship, an affiliation, a connection.

ਸਕਾਸ [sakas] *Skt* सकास *adv* near, close by, at hand. 2 *n* a relative, connection.

ਸਕਾਬਦ [sakabād] *Skt* शकाब्द Shak Sammat. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਦਨ.

ਸਕਾਮ [sakam] *adv* passionately, desirously. 2 *n* a person with a longing. 3 a lustful person. 4 a lover.

ਸਕਾਮੀ [sakamu] *adj* desirous, passionate.

ਸਕਾਰ [sakar] *n* ਸ character; its pronunciation. 2 See ਸਕਾਰ 3 See ਸਿਕਾਰ. 4 *Pkt* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਥ [sakarath], ਸਕਾਰਥਾ [sakartha] See ਸਕਯਥ. *adj* effective, efficacious, meaningful. "gurumukhi janamu sakartha."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਕਾਰਾ [sakara] *Pkt* *n* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰੀ [sakarī], ਸਕਾਰੀ [sakarī] *Skt* *n* enemy of Sak descendants, Vikramdity. See ਸਕ 2. 2 See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਕਾਲ [sakal] *adj* timely. 2 subject to time, opposite of eternal. "or sakal sabhe vasi kal ke."—*VN*.

ਸਕਾਵਤ [sakavat] See ਸਕਣਾ. 2 *A* سَكَاوَة *n* misfortune. 3 *adj* unfortunate.

ਸਕਿਨਰ [sakinar] Col. James Skinner. (1778-1841 AD). He was the son of a Scottish officer. His mother was a Rajput lady. He served the Marhatta army under De Boigne and Perron. Thereafter, he showed great valour under Lord Lake. He was a scholar of Persian. A battalion of cavalry, Skinner's horse, was named after him.¹ Landed property worth rupees twenty thousand, alongwith the title of C.B. was awarded to him. He died in 1841 AD. Historians of Punjab have also given him the epithet of Sikandar Sahib.

ਸਕੀਮ [sakim] *A* سَكِيم *adj* invalid, patient. 2 addicted. 3 *E* a scheme, proposal. 4 *n* an arrangement, administration.

ਸਕੀਮੀ [sakimi] *n* disease. 2 poverty, penury.

¹It was also named as Yellow Boys.

See सवीर.

सवीरट [sakiran] See सवीरट. "dhara sakura bhai saron mas gattle"—PP. 'The earth got covered.'

सवील [sakul] 1 سکیل adj polished. 2 flooded. "bichua seph sakil."—sah 3 سقیم heavy. 4 hard to digest. 5 سقیم handsome, robust, elegant

सवुच [sakuc] Skt सवीच brevity. 2 to contract. 3 to hesitate.

सवुचि [sakuci] hesitatingly, reluctantly. "car padarath sakuci patha."—BG

सवुड [sakūt] Skt सवुड n a bird. 2 son of Vishvamitar.

सवुडल [sakūtāl], सवुडला [sakūtla] Skt सवुडला n a damsel grown in the company of birds. She was the daughter of rishi Vishvamitar and Menka, the fairy who, after giving birth, abandoned her in the jungle. Birds brought her up. Taking pity on her rishi Kanav took her to his hermitage. Once it so happened that king Dushyant got infatuated with her in the jungle. They married with mutual consent and a son was born to them who was named Bharat. Along with Bharat dynasty, the country owes its name to him. Kalidas, the poet, penned a poetic narrative known as 'Shakuntla' with great elegance.

In Dasam Granth, Shakuntla is shown as the wife of king Prithu. See प्रिथु. "tāh nar sakūtāl rup dhare. sasi suraj ki jenu krātī hare."—prithu.

सवुन [sakun] Skt सवुन n a bird. 2 सगन signs depicting auspicious and inauspicious moments See असगन. The substantive derives its name from the fact that in ancient times people used to infer good or bad results from the language and movement of birds. With the substitution of 'ब' for 'क', the word सगन has come into being.

सवुनि [sakuni] Skt सवुनि n a bird. 2 an exceptional snake. 3 a demon, who was the son of Harnakhas and father of Vrik. "sakuni puloman atī bal jāka"—NP 4 son of Subal and brother of Gandhari, maternal uncle of the Kauravs. He was very adept in gambling. It was he who defeated Yudhishtar in this game

सवुनी [sakuni] See सवुनि.

सवुल [sakul] adj dynastic. See सवुल.

सवुली [sakuli] short form of ससवुली (sajlebi). "sakuli pup tihavel puri."—NP See ससवुली. 2 Skt a fish of the Sakuli species.

सवुनच [sakunat] 1 سكونى n state of residence, act of residing, residence. See सगन.

सवेस [sakes] Skt adj with hair.

सवेड [saket] Skt adj absorbed in meditation. 2 Pkt narrow. 3 See सवेड. 4 See सवेड. "yahe saket tāh bad ai."—caritr 103.

सवेलन [sakelan] Skt सवेलन n compilation. "dhuri sakelke puria bādhi deh."—s kabir. "idhanu adhik sakelir bhai pavaku rācek par."—sor a m 1.

सवेल [sakela] Skt सवेल n unbreakable iron. 2 sword made of sakela is superior to the one made of steel, as it is flexible and thus does not break. It has more sheen than steel has. A sword of pure sakela has leaven as that of pure steel has of a jewel. "bād sakela phire ikela."—prov.

सवेटी [sakoi] can, capable of. See सवट. "gur ki vadīai nit care savaī apari ko na sakoi."—var gau 1 m 4. 'that no body can attain.'

सवैड [sakēd] Skt स्कन्द vr to jump, leap; to invade. n 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv who goes about leaping and attacking the enemies. He is a commander of gods. In the Purans, six faces have been attributed to him. See कवडिवेड. 3 See सर्वप.

सर्वप [sakādh] Skt स्कन्ध n a shoulder. 2 a branch,

chapter. 3 part of a book. When a book is compared with a tree, its chapters or parts are called *sakādhā*. 4 son of Vanasur.

सैव [sakk] See **सक** and **सक**. 2 *n* a bark.

सैव [sakkar] See **सक**. 2 a willow, *sacchrum munja*. See **सैव** कन. 3 *Skt* सैव a bull, ox. 4 a string worn around the waist; a girdle.

सैव कन [sakkār kan] *n* an arrow attached to a reed. "sakkār kan narac bhān."—*śanama*.

सैव [sakkā] *A* *g.* *n* a water carrier. *Skt* सैव a sprinkler; he who sprinkles water.

सैव [sakkī] *adj* of suspicious nature, sceptic.

सक [saky] *Skt* सक *adj* possible, probable. 2 strong, sturdy, mighty. 3 the real significance of a word that conveys its meaning in a different context.

सकय [sakyath] See **सकय**.

सक [sāk] *Skt* सक *adj* strong, sturdy, mighty. 2 *n* Indar. 3 See, **सक**.

सकसुत [sakraṣut] son of Indar, Arjun. 2 Jayant.

सकसुत [sakraṣat] *n* Kashyap, who was the father of Indar. 2 Jayant who was the son of Indar. 3 Arjun — who was born of Indar's union with Kunti.

सकसुत [sakraḥbhavan] Indar's abode, heaven.

सकसुत [sakraḥdan] *n* demons who tortured Indar. 2 In *Sastarnammala* सकसुत figures in place of सैव due to the negligence of the scribe as: "sakraḥdan, ar ripu pad adi bakhank."—*śanama*. Here it should have been "sakraḥdan ar ripu pad adi bakhank." सकसुत is another name for Indar, as he forces his enemies to weep.

सकसुत [sakraḥvaran] Indar is described as being fair complexioned. Hence this word stands for fair complexion. "sakraḥvaran eti tāhi viraje."—*caritr* 145.

सकसुत [sakraḥcaraj], सकसुत [sakraḥcaray] the tutor of Indar — Vrihaspati.

सकसुत [sakraḥni], सकसुत [sakraḥni] Indar's queen.

Shachi, Indarāni.

सकसुत [sakraḥni] Indar's younger brother — Vaman, the god.

सकसुत [sakraḥni] *Skt* सकसुत part once. 2 always. 3 along with. 4 *n* a crow. 5 excreta of animals; dung, etc.

सकसुत [sakraḥni] *Skt* *n* a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 an elephant. 4 lightning.

सकसुत [sakraḥdan] See सकसुत and सैव.

सक [sakh] *Skt* सखि *n* a person with identical or similar nature; a companion. "mitr na putr kalatr sajan sakh."—*śaveye m* 5 *ka*. 2 See सख.

सक [sakhā] *A* *g.* *n* a person. 2 body, physique.

सक [sakhā] *A* *g.* *adj* personal.

सक [sakhā], सक [sakhā] *adj* empty, hollow. "vic-hu sakhā aha."—*suhi m* 1. 2 *Skt* सकसुत a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.

सक [saxat] *P* *g.* *adj* hard, stiff. 2 mean.

सक [saxti] *P* *g.* hardness; opposite of softness; stiffness.

सक [sakhā], सक [sakhā] See सक. "rite bhare, bhare sakhāve."—*brha m* 9. 'empties.'

सक [sakhā] *Skt* सकसुत. (सक *vr* to fall, collect, tremble) *n* fall, decadence. 2 shivering, trembling. 3 ejaculation. The body shudders at the time of ejaculation, hence this term.

सक [sakhā] *Skt* one who thinks alike; a friend. "sāg sakhā sakh tājī gae."—*s m* 9.

सक [sakhā], सक [sakhā] *adj* claiming friendship. "tū guru bādhapu mera sakhā sakhā."—*gū m* 4. "kalatr mata tere hohi nē tē sakhā."—*sri m* 1.

सक [sakhā] *adj* having friendship, supporting. "jo namu sunave so mera mutu sakhā."—*asa m* 4. "hori mera saku tē hoi sakhā."—*gū m* 3. 2 *n* friendship, affiliation.

सक [sakhā] *n* friendship. 2 *adj* friendly

"dukh bhājan sāgṛ sakhata."—*maru solhe m 1*.
 सखवट [saxavat] *A* سَخَوَات *n* generosity, magnanimity.

सखी [sakhī] *Skt* a female friend; girl friend.
 2 *A* سَخِي *adj* generous.

सखी सरवर [sakhī sarvar] See सखीरान. a town of tehsil and district Dera Ghazi Khan. To the south of this village is a gurdwara 'Tharha Sahib'. It is in the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. This place is about 40 miles away from Ghazighat railway station.

सखीमी [sakhmī] See सखीमी.

सखुन [saxun] *P* سَخُون *a* discourse, a conversation.
 2 poetry. This word may be pronounced as *suxan* also.

सखेनी [sakhēnī] *adj* having friendship; dear, darling. "ram jāp-hu meri sakhi sakhēnī."
 —*asa e m 1*.

सखड़ा [sakkhṛa] See सखड़ा.

सखर [sakkhar] *n* a town situated near Shikarpur on the bank of river Indus. Here is 'Sadhbela' an important place bearing the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See सखेनी.

सखा [sakkha] See सखर.

सख [sakkhā] See सख. 2 See सखड़ा. "kahū sāstrā sakkhā."—*VN*. 'devoid of weapons.'

सख्य [sakhī] *Skt* *n* friend, friendship, association.

सग [sag] *Skt* *adj* स (along) ग (going), a companion. 2 *P* سَگ *n* a dog. "sag nanak diban mastana."—*var mala m 1*. 3 also used for सैग as in "pañi dekhz sagahi."—*var majh m 1*. 'On seeing water, they hesitate to touch it.'

सगड़ [sagāṇ] *adj* with गड़. See गड़. 2 a varnik foot organised as 115. See गड़ 7. 3 See सगड़.

सगड़ [sagāṇu] See सगड़. 2 a letter written on the auspicious occasion of fixing the day for wedding. "sagāṇu ikhira dhur-hu ara."—*ram m 5 bāno*. meaning 'the moment of death.'

'the correct word is "sadhuvela".'

सगन [sagān] See सगुन 2 See सगड़. 3 *n* a fine quality, virtue. "sābhe sāgnē guṇ hi dhar hō."
 —*kṛisan*.

सगमा [sagma] rather, moreover See सगड़ा.

सगर [sagar] *Skt* समग्र *adj* whole, entire, all. "an upav sagar kie."—*mala m 5 partal*. 2 *n* son of king Bahu or Asit who was a Surajvanshi king of Ayodhya. A detailed narration about him is available in books like Mahabharat. Haihayan had driven out Sagar's father (Bahu) from the capital. Along with his wives, Bahu went to live in jungle. At that time Sagar's mother was pregnant. Out of jealousy, a co-wife poisoned her, as a result of which the foetus stopped growing. So Sagar remained in the womb of his mother for seven years and during this period Bahu died. The pregnant queen tried to burn herself along with her husband but rishi Aurav dissuaded her from doing so and told her that she would give birth to an illustrious king. When the child was born the rishi named him Sagar (स (with) गर (poison)) because the poison administered by the co-wife also got out of the womb.

Having come of age, he got to know the story of his father. He vowed to eliminate Haihayan and other demons from the face of the earth and get back his father's entire kingdom. Having acquired a fire-weapon from rishi Aurav, he put to death all the Haihayans and seized the whole of his kingdom. He was going to put an end to Yavans, Kambojs, Parads, Pahlavs, but rishi Vasishth advised him to spare them on the condition that Yavans would shave off their entire head, while Saks would get half their head shaved from the upper side, Parads would wear long hair and Pahlavs would sport long beards.

Sagar contracted two marriages, one with

Sumati the daughter of Kashyap and the other with Keshini, daughter of king Vidarbha, but they did not bear him any son. At this juncture, he sought the help of rishi Aurav. He declared that one of his wives would bear one son, but the other would have 60,000 sons. Keshini begged to have one son, so she had one son named Asamanjas and Sumati had 60,000 sons. Asamanjas was a wicked person. Sagar disowned him. The remaining sixty thousand sons indulged so much in riot that the gods complained against them to rishi Kapil and Vishnu. Sagar performed the Ashvmedh ceremony. His sixty thousand sons were there to protect the horse. Even then the horse was driven into the underworld by Indar. Sagar asked his sons to find out the horse. They dug the earth till the underworld was in front of them. There they found the horse grazing and god Kapil was sitting nearby absorbed in meditation. Taking him as a thief, they tried to terrify Kapil. When he looked at Sagar's sons in rage, his body emitted fire and all of them were reduced to ashes.

When the horse did not come back for a long time, Sagar sent Ansuman, his grandson, to search it out. He saw heaps of bones of his paternal uncles lying close to Kapil. Grieved Ansuman requested Kapil somehow to send them to heaven. Kapil assured him that they would be salvaged when his (Ansuman's) grandson brought Ganga to earth.

Ansuman took the horse to Sagar and the ceremony was complete. That great pit which the sixty thousand sons of Sagar had dug was named as Sagar, that is now known as the sea.

Ansuman had a son named Dalip whose son was Bhagirath. Due to the noble deeds performed by Bhagirath, Ganga descended from the heaven and with its water, he got

purified the ashes of Sagar's sons and they thus attained salvation.¹ Due to Sagar, Ganga came to be known as Sagra and from Bhagirath it derived another name i.e. Bhagirathi.

In Harivansh is recorded another amazing story. It is written that Sagar's wife gave birth to a gourd, which contained 60,000 seeds. Sagar kept each seed separately in a vessel filled with ghee and after a lapse of ten months all the seeds turned into sons and they began to run about. "lehi sagar bir, cit hve adhir."—prithu.

ਸਗਰਵਾ [sagarva] adj entire, all, whole. 2 with dignity. See ਸਗਰਵਾ.

ਸਗਰਾ [sagra] Skr समग्र adj entire, all, whole. See ਸਗਰਿ.

ਸਗਰਾਣਿਆ [sagaraia] adj entire, total. 2 poisoned. 3 n related to Sagar, the sea. "pavak sagraia."—suhi portal m 5. 'is a sea of fire.'

ਸਗਰੀ [sagri], ਸਗਰੇ [sagre] adj entire, all, whole. "sagri sriseat dikhay acobhav."—copal. "sagre dhan siu lage."—sor m 9.

ਸਗਲ [sagal] adj entire, all, total. "sagal nam nidhan tin para."—maru solhe m 5 'They fully realised the Divine.' 2 A عمل work, labour. 3 A عمل wicked, vile.

ਸਗਲ ਸਮੂਹ [sagal samuh] all groups, entire classes. "sagal samuh le udhre nanak."—dev m 5.

ਸਗਲ ਪਰਾਧ [sagal pradh] ਸਗਲ-ਅਪਰਾਧ. "sagal pradh dehi loroni."—bher m 5.

ਸਗਲ ਭਰੀ [sagal bhari] adj who protects; who fosters, sustainer. 2 perfect. "un na kahu sagal bhari."—bila m 5.

ਸਗਲਾਣਾ [saglaṇa] adj entire, all, whole. "sāsar saglaṇa."—sri m 5. 2 belonging to all.

¹Putting ashes of the dead bodies into Ganga has its origin in this narration.

ਸਗਵਾ [sagva], ਸਗਵੀ [sagvi] *part* rather, moreover. "sagva bhi ap lekhaḥi."—*var bīla m 4*. "chapaḥi nate sagvi māl lae."—*var majh m 4*. 2 *Po* similar, identical.

ਸਗਾ [saga] *See* ਸਥਾ 2 ਸ-ਗੋਰੂ, ਸਗੋਰੂ of the same sub-caste. 3 a companion, always accompanying. "maya sagi nā man sāga, sāga nā yāh sāsar parsuram ya jiv ko sāga su sirjēhar." ਸਗਾਈ [sagai] *n* a relationship, engagement, betrothal.

ਸਗਾਹੀ [sagahi] doubtful. *See* ਸਗ 3.

ਸਗਾਫ [sagaf] *P* سگاف *n* a crack, fissure, hole, orifice.

ਸਗਾਰਵਾ [sagarva] *adj* in a dignified manner, in a respectable way. "manu tēnu tamī sāgarva ja dekha haḥi nāne."—*var kan m 4*. 'Only by seeing Hari, I attain dignity in full'.

ਸਗੀ [sagi] feminine of ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੀਰ [sagir] *A* سگير *adj* small, less, tiny. 2 inferior, mean.

ਸਗੁਣ [sagun], ਸਗੁਨ [sagun] *adj* endowed with qualities like education and art. 2 with a string. 3 with a bow-string. 4 inhering instincts of purity, passion and wickedness. 5 *See* ਸਗੁਨ and ਸਗਨ. "sagun apsagun tīs kau lag-hi jis citi nā ave."—*asa m 5*.

ਸਗੁਨ ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [sagun apsagun] When these two words come together, they stand for good omen. *See* ਸਗੁਨ 5.

ਸਗੁਫਤਨ [saguftan], ਸਗੁਫਤਾ [sagufta] *See* ਬਿਗੁਫਤਤ and ਬਿਗੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਗੁਆ [sagua] *Pkt n* a rope, a trouser-string. 2 a cradle, crib. "sagua ke yako pāhican-hu."—*caritr 228*.

ਸਗੁਨ [sagun] *P* سگون plural of ਸਗੁਨ (ਸਗਨ)

ਸਗੁਫਾ [sagufa] *P* سگور *n* a bud. 2 a leaf-bud, shoot.

ਸਗੁਰ [sagur], ਸਗੁਰਦੀ [sagurā], ਸਗੁਰਾ [sagura], ਸਗੁਰੋ [sagurā] *adj* latent, hidden, secret. 2 close, intense, thick. "lal sagurā"—*prabha*

m 1

ਸਗੋ [sagō] *part* rather, instead *See* ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੋਈ [sagoi] *adj* alongwith concealing. 2 ਸਗੋਈ concealed within itself. "bahar jāda rakkh sagoi."—*BG* 'Confine your desires within.'

ਸਗੋਤੀ [sagoti], ਸਗੋਤ [sagotr] of the same sub-caste and dynasty.

ਸਗੋਨੀ [sagoni] *adj* having noble qualities; excellent, superb. "asthir cit samadhi sagoni."—*oṅkar*.

ਸਗੋਤੀ [sagoti] *Pkt n* meat, flesh. "rudhir majjini byājini he sagoti." 'is carnivorous.' 2 cooked vegetables; a relish added to food.

ਸਗੋਨਾ [sagona] *See* ਸੁਖਾ ਬਿੰਦੂ.

ਸੱਗਰਾਤਾ [saggaratta] very close and loving

ਸਘਟ [saghat] *See* ਸੰਘਟ.

ਸਘਨ [saghan] *adj* dense, concentrated. *See* ਘਨ. "ahābudhi bahu saghan mara."—*gur m 5*. 2 accompanied by a musical instrument. "he gē bahān saghan ghan."—*s kabir*. *See* ਘਨ. 3 cloudy.

ਸਘਾਰਣ [sagharan], ਸਘਾਰਨ [sagharan] *v* to massacre; to annihilate. "asur sagharan ram hamara."—*maru solhe m 1*. "ik idri pakari saghare."—*naḥa m 4*. 2 to accumulate, collect. "aghae sukh saghare."—*sar m 5*

ਸਘਾਰੀ [saghare] *See* ਸਘਾਰਨ.

ਸਚ [sac] *Skt* सच् *vr* to wet; to serve; to understand fully; to be related in full. 2 *adj* who attends. 3 *n* truth. "sac bānu sakhi mulo nā baki."—*sava m 1*. 4 The supreme being as incarnation of truth. "sac ki bāni nanak akhe."—*trilāg m 1*. 5 ecstasy. "tāt-hi tātu mīlra sac pava."—*gaur bavan kabir* 6 *See* ਸਚੁ and ਸੱਚ 7 *Dg n* a sub-caste, dynasty.

ਸਚਦੀ [sacau] *See* ਸੱਚਾ.

ਸਚ ਸਾਖੀ [sac sakhi] a true witness. 2 a true evidence. 3 a true story

ਸਚ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sacsohila] a true song; a composition in praise of the Creator.

ਸਚਖੰਡ [sackhāṇḍ] the eternal world. 2 a state of emancipation, salvation. 3 a sphere of eternity.

ਸਚਖੰਡਿ [sackhāṇḍi] in the world of eternity. "sackhāṇḍi vāse nīrākaru."—jōpu.

ਸਚਘਰ [sacghar] the abode of the true guru. 2 a congregation, holy assembly. 3 state of salvation.

ਸਚਘਰਿ [sacghari] in the congregation. "sacghari bhai rahe gun gae."—majh m 5.

ਸਚਘਰੁ [sacgharu] See ਸਚ ਘਰ. "sac gharu lehu batai."—prabha m 1.

ਸਚਦਾਨੰਦ [sacdanād] See ਸਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ.

ਸਚਨ [sacən] *Skt* to help 2 to be kind, merciful. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ to accumulate. "sadhū matī nāmraṭa sacən kau."—BGK. 4 to lay bricks; to construct. "nav khāṇḍi sacio."—ākal.

ਸਚਪੀਰ [sacpīr] the true spiritual perceptor; Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਚ ਭਾਉ [sac bhaui] true love, eternal faith.

ਸਚ ਮਹਿਲ [sac mahil] state of salvation. 2 a congregation.

ਸਚਮਨ [sacman], ਸਚਮਨਾ [sacmana] *adj* having pure conscience. "mai nahi sacmane."—dhiana chāt m 1.

ਸਚਮੁਖ [sacmuc] *adv* in fact, indeed, really, actually.

ਸਚਰ [sacar] *adj* living and acting with full awareness 2 communication. "bhai mile sacu sacre sacre."—gau a m 1.

ਸਚਰ [sacav] See ਸਚਿਰ.

ਸਚਰਾ [sacra] *adj* true, sincere. "gosai sevi sacra."—sri m 5 pepai.

ਸਚਰਾਉ [sacrau] *adj* true, sincere. 2 durable. "jiu rāg mājith sacrau."—var suhi m 3. 3 ascending.

ਸਚਾ [saca] *adj* true, veritable. "saca satiguru saci jisu bani."—sor a m 3. 2 perpetually, constant. "saca tera amaru saca dibaṇu."—var asa. 3 *n* incarnation of truth; the Supreme

Being, the Creator. "saca sevi sacu salahu."—majh a m 3. 4 a mould, pattern "ādha saca ādhu sat."—gau m 1. 5 pure; pious. "saca cauka suratī ki kara."—maru solhe m 3. 6 *Skt* सचा *adv* near, closeby, at hand.

ਸਚਾਈ [sacai] *n* truth, veracity.

ਸਚਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [saca satigur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "saca satigur saci bani."—suhi chāt m 3.

ਸਚਾ ਸਬਦ [saca sabad] Guru's preaching, Guru's word.

ਸਚਾਵਾ [sacava], ਸਚਾਵੀ [sacavi] true, veritable. "ehu sacava sa."—s farid.

ਸਚਿ [saci] See ਸਚੀ. 2 following the path of truth. "saci rah-hu sada sahaṇu sukh upje."—ram a m 3. 3 to truth. "saci melu na lage bhram bhaṇu bhage."—bīla thirti m 1. 4 of truth. "saci kalu kur varīa."—var asa. 5 through truth. "saci sacu jānie."—savrye m 3 ke.

ਸਚਿਆਰ [saciar] true, veritable, sincere. "saciar sikh beṭhe satigur paṭi."—var gau 1 m 4.

ਸਚਿਆਰੀ [saciarī] veritable ones (have). "saciarī sacu sācia."—oṣkar.

ਸਚਿ ਸੰਜਮਿ [saci sājami] within truth and restraint. 2 due to truth and restraint. "saci sājami sada hī nirmal."—suhi chāt m 3.

ਸਚਿਵ [saciv] *Skt n* a close associate, companion. 2 a minister. 3 *adj* a helper, assistant, supporter.

ਸਚੀ [saci] true. "saci teri kudratz sāce patsah!"—var asa. 2 *Skt* सची *n* strength, might. 3 Indar's consort "mano sīghasən beṭhi saci he."—cāḍi 1.

ਸਚੀ ਟਕਸਾਲ [saci takṣal] a holy congregation or holy assembly 2 See ਸਚਾ.

ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [saci daṛī] *adj* spotless beard meaning unblotted or unblemished life. 2 a person endowed with good conduct. "se daṛia sacia jī gurcarni lagānz."—sava m 3. 3 See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਸਚੀ ਨਾਥ [saci nath] *n* Shachi's husband, Indar.
 ਸਚੀ ਪਤ [saci pat], ਸਚੀ ਪਤਿ [saci patɪ] true honour, real veneration. "māne namu saci patɪ puja"—*brja a m* / 2 Shachi's husband Indar. "braham mahesur bisanu saci patɪ 3t phase yamphaast pəṭge."—*akal*.

ਸਚੀਪਤਿਸਈਇਸਈ [sacipatɪsəɪi-ɪsɪi] *n* army. —*sanama*. Shachi's husband Indar, his god

Kashyap, his earth, the earth's king, his army.

ਸਚੀ ਪਾਲ [saci pal] true shelter, veritable refuge.

2 provider of Shachi; her husband, Indar.

ਸਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [saci baṇi] *adj* (writing) that reveals the truth. 2 truthful writing. 3 *n* Gurbani. "satigur ke piariho 1 gavhu sacibani."—*anādu*.

ਸਚੀ ਬੇਈ [saci beɪi] *n* Gursikhi. 2 teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "nanak saci beɪi carɪ ju."—*sri m* 5 *pepar*.

ਸਚੀਰਾਸ [saciras], ਸਚੀਰਾਸਿ [sacirasɪ] *n* eternal wealth; virtue. 2 the Creator's Name. See ਸਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ.

ਸਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. *n* truth. "sacu tapar jarda ja rɪde saca hor."—*var asa*. 2 ecstasy. "sacu mile sacu upje."—*sri m* 1. "jih prasadɪ sacu hor."—*NP*. 3 the Creator as the incarnation of truth. "adɪ sacu jugadɪ sacu."—*japu*. 4 *adj* pure, cleansed. "man māje sacu soi."—*dhana chāt m* 1. 5 See ਸੱਚ

ਸਚੁਸਚਾ [sacusa] *adj* absolutely true, entirely true. "sacusa haxi rəkhvale."—*var gau* / *m* 4. 2 devoted to truth and supremely truthful. "sacusa satiguru amər he."—*var gau* / *m* 4.

ਸਚੁਧਰਮਾ [sacudharma] *n* a disciple of true religion, Gursikh. 2 *adj* one who has imbibed the true religion.

ਸਚੁ ਨਿਆਈ [sacu nɪai] *adj* the deliverer of true justice. "lakhatɪ bəhe sacunɪai."—*majh m* 5. 2 *n* the Creator; He, who delivers justice without any prejudice.

ਸਚੇਤ [sacet] *Skt* सचेत् *adj* conscious, alert.

2 attentive.

ਸਚੋਸਚ [sacosac], ਸਚੋਸਚੁ [sacosacu] *adj* nothing but the truth, absolute truth. "sacosac vakhaṇe koɪ."—*var ram* / *m* 1. "othe saco hi sacu nɪbɛ."—*var asa*.

ਸੱਚ [sacc] truth, opposite of illusion. 2 rectitude. 3 ਸਚ (true) —ਬ (and).

ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ [saccan sacc] See ਸਚੇ ਸਚ. 2 a Brahman resident of village Mandar (district Lahore, tehsil Sharakpur) who was a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He used to recite 'saccan sacc' all the time, so he himself came to be known as 'saccan sacc.' The Guru cured the insane queen of Raja of Haripur and married her to Sachan Sach. Throughout their life this couple preached Gurmat. Guru Amar Das bestowed upon him the status of a masand. Mistakenly Bhai Santokh Singh mentioned his village as Sekhopur. See ਰਾਸਿ 1 ਅ: 34. Descendents of Sachan Sach now live in Mandar

ਸੱਚਾ [sacca] *adj* truthful, one who has abandoned falsehood. 2 what happens daily. 3 pure, genuine, unadulterated. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 See ਸੱਚਾ

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [sacca patsah] *n* the Creator, the Supreme Being 2 the true guru. "teg saco deg saco surma sərən saco, saco patsah guru gobɪd kahayo hr."... "ɔr patsahi sabh logan ki patsahi, patsahō pər saci teri patsahi hr."—52 *poets*.

ਸੱਚਿਦਾ ਨੰਦ [saccida nād] *Skt* सच्चिदानन्द *n* one who is the incarnation of truth. "sada saccidanād satrū prāṇasi."—*japu*.

ਸੱਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [sacci daɪi] See ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ. 2 See ਟੇਰੂ 3

ਸੱਚੀ ਮੋਸੀ [sacci mōji] See ਮਝੁ.

ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ [sacce sahib ki phate] Banda Bahadur had begun preaching 'sache Sahib ki phate' in place of 'vahguru ji ki phate', which many historians have mistakenly written as 'phate darshan.' The edicts issued

from Baba Banda Bahadur's seat still employ the expression 'sacce sahrb ki phate.' Sacha sahrb meant Guru Gobind Singh, whom he regarded as his task master and himself as his slave.

ਸਾਹੀਲਕ [sachilak] *adj* with a bark, with skin. See **ਹੀਲਕ**

ਸਜ [saj] *n* decor, decoration, make up. 2 *Skt* **सज्ज** *adj* with a bow-string. 3 armed and ready for action.

ਸਜਗ [sajag] *adj* alert, attentive, clever, ever-ready.

ਸਜਣ [sajən], **ਸਜਣੂ** [sajənu] adorned. 2 *adj* ਸ੍ਵ-ਜਨ gentle, noble. 3 blue-blooded, of noble descent. 4 *n* friend. "sajənu sətiguru purekh he."—*sri m 4*.

ਸਜਧਰ [sajadhaj] decoration of a flag; honour, glory.

ਸਜਨ [sajan] See **ਸਜਣ** and **ਸੰਜਨ**. "sət sajan sukh mānḥz relia."—*suhā chēt m 5*. 2 a physician. "nanak rog gavar mīlī sətiguru sadhu sajan."—*var gau 1 m 4*. See *E Surgeon*

ਸਜਨਈ [sajnai], **ਸਜਨਾਈ** [sajnai] *n* goodness, kindness, welfare, friendliness. "dusət dut sajnai."—*asa m 5*. 'became friends.'

ਸਜਨੀ [sajni] *n* a female friend. 2 *adj* a virtuous (lady); respectable (woman).

ਸਜਨੁ [sajənu] See **ਸੰਜਨ**. "sajənu surida suhela sahije."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਜਰਾ [sajra] *A* , **سجرا** a tree. 2 a genealogical-tree.

ਸਜਲ [sajal] *adj* with water 2 wet. "sajal nen cernən ləptae."—*GPS*.

ਸਜਾ [saja] *P* **سجا** *n* punishment. 2 revenge, warning. 3 *adj* deserving. 4 See **ਸੱਜਾ**.

ਸਜਾਵਟ [sajavṭ] See **ਸਜਾਵਟ**.

ਸਜਾਇ [sajai] See **ਸਜਾ** a punishment, penalty. "deṇ su māl sajai."—*var majh m 1* 2 *adv* well equipped, embellished. "səstra sajai."—*GV 10*

ਸਜਾਤਿ [sajati] *adj* of the same caste. 2 of that

caste.

ਸਜਾਦਪੁਰ [sajadpur] Shahzadpur a town of district Ambala. It was the capital of the sardars of Shahid mīsl. See **ਸਹੀਦ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ**.

ਸਜਾਦਾ [sajada] *adj* simple, unadorned. 2 *n* son of Bhai Mardana who after his father's demise continued to recite the hymns of Guru Nanak to the congregation. 3 *P* **سجادہ** a prince. 4 *A* **سجادہ** a carpet, upon which the Muslims perform their prayer.

ਸਜਾਵਟ [sajavṭ] *n* decor. 2 decoration.

ਸਜਾਵਾਰ [sazavar] *P* **سازوار** *adj* capable, competent. 2 imbued with glory.

ਸਜੀਵ [sajiv] See **ਸਜੀਵ**.

ਸਜੀਨ [sajin] *adj* with ਜੀਨ (saddle); saddled. "hay sajin ko lin hakare."—*GPS*.

ਸਜੀਲਾ [sajila] *adj* adorned. 2 handsome.

ਸਜੀਵ [sajiv] *adj* with a soul 2 alive.

ਸਜੀਵੀ [sajivni] See **ਬਚ** and **ਵਿਸ਼ਲਸ਼** ਕਰਦੀ.

ਸਜੁਤ [sajut], **ਸਜੁਤਾ** [sajuta], **ਸਜੁਤੀਆ** [sajutia] *Skt* **संयुत** *adj* united, merged, imbued. "mohu mara ve sabh kalkha, inī manmukhi mufī sajutia."—*suhā chēt m 4*.

ਸਜੁਦ [sajud] *A* , **سجود** the act of paying obeisance; a salutation.

ਸਜੋਗੀ [sajogi] See **ਸੰਯੋਗੀ**.

ਸੱਜ [saj] *Skt* **सज्ज** *adj* ready, ready with an arrow put on the bow string. 3 See **ਸਜ**.

ਸੱਜਣ [sajən] See **ਸਜਣ**.

ਸੱਜਣ ਠਗ [sajən thag] a cheat, master impostor of village Tulamba or Tulambha (district Multan) who had constructed a temple and had devised several ways to fleece the travellers. Any body taken in by his trickery, was not only robbed but also killed. When Guru Nanak Dev reached his place, he tried to play the same trick with him as well, but he was so much impressed by the Guru's words that he himself became the disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru transformed him into

a noble person, included him in the company of his devout Sikhs and appointed him a preacher. See मभदुम्भर.

सैज [sajjan] See सज.

सैजरा [sajjra] *Skt* सजजर *adj* absolutely fresh.

सैज [sajja] *Skt* सय right; south. *n* (it also means) left. 3 *Skt* जया *n* bed, bedding.

सैज [sajj] See सैज

सैजी [sajji] feminine form of a सैज. 2 *Skt* सजी *n* a type of alkali prepared from the ash of a bushy weed. It is used for washing clothes 3 *Skt* सजी *adj* wearing a coat of mail. 4 सजी, with a bow-string drawn.

सजान [sajan] *Skt* सजान knowing. 2 an introduction, acquaintance.

सजपण [sajapan], सजपण [sajapan] *Skt* स-ज्ञाप *n* the act of making one realise.

सट [sat] See सटन, सटा and सैट. 2 *Skt* सट् *vr* part to be a part of; to make.

सटकना [satakna] *Pkt* *v* to slip away, run away. "ari yā satke mrig ke gan jāyō."—*kṛiṣṇa*. "manu sur caḍhāyo uḍu se satke."—*cāritr* 1. 2 to disappear.

सटका [saṭka] *Skt* काला *anaemia*. It is a disease of the anemic type. It is caused when liver stops functioning.

Eating of alkaline, sour, hot and dirty rotten things, excessive use of alcoholic intoxicants, obsessive indulgence in sex, anxiety and fear, obstruction in defecation, urination or sleep and eating of clay are some causes of this disease.

Symptoms of anaemia are indigestion, increase in heart-palpitation, body turning pale like that of a frog, decrease in the redness of blood and nails, and the skin getting dry, constant fatigue, loss of hunger, dyspepsia, having eructation, swelling of limbs, feeling of giddiness, getting sullen in the face etc.

The following are the cures for this

disease.

(1) use of iron oxide (kuṣṭa folad) or iron in any other form.

(2) kuṣṭa folad abi, tābaṣir, seeds of cardamum, sāt-gīlo and mīṣrī one tola each pulverised together and divided into fifty parts, one part to be taken in the morning with diluted semi-churned curd.

(3) use of the ash of iron-drops with milk or semi-churned curd

(4) use of substances which expel prickly heat from the liver.

(5) eight masas of nīsoth curā mixed with sixteen masas of mīṣrī to be taken daily in the morning with water.

(6) decoction of green gīlo mixed with honey to be taken

(7) the patient of anaemia should consume old oats, wheat, rice, green, lentils, fruit, sour butter milk, semi churned curd and butter etc. to be taken.

सटकारना [saṭkarna] *v* to sweep the mane; to dust hair falling at the neck; to perform the winnowing act. "beni sarpantī si saṭkari."—*GPS*.

सटना [saṭna] *Pkt* *v* to stick. 2 to throw. "kuhāthi jai saṭia."—*var asa*.

सटपट [saṭpaṭ] *part* immediately, at once. "saṭpaṭ bethat."—*NP*

सटपटा [saṭpaṭa] See उचिगीतिका का रूप 2.

सटपटाना [saṭpaṭana] *v* to be over-whelmed with surprise; suddenly. to buzz off.

सटपाना [saṭpana] *v* to throw "maha kṣab churi saṭpai."—*ram m* 5.

सटली [saṭali] *adj* who boasts; who indulges in exaggeration. See *vr* सट.

सटा [saṭa] an exchange. See सैट. "me tau molī mahīgi lai jā saṭe."—*dhana ravīdas*. 2 *Skt* *n* the mane. 3 a tuft of hair at the tail. "uddhāt saṭayā ute si gh dhayo."—*cāḍī* 2. 4 matted hair.

ਸਟਾਸੱਟ [satasaṭt], ਸਟਾਪੱਟ [saṭapatt] *part* immediately. at once. See ਸਟਪਟ.

ਸਟਾਲ [saṭal] *Skī* a lion with the mane; a lion with a rich growth of hair on the neck.

ਸਟਿਘਤਨਾ [saṭighatna] See ਸਟਪਨਾ to throw "tinh đaru saṭighatna."—*var sor m 4*.

ਸਟੀ [saṭi] See ਸਟਨਾ *adj* stuck. 2 thrown

ਸਟੀਕ [saṭik] accompanied by an annotation, an annotated edition

ਸਟੋਮ [saṭom] See ਅਗਨਿ ਸਟੋਮ.

ਸਟੋਰੀ [saṭori] a walking stick. "thul pag sir hath saṭori."—*GPS*

ਸੱਟ [saṭt] *Skī* ਸਟਟ *vr* to inhabit, live, kill, torture, get fat, donate. 2 *n* a blow, stroke.

ਸੱਟਾ [saṭta] *Pkt n* exchange. 2 speculation, forward trade 3 an agreement.

ਸਥ [saṭh] ਸਥ *vr* to cheat, kill, torture, go, observe long silence, utter unpleasant words. 2 *adj* a liar. 3 a knave. 4 a stupid person. See *E sot*. "guru sāgatz te saṭh mativan."—*GPS*. 5 mischievous. 6 *n* fertuosa. 7 iron. 8 See ਸਥਿ. 9 in poetics a type of hero. "mukh mīthi batē kahe, nīpāt kapaṭ jīy jan. jāhī nē dār apradh ko saṭh kār tāhī bēkhan."—*rasikpriya*.

ਸਥਤਾ [saṭhta] *Skī* ਸਥਤਾ *n* folly, stupidity 2 mischief. 3 lasciviousness.

ਸਥਿ [saṭhi] *Skī* ਸਥਿ *adj* sixty. "aṭhsaṭh tirath jāhī sadhu pag dharhī."—*ram m 5*. See *E* sixty.

ਸਥਿਆਲਾ [saṭhiala] a village of tehsil and district Amritsar. Two sacred places are situated here relating to the visits of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਸਥਿ ਸੰਬਤ [saṭhi sābat] *Skī* ਸਥਿਸੰਬਤਸਰ *n* In astronomy, a period of sixty years. These belong to three deities with a reign of twenty years for each of them in chronological order. They keep repeating. "tere saṭhi sābat sābh tirtha."—*bāsāt m 1*. 'O God ! all the sixty sambats belong to you (they belong to no other

deity) and all the places of pilgrimage belong to you'

ਸਥੋਰ [saṭhor] *adj* wicked, knavish 2 ਸੁ-ਬਟੋਰ miserly "jīu madhu makhu tīu saṭhor rās jorī jorī dhān kua"—*sor kabir*

ਸੱਠੀ [saṭhi] ਸਥਿਕ a type of paddy (rice) which ripens in sixty days Its husk is black and the rice is red Its water cures dysentery See ਬਗੜ.

ਸਭ [saḍ], ਸਭੁ [saḍu] *Sn* a word sound. 2 a call for help, scream; a cry. "gor nīmanī saḍ kare."—*s fand*

ਸਭੋਰਭ [saḍoraḍ] See ਰਭ.

ਸਭਾਲ [saḍhal], ਸਭੈਲ [saḍhel] *adj* ਸ (with) ਚਾਲ (shield); holding a shield; (one) having a sword and a shield. 2 *n* a soldier equipped with sword and shield.

ਸਭੋਰਾ [saḍhara] a village of tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. It was once the main town of the twenty eight parganas of suba Sirhind. Sain Budhu Shah, a resident of this town had helped the tenth Guru in the battle of Bhangani. See ਭੁੱਧੁ ਸਾਹ.

During his invasion of Sadhaura in 1710 AD Baba Banda Bahadur inflicted heavy punishment upon the tyrants who had tormented Pir Budhu Shah.

ਸਭ [saḍ] *Skī* ਸਭ *part* with, along, alongwith. 2 *Skī* ਸਭ *n* jute, from which ropes are made. *L* *Crotolaria Juncea*. It is an autumnal crop. After cutting, the plants are buried in water, till the peel comes off from the reed.

ਸਭਕਤਾ [saṇakhta], ਸਭਕਤੀ [saṇakhti] *Skī* ਲੁਧਾ *n* a daughter-in-law. "mā dadi pārdadīḥ phupphi bhēṇa dhi saṇakhta."—*BG* 2 *adj* having good stars; fortunate, lucky. "sahurṭe ghar māṇie saṇakhti parivar saḍhari."—*BG*

ਸਥਿ [saṇi] See ਸਥ and ਸਭੁ. 2 alongwith. "jāu lakhavhu asāi papī saṇī."—*asa ravidas* 'Do not spend the days of your life in the company of an unsaintly sinner.'

ਸਣ੍ਹ [saṇu] part with, along with. See ਸਣ. "dube saṇu parivarī."—*guj a m 4*. "so saṇu tujhe anit."—*sri m 5*.

ਸਤ [sat] *Skṛ* सत् *n* truth. 2 fidelity to one's husband. "bṛnu sat sah hori kesi narī"—*gāu kabir* 3 God, the Creator. 4 respect, honour 5 instinct for purity. "raṅ tām sat kāl terī charā."—*maru solhe m 1* 6 adj good, gentle, noble. 7 adorable 8 admirable, honourable 9 obvious, apparent. 10 *Skṛ* सत्य *n* an era of truth, Satyug. 11 an oath, pledge. 12 a principle; intent, purport. 13 the region (lok) above that of religious austerity; brahmlok. 14 *Skṛ* सत्य breath. "cād sat bhedīa, nad sat purīa, sur sat khoṛsa dātu kīa."—*maru judev* 'inhaled through the lunar nerve, made the breath stand still through oānad (sound), exhaled it through the solar nerve, that is, performed purāk, kumbhak and recak.' 15 soul 16 mind. 17 vigour. 18 essence. 19 nature. 20 age. 21 wealth 22 zeal. 23 patience. 24 life. 25 religion. 26 charity. "sati pap karī sat kamahī."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 27 *Skṛ* सप्त seven. "pādr-hī thitī te sat var."—*bīla m 3 var 7* 28 *Skṛ* शत one hundred. "re jihva karau sat khēdī jamī nā ucar-hī sri gobīd."—*bher namdev*. 29 In Nighunt sat means 'endless' as ਸਹਸ੍ਰ stands for innumerable. 30 sat is also used as short form for Satluj as in "sat sabbadāṛ bākhanke isartrā kahī āt."—*sanama*. 'Shatdrav's lord is Varun and his weapon is the noose.' 31 a scribe has written sat in place of sut as "sābh samudr ke nam le āt sabbad sat dehu."—95 In fact, the moon is the son of the ocean. In the same way "pritham pavan ke nam le sat pād bāhur bākhan." Bhimsen is the son of the wind god. 32 for arriving at a definite conclusion. See ਸਤਿ, ਸੱਤ, ਸਤਰ and ਸਪਤ.

ਸਤਾਏ [sataē], ਸਤਾਏ [sataē] *adj* seventh. 2 *adv*

with the seventh. "sataē lakhī rāghupatī kapīdāl adhipatī subhāṭ vīkāl matī yul bhratā."—*ramav*

ਸਤਸਾਈ [satsai], ਸਤਸਾਇਆ [satsaiya], ਸਤਸਾਈ [satsai] *Skṛ* सप्तशती *n* a literary composition of seven hundred couplets A narration of Durga in seven hundred couplets from Markanday Puran, whose translation is to be found in Chandi Chitr and Chandi dī Var.¹ "hom karē jāp au satsau re."—*krrīsan*. "grāth satsata ko karyo."—*cāḍī 1*. "satse kī katha īh purī bhāi he."—*cāḍī 1*. See ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤਸਤੀ and ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ ਸਤਸਾਈਆ [satsaiā] seven wives of the seven rishis See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. 2 seven (female) friends. ਸਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚਉਦਹਿ ਚਾਰ [sat satai caudāhī car]—*ratnamala bāna* seven rishis, twenty seven planets, fourteen branches of knowledge, four objectives (righteousness, finance, sex, salvation).

ਸਤਸਯਾ [satsaya], ਸਤਸਯੀ [satsayi] See ਸਤਸਾਈ. ਸਤਸਰ [satsar] *n* a holy tank; a congregation, holy assembly. 2 the true spiritual guide 3 seven holy tanks in the form of truth, contentment, compassion, righteousness, patience, renunciation and knowledge. 4 Sri Anritsar.

ਸਤਸਰਿ [satsari] *n* the congregation as a stream. 2 *adv* in the stream of the congregation, "gurmatī satsari harījālī nārā."—*asa m 3*. 3 in the tank of truth.

ਸਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sat sahib] an expression of greeting sadhus of Garibdas sect exchanged on meeting one another.

ਸਤਸਾਹਿਬੀਆ [satsahibīa] See ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ.

ਸਤਸੀ [satsi] *Skṛ* सप्तसीता *adj* seven (times) furrowed; that has been ploughed seven times. "anaj magau satsi kā."—*dhāna dhāna*.

ਸਤ ਸੀਵਾ [sat siva] *n* seven boundaries, seven stages of knowledge. See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

¹It is available in Markanday Puran on pages 81-94

ਸਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾ [sat suhagnā] See ਸਤ ਸਈਆਂ 2 an assembly, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of seven such women, whose husbands are alive.

ਸਤ ਸੈ [sat se], ਸਤ ਸੈ ਕੀ ਕਥਾ [sat se ki katha] See ਸਤਸਈ

ਸਤਸੰਗ [satsāg] *Skt* सत्सङ्ग *n* a congregation, holy assembly 2 See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ.

ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤਿ [sat sāgati] *n* the company of saints; the company of good men. 2 an assembly of virtuous persons. "satsāgati kesi janie? jithe eko nam vakhanie."—*sri m 1 jogīśādarī*. 3 See ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਸਟ ਸੰਗਤੀ [sat sāgti] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. 2 *adj* who participates in a holy congregation. 3 in a holy congregation, in a holy assembly. "satsāgti sādā mīlī rāhe."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਤਸੰਗਾ [sat sāga] *adj* whose company is noble. "māha sarthi satsāga."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਤਸੰਗੀ [satsāgi] *Skt* सत्सङ्गिन् (one) who remains in the company of virtuous persons.

ਸਤਸੰਧ [satsādh] a true promise. See ਸਤਰ ਸੰਧ. "satsādh sādā satbān kāhe."—*NP*.

ਸਤਸਿੰਘ [satsing] *Skt* सत्सिङ्ग *n* a mountain of the Himalayan range, that is situated at a distance of six kos from Gandhmaddan. See ਸਪਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਤਹ [satāh] 1 *f* surface. 2 level. 3 roof

ਸਤਕ [satak] *Skt* सत्क *n* a century. 2 ਸਤਿਕ *adj* of or relating to one hundred. 3 *n* any text containing one hundred stanzas.

ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ [satkartarie] *adj* who worship the Creator in the form of truth. 2 *n* a Sangatia Sodhi of Lahore, who in Sammat 1650 became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was in the habit of saying 'Satkartar' all the time. His disciple Sangat Das was a highly spiritual person, and a votary of Nam. The followers of his sect came to be known as satkartarias. Their head-quarters are at Hargobindpur on

the bank of river Beas.

ਸਤ ਕਰਮ [sat karam] सत्कर्म *n* noble deeds. 2 *adj* virtuous.

ਸਤਕਾਰ [satkar] *Skt* सत्कार *n* respect, reverence "dve lokan satkar."—*NP*.

ਸਤਕਰਤੁ [satkratu], ਸਤਕਰਿਤੁ [satkritu] *Skt* सत्कर्तु *n* a performer of one hundred rituals (yags); Indar It is mentioned in the Purans that one achieves the status of Indar after performing one hundred ashvmedh yags. "siv dham satkritu jat bhāe."—*rudr*.

ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿ [satgamanī] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Shatdrav river; Satluj. —*sanama*. See ਸਤਦੁਹ.

ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿਣੀਯ [satgamanī-iṣ] the master of Satluj—Varun.—*sanama*.

ਸਤਗੁਰ [satgur] *Skt* सद्गुरु *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a guru who delivers excellent spiritual message.

ਸਤਗੁਰਏ [satgurāe] *Skt* सद्गुरौ (the fourth inflexion) to Satguru, to God.

ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦ [satgur parsad] with the grace of God.

ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [satgur parsadī], ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [satgur prasadī] with the grace of God. See ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਸਤਗੁਰੂ [satguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਸਤਘਨੀ [satghani] See ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤਘਰਾ [satghara] a town of tehsil Ukara, district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev, where the Guru recited "sahāsar dan de idr ruāra" relating to the money-lender's vocation. The gurdwara is in non-descript state. There is no estate or land attached to it. It is located at a distance of about five miles to the west of Rinala Khurd railway station.

ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ [satghni] *Skt* *n* a type of spear having one hundred barbs. 2 There is a mention in the Mahabharat that it was made by fixing

one hundred nails to a heavy stone. When thrown at the enemy, it strikes like a cannon ball. 3 In Valmiki's Ramayan, it is a type of a club. See ਲੰਕਾ ਕਾਡ, Chapter 60. 4 Modern poets take it to mean a cannon, but it is just their fancy.

ਸਤਜੁਗ [səɟug] *Skt* सतजुग *n* one of the four eras in which truth is supreme. See ਯੁਗ.

ਸਰਤ [səɾət] *Skt* अद्व perpetually, always. 2 continuously, constantly, at the same pitch.

ਸੱਤੱਤਰ [səttəɾ] seventy-seven.

ਸਤਦਾਨ [səɖən] *n* सद्दिकदान a righteous donation. 2 a donation from one's honest earning. 3 a donation of spiritual knowledge.

ਸਤਦੀਪ [səɖep] See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ [səɖɾəv] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj. There is a story in the Puranic lore that once in grief suffered on account of his sons, rishi Vasishath tried to drown himself in the river. The river divided its flow into one hundred streams and saved the rishi from drowning. This river has its origin in Ravanrad lake situated close to the famous Mansarovar lake in Tibet. From there it flows to places like Kulu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Anandpur, Ropar and Ferozepur, covering a distance of 900 miles. It has a confluence with the river Indus in Muzaffarpur district. "netr tūg ke cērən tər sətɖɾəv tīr tərāg."—*ramav*.

Satluj was the border between the British empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. In the year 1882 under the Jurisdiction of Lord Rippon a big canal was dug out of this river at Ropar. This canal irrigates the Malva region. It cost the British government rupees one crore and seventy lacs and the Sikh states, rupees one crore and twenty nine lacs.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵਾਦ੍ਰਿ [səɖɾəvəɖɾi] *n* the mountain from which Satluj originates i.e. the mountain

range of Tibet. 2 people living in the mountains of Tibet. the Tibetans "səɖɾəvəɖɾi əɾi dɾiɾ pəg rope."—*cəɾitr* 52. **ਸਤਦ੍ਰੁ** [səɖɾə] *Skt* सतद्रु *n* a river flowing in the form of one hundred streams. Satluj. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਧਨੁ [səɖəɳə] *n* सतधनु *n* a Yadav bearing one hundred bows. He was the son of Hridak. He killed Satrajit the father-in-law of Krishan. Hence Krishan chopped off his head with a circular boomerang. See ਸਤਧੰਨਾ and ਧਨਸੰਤ. This tale is narrated in the 57th chapter of 10th division of the Bhagwat.

ਸਤਧਰਮ [səɖəɾəm] *n* a noble religion, Sikhism. 2 *adj* righteous deeds which should be performed.

ਸਤਧਾ [səɖə] *Skt* सतधा *adj* in a hundred ways. 2 in a hundred parts. "dudha kərke sətɖə kəɖəɾi."—*krīśan*.

ਸਤਧਾਰਾ [səɖəɾə] *n* ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ. 2 seven ranges of mountains. See ਭੁਨਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਤਧੰਨਾ [səɖəɳə] See ਸਤਧਨੁ. "səɖəɳə bhi sāg calayo."—*krīśan*.

ਸਤਨ [səɳ] See ਸੁਨ and ਬਣ.

ਸਤਨਾਮ [səɳəɟ], **ਸਤਨਾਮਾ** [səɳəɟə] *n* a combination of seven cereals; a mixture of seven varieties of grains: rice, moongi, wheat, malkangni (seeds of celastus paniculata), sesame seeds, oats, grams. According to rishi Katyayan the mixture consists of rice, moongi, manh, wheat, mustard, sesame seeds and oats. To assuage the influence of certain planets its offering is favoured. "tel māh sətəɟ məgəɾ."—*GPS*.

ਸਤਨਾਮ [səɳəɟ] See ਸਤਿਨਾਮ.

ਸਤਨਾਮੀ [səɳəɟi] *adj* who worships satyanam. 2 *n* a sect of Hinduism, which, fed up with the tyranny of Aurangzeb, revolted against the Mughal empire under the leadership of Jagjivan Das. The Satnamis captured Narnaul

(which is now a nizamat of Patiala state and is located at a distance of 75 miles to the south-west of Delhi) and defeated the royal army. On 15th of March 1672, Raad Andaz Khan a general of Aurangzeb defeated the Satnamis. There was a belief current among the people that the Satnamis had magical powers and none could defeat them. Aurangzeb wrote verses of Quran to be tied on the flag so that magical powers of the Satnamis could not have their effect.

Jagjivan Das son of Ganga Ram was a Chandel Rajput. He was born in village Sardha of Barabanki district. He was a disciple of Baba Lai (a well-known saint during the reign of Jahangir and a resident of C P.) His literary works – Aghvinash, Gyanprakash etc. correspond with the philosophy of the Vedas. The Satnamis of this sect are also known as Munda or The Mundapanthi. Along with their head and beard, they shave off eye-brows too.

3 a religious sect founded by Ghasi Das. In 1835 AD, Ghasi Das was born in a cobbler's family in village Bhandara of C.P. He declared himself a messenger of God and preached that the recitation of Satnam is better than worship, pilgrimage and performance of yags. His son Balak Das also preached Satnam like his father and numerous cobblers became his disciples, who are known as the Satnamis. They greet each other with Satnam whenever they meet and also recite the same word with a rosary. Their scripture "Nirvan" is in the possession of the Satnamis of Farrukhabad. They abstain from all types of intoxicants.

ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ [sət pakvani] *n* seven types of cooked food; seven types of sweetmeats cooked in clarified butter (ghee) i.e., laddu,

jalebi, barfi, balusahi, majhi, nugdi and shakarpara. "sət pakvani an əhare."—GPS.

ਸਤਪਤ [sətpət] *adj* harsh. "karək səbəd sətpət kəru kəm he"—BGK. 'A harsh word produces pain, and all bitternesses are far less hurtful.'

ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ [sətpatr] *Skt* शतपत्र *n* a lotus, which has one hundred petals. "nəhɪ tər thali sətpatr rəhe."—ramav. 2 सत्पत्र is also a Sanskrit word for lotus, which means something with elegant petals.

ਸਤਪਥ [sətpath] *Skt* a brahman scripture of Yajurved showing one hundred of ways.

ਸਤਪਦ [sətpəd] *Skt* a centipede. 2 a hundred footsteps.

ਸਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sətputr] *adj* a noble son. "əpjasə mɪ(ʃt sətputrah."—gatha.

ਸਤਪੁਰਖ [sətpurakh], ਸਤਪੁਰਖੁ [sətpurakhu] *Skt* सत्यपुरुष *adj* a truthful person. "dhanu dhanu sətpurakhu sətɪguru həmara."—var vəd m 4. 2 *n* an incarnation of truth and perfection; the eternal Being.

ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆ [sətpuria] seven pious cities of the Hindus namely Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya (Haridwar), Kashi, Kanchi (Conjeeveram), Avantika (Ujjayni), Dvaravati. See ਸਤਿਨਾਮਿ.

ਸਤ ਪੰਜ ਨਉ [sət pəɪ nəu] See ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਨਉ.

ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨਿ [sət prəvaɦni], ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨੀ [sət prəvaɦni] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj; the land by Satluj.—sənama.

ਸਤਬਚਨ [sətbacən] *adj* a truthful utterance. 2 *part* alright ! yes sir | word of address

ਸਤਬਚਨੀਆ [sətbacniə] *adj* who agrees with everything you say; agreeable, sycophantic, credulous.

ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ [sətbət] *Skt* सत्यव्रत *adj* truthful, righteous. "səɪ sərup sədev sətbət."—33 səveye.

ਸਤਬਰਾਈ [sətbərai] wife of Mehma, a jat of Khehra sub-caste, an ardent devotee of Guru

‘ਭਯੋਯਾ ਮਧੁਰਾ ਸਾਕਾ ਕਾਸੀ ਕਾਕ੍ਰੀ ਭਲਿਨਕਾ। ਧੁਰੀ ਦੁਆਰਾਈ ਬੈਠਾ ਬੀਰਾ ਪੋਲਦਾਇਕਾ। 11—tɪzraθ parɪjət

Nanak Dev, who served Guru Angad Dev as well. Per the Guru's direction, she daily cooked an unsalted and unleavened chapati weighing four ounces for Guru Angad Dev. This was the only food he took for twenty four hours. Some scribes have named her as Sabharai while the others have put her name as Virai.

ਸਤਭਾਉ [satbhau], ਸਤਭਾਇ [satbhai] *Skt* सद्भाव *n* a good intention. "karam dharam sājam satbhau."—*asa m 1*. "matī satbhai bhagatī gobīd."—*prabhā m 1*. 2 recognition, existence. "sevak ke satbhai."—*sri m 5*. 3 full belief, factual truth. "agodesatbhau na dice, pichode akhta kāmī na ave."—*var gau / m 4*.

ਸਤਭਾਮਨ [satbhaman], ਸਤਭਾਮਾ [satbhama] सत्यवाम daughter of Strajit and consort of Krishan upon whose bidding he brought Parijat from heaven. "satbhaman ko kabī syam bhāne jīh ko sab logen me jās chayo."—*krisen*. "ghansyam sath satbhama, tim mīli rehit sukh dhama."—*GPS*

ਸਤਭਿਖਿਆ [satbhikhia] *n* truthful alms, perfect alms; alms free from immoral desires such as obduracy, greed, hypocrisy, etc. "chaden bhojan na lehi satbhikhia."—*var guj / m 3*.

ਸਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sat bhumika] See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸਤਮ [satam] *Skt* सत्तम *adj* superb, excellent. "sadhu satam jāno."—*gatha*.

ਸਤਮਾਖ [satmakh] a performer of one hundred yags; Indar. See ਸਤਕੁਤੁ.

ਸਤਮਨਤੁ [satmanyu] See ਸਤਮੰਨੁ.

ਸਤਮਾਸਾ [satmasa], ਸਤਮਾਹਾ [satmaha] *adj & n* born after seven months of pregnancy. 2 work to be completed in seven months.

ਸਤਮੁਖ [satmukh], ਸਤਮੁਖੀ [satmukhi] See ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ 2 *adv* in numerous ways.

ਸਤਮੋਰ [satmor] *Skt* सतमोरि *n* Bhaumasur the wearer of numerous crowns; one who had snatched crowns of numerous kings and put

them on his head. "jīh kud kilē satmor moryo"—*krisen*. See ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਤਮੰਨੁ [satmānu] *Skt* सतमन्तु *n* performer of one hundred yags, Indar. See ਸਤਕੁਤੁ "satmānu avilokyo jāb-hi."—*NP* 2 *adj* choleric, wrathful. 3 *n* an owl

ਸਤਰ [satar] *A* ستر *n* a line. 2 a written line. 3 *Skt* सप्तति seventy 4 *A* ستر a curtain, See *Skt* स्ट्री. 5 *adj* private; concealed, secret. See ਸਤਰਿ. 6 *Skt* सत्तर superb, excellent.

ਸਤਰ ਦੋਇ [satar doi] See ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ.

ਸਤਰਾਨਾ [satrana] *v* to fear, be frightened 2 to be impatient, be agitated. 3 to be in a hurry.

ਸਤਰੀ [sateri] *Skt* सप्तति seventy. 2 See ਸਤਰ 5.

"sateri kaba ghaṭ hi bhitarī."—*asa kabir*

ਸਤਰਿ ਸੈਣਿ [sateri sei] seventy hundred. "sateri sei satar he jake."—*bher kabir*. Seventy thousand means numerous. In Islamic literature, it is also mentioned that God sends angels as warriors to assist his prophets. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਥ 4, ਸੁਰਤ ਅਲ ਇਮਰਾਨ 3, ਹੁਕੁਮ 13. See ~~ਸਤਰਿ~~

ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ [sateridoi] *Skt* द्वादਸप्तति seventy two. "sateri doi bhare āmrī sari."—*dhana namdev*. Seventy two main nerves recognised by the yogis through which the nam ras flows; the entire body.

ਸਤਰੂਪਾ [sarupa] *Skt* सतुरुपा one who has innumerable forms, such as self-generated wife of Manu. According to the Purans, Brahma divided his body into two parts. From one part he created Manu and from the other Shatrupa. This couple then created the entire world. "purab bidhi te manū satarupa. nār tīy upje gunan anupa."—*NP* See ਸਨੁ.

ਸਤਰੋਹਣਿ [satrohani] See ਸਪਰਨਾਤੀ ਚਕੁ.

ਸਤਰੰਜ [satarj] *A* سترج *n* ਸਤ (sea) ਰੰਜ (deliberation) a game that is played with lot of deliberation. It is a world famous game. Some scholars are of the view that the word originates in ਸਤਰੰਜ,

meaning six colours. So six types of men are there in chess (king, queen, bishop, knight, castle (rook) and pawn and the board has 64 boxes. On each side there are sixteen pieces. When the king reaches a stage where its movement is completely blocked, the game comes to end. "satrāj baji pake nahi kaci ave sari."—*asa m* / See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ

ਸਤਰੰਗੀ [satrāṅgi] *P* شُرَنجِي *n* a carpet with boxes of chess shown on it. 2 These days thick floor coverings are also called satrāṅgi. "jajam aru satrāṅgi sāg"—*GPS*.

ਸਤਲਜ [satlāj] See ਸਤਲੁਜ

ਸਤਲਾਣੀ [satlaṇi] a village situated at a distance of 12 kos to the east of Lahore. The sixth Guru visited this place. A devotee of the tenth Guru, Bhai Bulaka Singh, was the first headpriest of this gurdwara. Thereafter under the guidance of his son Bhai Basti Ram, a number of Singhs served here. From amongst the head priests, Bhai Kuma Singh was a pious man known for his noble deeds, who introduced great activity as well as prosperity in to this place. Bhai Vir Singh, popularly known as Nihang Singh and Dillitor Singh, was held in high esteem by the people of Majha and the governor of Punjab. Thereafter during the headship of Kirpa Singh, there was a change in tradition and he had to quit the headship. Now a committee manages its affairs. The railway station is known as Gurusar Satlani. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਸਤਲੁਜ [satluj] See ਸਤਲੁਜ

ਸਤਵ [satav] *Skt* सुद *n* praise, appreciation, honour.

ਸਤਵਨ [satvan] *Skt* सुवन *n* appreciation, commendation

ਸਤਵਾਹਨ [satvahan] See ਸਤਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਤਵਾਦੀ [satvadi] *Skt* सत्यवादिन् *adj* truthful.

ਸਤਵਾਰਾ [satvara], ਸਤਵਾਰਾ [satvara] *n* a week.

ਸਤਵੰਜ [satvāja] fifty-seven.

ਸਤਵੰਤ [satvāt], ਸਤਵੰਤਾ [satvāta] *adj* celibate. 2 truthful, righteous.

ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾਰਾ [satvātasara] *adj* who observes celibacy, a celibate. "sabh idri vasi karditio satvātasara."—*var maru 2 m* 5.

ਸਭਾ [sata] See ਸਰਹ and ਸੱਭਾ.

ਸਭਾਉਣਾ [satauna] *v* to make angry 2 to irritate, harass. 3 to torment, torture. "jia jētu nē satavau go."—*ram namdev*.

ਸਤਾਈ [satai], ਸਤਾਈਸ [satais] twenty-seven

ਸਤਾਈਸ ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰ [satais nakṣatr] See ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰ.

ਸਤਾਸੀ [satasi] eighty-seven.

ਸਤਾਗਲ [satagal] *Skt* शपथ-आह्वलीक *n* a print of the hand upon a promissory note. See ਪੰਜਾ 5. "sac lahina kur devna, khat satagal likh devaya"—*BG*

ਸਤਾਗਮਿਨੀ [satagamini] ਸਤਦੂ—*sanama*. See ਸਤਗਮਿਨਿ and ਸਤਦੂਬ.

ਸਤਾਣ [satāṇ], ਸਤਾਣਾ [satāṇa], ਸਤਾਣੀ [satāṇi] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 ਰਨ (ਜਨ੍) *vr* means to expand, trust, protect etc. Hence ਸਤਾਣਾ means protective, trustworthy, commendable. "ast hamari oṭ satāṇi."—*sor m* 5. "sac koṭ satāṇi nivde."—*var ram* 3. 3 *P* ਸਿਰਾਂ It means 'place' as well. "margastāṇi citi dher."—*s farid*. 'Remember the cremation ground.'

ਸਤਾਦਹ [satadah] *P* سادا *adj* short form of ਅਸਤਾਦਹ. standing, erect.

ਸਤਾਨ [satan] See ਸੈਤਾਨ. 2 *P* جنة place.

ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ [satānvā] *adj* seventy-ninth. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਨਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਵੇ [satānve] ninety-seven. 2 in the 97th year. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਨਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਾ [satana] See ਸਤਾਉਣਾ. "jab to ko dij ! kal sate he."—*caritr* 266.

ਸਤਾਨੰਦ [satānād] *Skt* शतानन्द *adj* who provides bliss to innumerable persons. 2 *n* son of Gautam through Ahalya who was the family priest of Raja Janak. 3 Brahma 4 Vishnu.

5 Krishan. 6 a chariot of Vishnu.

ਸਤਾਬ [satab] See ਸਿਤਾਬ.

ਸਤਾਬਦ [satabad] *Skt* ਸਤਾਬਦ *adj* century. one hundred years.

ਸਤਾਰ [satar] See ਸਿਤਾਰ 2A. ੨ *adj* who shields, who saves from exposure. "sīphat kēhar satar he sahib kī dohl."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਾਰ having one hundred teeth, sudarṣan cakr. 4 thunderbolt, Indar's mallet.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [satara] See ਸਿਤਾਰਾ.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ [satarā] seventeen.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੇਵਤਾ [satarā devta] See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਸਤਾਵਨ [satavan] fifty seven. 2 *v* to torment, torture "moko kaha satavhu bar bar?"—*bāsīt kabir*.

ਸਤਿ [satī] *n* at some place in Gurbani (ੴ) has been used in place of ਸਤ as, for example, ਸਤਿ is written in place of ਸਤਗ. See ਸਤ and ਸਤਗ. the incarnation of truth; God. "satī namu karta purakhu."—*japu*. 2 truth. "apī satī kīa sēbh satī."—*sukhmanī*. 3 faith. "tisu gur ko chaden bhojan pāī patābar bēhu bīdhi satī kārī mukhī sēc-hu."—*mālā m 4*. 4 *adj* superb. "dur kārē satī bad rog sēnīpat ko."—*kṛisān*. 5 *n* power, authority. "gurumatī satī kar cācal acal bhāe."—*BGK*. 6 real knowledge, awareness of reality. "na satī mud mudai kesi, na satī pāīa des phir-hī."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 7 part real, accurate, befitting. "jo kichu kārē satī kārī manhu."—*sar m 4*.

ਸਤਿਆ [satia] *n* power, authority 2 *adj* true.

ਸਤਿ ਆਦਿ [satī adī] *sen* a virtue such as truth. "satī adī bhav ratē."—*guj jedev*

ਸਤਿ ਸਬਦ [satī sabad] *n* the initiatory mantar from a spiritual preceptor. "satī sabad de mukat kārāya."—*BG*. 2 true advice from a spiritual mentor. 3 *adj* true dictum.

ਸਤਿ ਸਰੂਪ [satī sērup] *n* incarnation of truth — God "satī sērupu rīdē jīnī manīa."

—*sukhmanī*.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗ [satīsāg] See ਸਤਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ [satīsāgati] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. "so saṭīsāgati janiye jāhā vivek vicar."—*gurusobha*. 2 See ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਧ [satīsādh] See ਸਤਸੰਧ.

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [satī sṛī akal] *sen* It is a religious salutation of the Sikhs. It means truthful and eternal is the Lord. These auspicious words are uttered at the beginning of all functions, especially towards the end of the congregation, at the time of a march and also while beheading an animal with one stroke. Some people greet each other with this salutation, whenever they meet but it is not proper to use Sat Sri Akal in place of Vahguru ji kī fatah.

ਸਤਿਕ [satīk] See ਸਤਕ 2-3.

ਸਤਿ ਕਰਤਾਰ [satī kartar] One who is, was and will be omnipresent; the Creator.

ਸਤਿਕਾਰਿ [satīkārī] *adv* with due deference, out of devotion. "tisu gur kau chaden bhojan pāī patābar bēhu bīdhi satī kārī mukhī sēc-hu."—*mālā m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [satīgur] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "satīgur bajh-hu guru nēhī kol, nīgure ka hē nau bura."—*asa paṭī m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਦੇ [satīgurāe] See ਸਤਗੁਰ ਦੇ. "satīgurāe namāh."—*sukhmanī*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [satīgur pāsadi], ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [satīgur prāsadi] *adv* with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev. "satīgur pāsadi pērampādu pāīa."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 2 *adj* true, spiritual and merciful preceptor.—*prāsadin*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਿ [satīguri] true spiritual guide. "satīguri sēcū dīxīāīa"—*var sṛī m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [satīguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ "jisu milīe manī hor anād so satīguru kēhīe."—*gāu m 4*. "nanak satīguru esā jānī so sēbhē lē milāī jīu."—*sṛī m 1, jogīdārī*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਸੰਤ [satiguru sāt] *n* a guru embodying tranquility. Guru Nanak Dev 2 a true disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. "satiguru sāt mile sātī paic."—sarā m 4.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [satiguru purakhu] Guru Nanak Dev "satiguru purakhu para vadbhagu."—asa m 4.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [satijap] *n* recitation of the Nam. 2 recitation of the eternal Being, the incarnation of truth. 3 recitation of sapatsetsi. See ਸਤਸਈ. "rarē nam satijap."—cāḍi 1.

ਸਤਿਜੁਗ [satijug] See ਸਤਸੁਗ and ਜੁਗ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [satinam], ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ [satinamu] *n* the initiatory mantar of Gurmat which holds that, He the Creator is, was and will be omnipresent. "kirtam nam kathe tere jihva satinamu tera para purabla."—maru solhe m 5. "satinamu prabhū ka sukhḍai."—sukhmani. 2 *adj* truth is whose name.

ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ [sati nirati] *Skt* सत्यनृत् *n* business, trade. This epithet is given to it because trade is a mixture of truth and falsehood. See ਨਿਰਤਿ. ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥ [sati padarath], ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥੁ [sati padarathu] *n* self-realisation. "manu tenu erapi dhare gur age sati padarathu pave."—asa m 5. 2 the Creator.

ਸਤਿਪੁਰਖੁ [satipurakhu] *n* the Creator. "satipurakhu jini jania satiguru tis ka nau."—sukhmani. 2 *adj* See ਸਤਪੁਰਖ. "satipurakhu satiguru pamesaru."—maru solhe m 5.

ਸਤਿਬਾਣੀ [satibaṇi] *n* hymns of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *adj* Gurbani as expression of truth. ਸਤਿਵਾਦੀ [sativadi] *adj* सत्यवादिन् truthful, righteous. "amritsar satiguru sativadi."—gur m 4

ਸਤਿਵਿਸ਼ਵਸ [sativisvas] *Skt* सद्विश्वास true faith; contrary to belief in falsehood. Assuming sugar to be sand is faith in falsehood, and to consider sugar as sugar is true faith. See विश्वास.

ਸਤਿਵੰਤ [sativāt] See ਸਤਵੰਤ.

ਸਤੀ [sati] *adj* true form, eternal "guri namu dīṛaiā hēṛi hēṛi namu hēṛi sēṛi."—vaḍ chāt m 4 2 who always speaks the truth; who has forsaken falsehood. See ਮੁਕਤ "mukh ka sēṛi."—ratanmala bāno. 3 charitable, magnanimous "sēṛi māni sātokhu upjē deṇē kē vicari."—varasa m 1. 4 contented. "asākh sēṛi asākh dataru."—japu. 5 *n* पत्नी wife. "gautam sēṛi sila nīstari."—g3d namdev 'Gautam's wife; Ahalya.' 6 *Skt* सती a woman faithful to her husband. "bin sāt sēṛi hōṛ kēse nari."—gau kabir. "bhi so sēṛi jāṇianī sil sātokhi rahānī."—var suhi m 3. 7 a woman who on account of her resolve intentionally dies with her dead husband. "sēṛi sēṛi tobhri jōe."—BG According to the Hindu scriptures, the performance of sati is considered a virtuous deed. There is a mention in the fourth chapter of Parashar Simriti that a woman performing sati alongwith her husband lives in heaven for the number of years her husband has hair on his body. Similar is a dictum in the fourth chapter of Daksh Simriti. However in Guru Granth Sahib (Gurbani), this practice is condemned. "sēṛi ehī nā akhianī jō māṛi lagz jālānī, nanak sēṛi jāṇianī jī birhe coj mārānī."—var suhi m 3.

With inspiration drawn from Raja Rammohan Roy, the founder of Brahm Samaj, Lord William Bentick introduced a law on 7th of December 1829 banning the practice of sati. This law came into force in Punjab and Rajputana in 1847.

8 daughter of Daksh, wife of Mahadev. There is a story in Devi Bhagwat Division 7, chapter 30 and in Kalika Puran that, Sati finding her husband suffer insults at the hands of her father, jumped into the yag kund (pit) and breathed her last, Shiv destroyed his yag and out of affection took out her dead body

from the fire pit, placed it on his shoulder and started wandering day and night. Seeing the deplorable plight of the dead body of Sati, Vishnu with his Sudarshan Chakar cut the corpse into pieces. Wherever the pieces of Sati fell, they became places of pilgrimage. The place where the tongue fell, came to be known as Jwalamukhi, where eyes dropped was known as Naina Devi. There is a mention in Tantarchuramani that Sati's limbs fell at 51 places. All those places are called "devi piths". 9 *Skt* ਸਤੀ (ਸਤਿਨ) a group or bundle of one hundred.

ਸਤੀਵ੍ [sativ] *Skt* *n* the state of being faithful to one's husband.

ਸਤੀਰ [satir] See ਸਤੀਰਿ.

ਸਤੀ ਰੰਨੀ ਘਰੇ ਸਿਆਪਾ [sati rāni ghare siapa] —*sva m* 1. There is always wailing where reside too-many women. It means in the households of the corrupt, there is always trouble brewing up amongst women. 2 With seven wives around, there should have been comfort in the home, instead constant wailing prevails there. 3 five sense organs, avarice and jealousy are always at war.

ਸਤ੍ਹ [satu] *n* truth. "səjugi satu teta jagi."—*gau ravidas*. 2 See ਸ੍ਤੁ, ਸ੍ਤੁਥ, ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ, ਸਮ. "satu pragti to ravi loi."—*savaye m* 2 *ke*. 'Let your glory be known in heaven'. 3 *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਹ a donation. "sati pap karri satu kamahi."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 'Good people indulge in charity after committing sins.'

ਸਤ੍ਹਤਿ [satuti] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ *n* praise, honour, appreciation. "sīmrat satuti bəhan."—*NP*.

ਸਤ੍ਹਤਿ ਵਾਜਨ ਨਿੰਦਾ [satuti vya] nīda] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਵਾਜਨ ਨਿੰਦਾ and ਵਾਜਨਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤ੍ਹਚ [satur] See ਸਤ੍ਹਚ.

ਸਤ੍ਹਲ [satul] *adj* equal, even "ekse satul hē."—*NP*.

ਸਤ੍ਹਵਾ [satuva], ਸਤ੍ਹਆ [satua] *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਹ *n* satu;

pounded flour of parched oats, mixed with sugar or salt and made tender with water is eaten then. "le satua pati or sidhal." *caritr* 89.

ਸਤ੍ਹਤ [satut] *P* ستر *n* a mulberry of good quality, grafted mulberry 2 a special type of mulberry, of which the fruit is sweet-sour and high quality syrup is prepared from it. *L* Morus Atropurpurea

ਸਤ੍ਹਨ [satun] *P* ستون *n* a pillar, column.

ਸਤ੍ਹਪ [satup] *Skt* स्तूप *n* a top knot of the hair. 2 a pinnacle at the top of a temple. 3 a temple's minaret glorifying someone (kiratisatābh).

ਸਤ੍ਹਯਮਾਨ [satuyman] *Skt* सुयमान *adj* praised, applauded. "hoy satuyman cāl avat."—*GPS*.

ਸਤ੍ਹ [sate] *adj* in the form of incarnation of truth. "beni ta sāgamu sat sate."—*dhana chēt m* 1.

'Absolute truth is a confluence.' 2 See ਸਤ੍ਹਯ.

ਸਤ੍ਹਥਿ [satei], ਸਤ੍ਹਈ [satei], ਸਤ੍ਹਯ [satey] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥੇਥਿ *n* theft. "pāḍit pəhru kar-hi satei."—*NP*

ਸਤ੍ਹ [sate] Satta (did), See ਸੱਤਾ 4.

ਸਤ੍ਹਗੁਣ [satogun] *n* ਸਤ੍ਹਗੁਣ the first of the three elements of illusion, functioning to impart peace, compassion, charity, forgiveness and happiness, etc.

ਸਤ੍ਹਤ [satābh], ਸਤ੍ਹਤਾ [satābha] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਿਤਾ a pillar, column. 2 stationary, immobile. "bhayo satābha cāl na pag."—*GPS*. 3 the act of being stationary.

ਸੱਤ [satt] See ਸਤ, ਸਤਿ and ਸਤ੍ਹ. 2 seven. 3 In *Sastarnammala* the scribe has written ਸੱਤ for ਸ੍ਥਿਤਾ at a number of places as in "sabh arjan ke nam le satt sabbad pundehu."—145 It should be: arjan sut. 'Arjun's charioteer – Krishan.' See ਸੱਤਰਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਅਜੁਬੇ [satt ajube] These are so often mentioned in books of history. For the interest of the readers, these are listed here :

(a) Seven wonders of the world (old)

- (1) Pyramids of Egypt. These are more than five thousand years old;
- (2) Hanging gardens of Samiramis in Babylon;
- (3) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
- (4) The Statue of Zeus, by Pheidias, at Athens;
- (5) Mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
- (6) Colossus at Rhodes;
- (7) Pharos' Light house at Alexandria.
- (b) Seven wonders of the world (new):
- (1) Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain in England;
- (2) Catacombs of Alexandria;
- (3) The Great Wall of China (See ਕਰਕਰਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ);
- (4) Leaning Tower of Pisa;
- (5) Porcelain Temple in China;
- (6) Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople;
- (7) Colosseum at Rome.

ਸੱਤ ਸਰਾਈ ਚੋਦਹ ਚਾਰ [satt satai cōdah car] -*ratanmala bāno*. seven saints, twenty seven planets, fourteen disciplines of knowledge and four salvations.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣੀ [satt suhagaṇā] wives of seven rishis. See ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ. seven such women whose husbands are alive, assembled at the time of a marriage.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾ [satt sudhā] 7 seven senses. "dhiray buddhī bībek bal gatī mitti asarbat. sīgh na dār turkan ki bhul geti sudh sat."-PP

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰ [satt sur] See ਸਤ ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [satt kukaram] seven malpractices mentioned in the nogam chapter of Nirukat arē - theft, adultery, killing a Brahman, foeticide, drinking, repeated doing of evil deeds and falsely implication of some one in a crime 2 Seven deadly sins. See ਘਪ

ਸੱਤ ਧਾਰਾ [satt dhara] See ਸਪਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੁਰੀਆ [satt puriā] See ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੌਂ ਲੱਗਾ ਰੱਖਣ [satt pāj nō lagga rakhan] -*ratanmala bāno*. SEVEN: "mat pita guru ki jahal sati tēp guṇnigreh, kripa sarab pār sapt hē āter hrath deh."

FIVE: "yat sāh sātōkh ju dhare or virag nāmratavan, kam krodh aru lobh moh ko sahī hākar kart so han"

NINE. navdhabhakti. See ਨਵਧਾਰਭਕਤਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [satt bhumika] See ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸੱਤਮ [sattam] See ਸਤਮ.

ਸੱਤਰ [sattar] seventy.

ਸੱਤਰਿ [sattari] In Shastammala some scribe has written ਸੱਤਰਿ in place of ਸੁਤਰਿ (ਸੁਤ-ਅਰਿ) as in "durjodhan ke nam le ēt sēbad arī dehu, anuj ucar sattari ucar nam bā lakh lehu." -155. Duryodhan's enemy Bhimsen, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer's enemy an arrow The death of Krishan, Arjun's charioteer was caused by an arrow.

ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ [satt rikhi] See ਸਪਤਰਿਖੀ.

ਸੱਤ ਲਾਟਾ [satt laṭa] seven flames of fire - kali, karali, manojva, lohita, dhumravarṇa, ugra and dipta.

ਸੱਤ ਲੋਕ [satt lok] See ਚਬੁਦਹਿ ਲੋਕ.

ਸੱਤਾ [satta] 1. Skt सत्ता n being, existence. 2 recognition, presence. 3 power, authority. 4 brother of Balwand, a rabab player in the service of Guru Arjun Dev. "danu jī sātīguru bhavai so sate danu."-var ram 3.

Once it so happened that both the brothers became so greedy and arrogant that they stopped performing Kirtan When they did not resume their job at the instance of the devotees, the benevolent Guru himself went to bring them. They not only insulted the Guru but also spoke ill of Guru Nanak Dev. The result was that they were dismissed from service and got afflicted with leprosy. Ultimately Bhai Ladha, the altruist, sought

forgiveness for them. See ਰਾਈ ਲੱਧਾ.

They composed the third var in Ramkali rag. "ramkali ki var rai bālvāḍī tatha sate dumi akhi."

ਸੱਤਾਸੱਤ [sattasatt] truth and falsehood. "likh-
iye sattasatt vicara."—NP.

ਸੱਤੁ [sattu] See ਸਤੁਆ.

ਸੱਤੇ ਰੋਹਣਿ [satte rohani] See ਸੋਪਤਨਾਈ ਚਲੁ.

ਸਤਰ [sary] *Skt* सत्य *n* God, the Creator, the eternal One. 2 an era of truth. 3 a promise. 4 a thesis, essence. 5 the highest i.e. the seventh region. 6 truth, as opposed to falsehood. 7 *adj* real, exact, factual.

ਸਤਰਸੰਧ [satysādh] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise, and fulfills it. 2 *n* a king. See ਚੰਪਈ.

ਸਤਰਕਾਰ [satykarar] See ਸਤਿਕਰਤਾਰ.

ਸਤਰਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਤ [satypratigat] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise.

ਸਤਰਭਾਮਾ [satybhama] See ਸਤਭਾਮਾ and ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ.

ਸਤਰਵਤੀ [satyvatī] *n* Vasuraj's (uparicar) daughter, born of a fish, hence her name was Machhodari (Matsyodari). Rishi Prashar was enamoured of her beauty, had sexual intercourse with her and a son named Krishan Dvaipayana (later on named as Vyas) was born. King Santanu married her and his two sons namely Vicitrvirya and Chitrangad were born. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that she gave out the smell of a fish but with the grace of rishi Prashar her body began to emit fragrance spreading to a distance of four kos. Hence her name Yojangandha. See ਚਿੰਦੀਕ.

ਸਤਰਵਾਦੀ [satyvadī] See ਸਤਵਾਦੀ.

ਸਤਰ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [saty visvas] See ਸਤਿ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ.

ਸਤਰ ਵ੍ਰਤ [saty vrat] See ਸਤਵ੍ਰਤ. 2 *n* a Surajvanshi king, who was the father of Harishchandar. He is also known as Trishanku.

ਸਤਰਾ [satya] See ਸੱਤਾ. 2 *Skt* truth, veracity. 3 Durga. 4 Sita.

ਸਤਰਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ [satyanrit] truth and falsehood. 2 business and trade.

ਸਤਰਾਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [satyarath prakas] a book written by Acharya Sadhu Dayanand of Arya Samaj. It has twelve parts, containing twelve rules relating to Arya Samaj. All other religions are condemned in it. Its first edition was published in 1874 AD.

ਸਤਰੀ [satyī] *Skt* In Chhandogya Upanishad part 3, sub-part 8, it is stated that the three words ਸਤ੍-ਤਿ-ਯੰ combine to signify unity of the eternal and the mortal. 2 incarnation of truth, true. "sadh sāḡ sāneh satyā."—sahas m 5.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [satr] *Skt n* wealth. 2 a house. 3 a true rhythm. 4 an eternal feast. 5 yag. "kahū satri satr katti kathanā"—gyan. 6 a fraud, deception. 7 a forest. 8 an enemy. See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਸਤ੍ਰ. 9 See ਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਣਿ [satrani], ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [satrani], ਸਤ੍ਰਨੀ [satrani] *n* an enemy's army.—sahas.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ [satrajit] *n* son of Nighan Yadav. Pleased with him, the sun gifted him the syamālak gem. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ and ਸਤਭਾਮਾ. "satrajit lakh bhed nahī."—krisan. In Dasam Granth, Arjit and Aranjit are mentioned as its synonyms.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਤਕਾਰ [satrātkar] *n* the destroyer of the enemy, a sword. "kavcātak satrātkar."—sahas.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [satri] an enemy. "karta vadh satri."—krisan. "satre khagg khyata."—ramav. 2 *Skt* सत्रिन् *adj* who performs a yag. 3 *n* an ambassador, envoy.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [satru] *Skt* शत्रु *n* an enemy. "satru dahan harinamu kahan."—gur m 5.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ [satruha], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹੰਤਾ [satruhanta], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ [satrugghan], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘ੍ਨ [satrugghn], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਬਿਦਾਰ [satrubidar], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਵਿਦਾਰ [satruvidar] *adj* who destroys the enemy. 2 *n* younger brother of Lachhman, who was the son of Dashrath from

Sumitra. "mīlyo sātuhāta."—*ramav.* "bharet lacchman sātubidara."—*VN.* 3 Shatrughan, a demon who was a commander of Ravan. 4 In *Sastarnammala* the arrow is described as ਸਤੁਹਾ. "nam sātuhā ke sabha." 238.

ਸਤ੍ਰੇਨ (sātrēn) Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word for 'quickly'. "prapēt jyō avilāb ko bādhat belī sātrēn."—*NP* 2 *Skr* सत्रेण. one who loves his wife dearly.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sātv] *Skr* *n* existence, being. 2 sum and substance, gist. 3 attachment. 4 truth. 5 pregnancy. 6 determination. 7 a living being. ਸਤ੍ਰੁਰ [sātvār] *Skr* *adv* hurriedly, hastily. 2 *adj* being in haste.

ਸਥ [sāth] with, company. See ਸਥੁ. 2 *n* a place where people assemble. 3 the place where village council or panchayat meets. 4 an assembly, meeting. "ādha jāgra dhi sāthe."—*var sar m 1.* 5 *Skr* स्थ *adj* who or that stays. This word is used at the end of a word as in ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ or ਮਹਾਸਥ etc. 6 ਲਲਸੇ ਸਥ is also the short form of ਲਲਸੇ. ਸਥਾਸਥ. i.e. sitting together. ਸਾਥੀ is transformation of the same.

ਸਥਈ [sāthai] See ਸਥਾਈ. 2 a companion, an associate.

ਸਥਾਈਆ [sāthāia] *adj* situated. 2 a companion. "sāth lāe jū sāthāia."—*cādi 1.*

ਸਥਾਰ [sāthar], ਸਥਾਰੁ [sātharu] See ਸਥਾਰ "yārē da sanū sāthar cāga."—*hājare 10.* 2 ਸ-ਥਾਰਾ to sit determinedly on the ground for achieving something. "beṭha sātharu ghatī."—*m 1 bāna.*

ਸਥਲ [sāthl] *Skr* स्थल *n* place. 2 dry land, desert.

ਸਥਾਈ (sāthai) *Skr* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, lasting, stable. 2 *n* a refrain.

ਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [sāthai bhav] *n* This (enduring emotion) is one, upon which the sentiment is based, as *srīgar* (eroticism) is based on ਰਾਗ, hasy (humour) on ਹਾਸੀ (laughter), karuṇa (pathos) on ਝੋਕ (grief), rudar (ferocity) on

krodh (anger), vir (heroism) on utsāh (inspiration), bhayanak (dreadfulness) on ਭਯ (fear), bibhṭas (abhorrence) on ਗਲਾਨੀ (nausea), adbhut (marvel) on ਹੇਰਾਨੀ (astonishment) and śāt (tranquil) is based on śāti (peace).

ਸਥਾਨੁ [sāthanu], ਸਥਾਨੁ [sāthanu] *Skr* स्थान *adj* steady; situated 2 *n* Shiv. 3 stake, a big wooden peg. 4 a stump "thī sāthanu jesa."—*NP.*

ਸਥਾਨ [sāthan] *n* a place.

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sāthani] स्थानिन् *adj* who owns a place. 2 related to a place.

ਸਥਾਰ [sāthar] *Skr* स्थार *n* a heap. 2 stock of harvested crop. 3 a bare ground, vacant land. "kār sāthar tāhī te cāl ae."—*GPS.*

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sāthavar] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਥਿਰ [sāthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਥੁ [sāthu] *S* assembly, gathering. 2 company "ridhī rō sidhī nā chodāi sāthu."—*savaye m 4 ke.* See ਸਥ.

ਸਥੂਲ [sāthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥਾਈ [sāthoi] *adj* स्थायिन् permanent. "rāg mājith dā sādā sāthoi."—*BG* 2 a companion, associate. "sāthoi sarāb sāth ka."—*kālki.*

ਸਥਾਈ [sāthāḍal] *Skr* स्थाण्डिल *n* a platform, dais. "kārhu sāthāḍal kīṭak utāg."—*GPS.*

ਸਥੰਭ [sāthābh] *Skr* स्तम्भ *n* a pillar, column. 2 inertia. 3 the act of stopping.

ਸਥੰਭਨ [sāthābhan] See ਅਸਥੰਭਨ.

ਸੱਥ [sāth] See ਸਥ. 2 part company, meeting "kāhi kāth tīh sāth."—*ramav.*

ਸਦ [sād] *adv* always, ever. "sād suṇdā sād vekhda"—*asa a m 3* 2 *n* a word, sound. 3 a precept. 4 a call, shout. "suṅke sād māhī dā mehu paṇī ghah mutone."—*dāsamgrāth.* 5 a Punjabi song. It does not have a specific type of metre. Sung in a prolonged loud voice, it is a fond song of the rural folk. Various forms of metre are used in sād. "sunder" sād in Guru

Granth Sahib, which is in Ramkali Rag, has six lines and is a variant of hulas metre. Its first line has 23 matras, the second line has 25, the next four lines have 28 matras each and the last part of the second line, by a 'lion's back glance' maxim (sīghavalokan nyay) forms the beginning of the third line.

Example:

jagdata sor bhagatvachal tihu lox ju,
gurusabad samavae avro na jane kor jiu,
avro na jane sabad guru ke ek nam dhiavhe,
parsadi nanak guru agad pampadvi pav-
he. ...

(b) There is an irregular-lined "sad" in the Dasam Granth, which has three lines and every line has 29 matras ending with a yagan, 155. The first pause is at the 17th matra and the second at the subsequent 12th.

Example:

sunkr sadd mahi dā mehi, paṭi ghah mutone,
kis hi nai na rāia kai, kari sok payone,
gaya phirak mila mitt mahi, tahi sukar
kitone.

6 *Skt* सद् vr to go, march against, attack, call out, evoke, meet, overtake, climb, obey, clarify or purify. be at peace with oneself, keep company (of). 7 *P* a hundred, "bāihari guru apne druharī sad var."—var nsa m 1.

सद सद [sad sad], सदसा [sadsada] adv at all times, daily "amar bhāe sad sad hi jivhi."—sukhmāni "sadsada simratby suami."—dhana chāt m 5

सदसंगी [sadsāgi] adj ever accompanying, inseparable, "sātān bāihare jo prabhu ke sadsāgi."—kāi m 5. 2 a gentle companion.

सद हज़ार [sad hajarā] *P* सद هزار. hundreds and thousands, lacs. 2 myriad

सदा [sad-ha] *P* सद. plural of सद. hundreds, numberless, myriad 2 *Skt* one who performs a sacrificial rite, a sacrificer 3 a member of

an assembly, society.

सदा [sādka] *A* سدا n a sacrifice "bari bari jau sāt sādke."—bavan. 2 objects used in exorcising a spirit or for driving away sickness; charmed substances passed over or around a person's body; propitiatory offering. 3 an endowment, grant. "vahguru tera sabh sādka"—savrye m 4 ke "nigunū rakhilia sātān ka sādka"—tukha chāt m 5.

सदाकर [sadkar], सदाकर [sadkarā] n a virtuous act or action.

सदाकरी [sadkari] adj who performs virtuous deeds. 2 adv by sacrifice, grace or charity. "rakh sāt sadkari."—sar m 5 'Protect by the grace of the saints'.

सदैव [sādkela], सदैवी [sādkeli] adj ever happy or delighted, always enjoying. "kāhu nanak guru ihe buharo priti prabhu sādke."—dhana m 5. 2 always alone, solitary or unattached; ever free from worldly ties

सदाति [sādgati] *Skt* सदाति n a superior state, happy condition. 2 beatitude.

सदागुरु [sādguru] See सदागुरु.

सदाजीव [sādjivan], सदाजीव [sādjivan] n eternal life; immortality. 2 noble or virtuous living. "sādjivan bhālo kahahi."—sor kabir. "sādjivan arjan emol."—savrye m 5 ke.

सदाहर [sādanhara] adj who calls. 2 who summons. "sādanhara simrie."—sohila.

सदा [sādna], सदा [sādanu] v to summon, call सदा [sādan] *Skt* n a place for sitting; a house. 2 a place. 3 water 4 master.

सदाबहार [sādbarag] *P* सद بار. n a flower with one hundred petals; Indian marigold. 2 See सदाबहार.

सदाबहि [sādbhai], सदाबहि [sādbhai], सदाबहि [sādbhav] See सदाबहि.

सदा [sādam] *Skt* सदा n a resting place, house. "natu rakho sādā nīj sādma."—NP. 2 a battle, war.

सदा [sādma] *A* सद. n a shock, collision. 2 a

loss, damage 3 anger, grief.

ਸਦਰ [sadar] *A* صدر *n* a heart. 2 a breast, chest. 3 a beginning. 4 the highest officer or chief of a district. 5 a prominent area of a city where government offices and courts, etc. are located. 6 a president of a meeting or assembly. 7 *adv* on; above; over.

ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤ [sad rahmat], **ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤਿ** [sad rahmatr] *P* صد رحمت a hundred blessings (from heaven), compassion. 2 applause. "sad rahmat tere var kau."—*cādi* 3.

ਸਦਰੀ [sadri] *A* صدری a garment for the chest; jacket, vest.

ਸਦਰੰਗ [sadrāṅg] *n* eternal joy, pleasure or ecstasy. 2 a bard who eulogised the Sikh Gurus.

ਸਦਰੰਗਿ [sadrāṅgi] always or ever with pleasure. "sadrāṅgi sahajī kalu ucre jāu jāpau lahne rasan."—*śavrye m* 2 *ke*. 2 *adj* of eternal joy.

ਸਦਰਾਹਿ [sadvau] *adj* always flowing, moving. 2 *n* air. 3 See **ਪਰਨ ਰਾਹਿ**.

ਸਦਰਾ [sadra] See **ਸਦ**. 2 a song of praise or triumph, paean. "tera sadra sunīe bhai ! je ko bāhe alāi."—*suhi m* 1. 3 a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection, justice, etc.) 4 summons. "sadre ae tina jania."—*vad m* 1 *alahnia*. 5 soon; immediately; without delay. "pich-hu ratī sadra nam khasam ka lehi."—*maru m* 1.

ਸਦਾ [sada] *part* always, ever. "sada sada atam pargasu."—*asa m* 5. 2 *A* صد *n* a sound, word. 3 a mendicant's blessing or benediction. 4 a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection or justice). "raṅ dīnas dui sādē pae."—*basāi m* 4. See **ਸੱਦਾ**.

ਸਦਾਉਣਾ [sadauna] *v* to be called, to send for, to pronounce. 2 to be sent or asked for, send order through somebody. "kalau masajni kia sādāie?"—*var sri m* 3. 'why ask for a pen and inkpot?'

ਸਦਾਸਿਵ [sadaśiv] *n* the ever beneficent or benevolent supreme Being. "mahadev ko kahit sada śiv. nirākar ka cinat nahī bhiv."—*cōpā*.

ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [sada suhaganī], **ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਨਿ** [sada suhaganī], **ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨ** [sada suhagin] *adj* always married and unwidowed; who has never suffered the grief of widowhood.

ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sadasukh], **ਸਦਾਸੁਖੁ** [sadasukhu] *n* perfect happiness, joy or bliss. "sadasukhu sacē sabadī vicari."—*vad m* 3

ਸਦਾਕਤ [sadaqat] *A* صداقت sincerity, candour.

ਸਦਾ ਕੌਰ [sada kor] Sada kunvari, daughter of Chandu, whom Guru Hargobind was to betroth. Acceding to the request of the Sikhs from Delhi, Guru Arjan Dev however declined the vain person's offer. 2 Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mother of Maharani Matab Kaur. She was the widow of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh of the Kanhaia misl. After the death of her husband she headed the misl and earned a name through her valour and prudence. She used the power of her misl in support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. But, in 1821, there developed a rift with her son-in-law and consequently, she lost her own territory. Her daughter Matab Kaur was the mother of Maharaja Sher Singh. 3 The daughter of raja Hamir Singh of Nabha, married to sardar Jai Singh, a nobleman of Batala.

ਸਦਾਗਤਿ [sadaṅatī] *Skṛ* *n* air, wind.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sadaṅulab] *n* an everblooming rose; the China rose. 2 *xa* an acacia tree.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮਾਂਸਰਾ [sadaṅulab da mukhmānsara] *xa* an acacia twig used as a tooth brush.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰ [sadačar] *n* good manners or noble conduct; nice behaviour.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰਵੀਰ [sadačarvātī], **ਸਦਾਚਾਰੀ** [sadačari] *adj* well-behaved, virtuous.

ਸਦਾਚਮ [sādacham] *n* one who always preserves or protects; the famous physician Dhanvantri, who is said to have appeared from the churning of the ocean. "rogin janyo sādacham he."—*kṛtsn*. 2 *adj* observing norms.

ਸਦਾਨੰਦ [sadanāṇḍ] *n* eternal or everlasting happiness, spiritual bliss. 2 God, the Creator. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 *adj* always or eternally happy
ਸਦਾਬਰਤ [sāḍabrat], **ਸਦਾਵਰਤ** [sāḍavrat] *n* daily routine 2 practice of providing uninterrupted alms and food in charity. 3 *adj* observing unchanging routine.

ਸਦਿ [sāḍi] *adv* having called or summoned. "jṛni tera nam dhiaia tin kau sādī mile."—*maru m 1*. 2 without delay, immediately. "ape devc sādī bulai."—*maḥj a m 3*.

ਸਦਿਆਨਾ [sāḍiana] *P* سادينا an enrapturing musical instrument. "baje sādān dār pār sādiana."—*GPS*.

ਸਦੀ [sāḍi] *P* سدي *Skt* शताब्द *n* a period of one hundred years, century, centenary. 2 one hundred. For example — "do fi sādī" 'two per cent' and "vīhvi sādī" 'the twentieth century.'

ਸਦੀਦ [sāḍid] *A* شديد vehemently, severely.

ਸਦੀਵ [sāḍiv] *part* always, ever, See **ਕਲੀਵ**.

ਸਦੁ [sāḍu] See **ਸਦ** 5. 2 a word. "hau jiva sādū sunē."—*var kan m 4*. 3 of a mendicant's cry or call at the door of the householder asking for alms. "īkī vaṅkhāḍī bes-hī jai sādū nā devhī."—*var mālā m 1*. 4 a precept.

ਸਦੁਪਦੇਸ਼ [sāḍupdeś] a precept, genuine teaching, proper advice.

ਸਦੇਈ [sāḍei] *v* will summon; call; summons. "nanak akhe gor sādēi."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਦੇਸਰਾ [sāḍesra], **ਸਦੇਸਰੇ** [sāḍesro], **ਸਦੇਸਾ** [sāḍesa] *Skt* सै-दिस, सैदेस, *n* a message. "sunat sadesro priā grīh sej vichai."—*suhi m 5*. "koi aī sādēsa dēi prabh kera."—*hīlā a m 4*.

ਸਦੇਹ [sāḍeh] See **ਸੰਦੇਹ** 2 *Skt* *adv* ਸ (with) ਦੇਹ

(body), alongwith or together with the body. "sāḍeh surāg ko gayo."—*GPS*.

ਸਦੇਰੇ [sāḍere] *part* always, ever. "sāḍiguru sev dīn rat sādere."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਦੇਵ [sāḍev] See **ਸਦੀਵ**.

ਸਦੋਹ [sāḍoh] *Skt* सदैह *adj* all, entire, whole, complete. 2 completely, entirely. "jāyī saccidanāḍ sādohā" —*NP*

ਸਦੰ [sāḍā] See **ਸਦੀਵ**. 2 at once, immediately. See **ਸਦੜ**. "sāḍā sis kapyo."—*gyan*.

ਸੱਦ [sāḍḍ] See **ਸਦ** and **ਸਦੁ**. 2 a word, sound. "bhāyo sādḍ evā, hāyo nīrdhevā."—*VN*

ਸੱਦਣਾ [sāḍḍā] *ਭਾਸ਼ਨ* to call. See **ਸਦਣਾ**.

ਸੱਦਾ [sāḍḍā] *n* an invitation. 2 a message. 3 a cry or call for help, humble appeal (for protection or justice). 4 a caller, messenger.

ਸੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sāḍḍā sīgh] See **ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ**. 2 a Nirmala ascetic who was very learned. He lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote. "Advaitasiddhi" an abtruse book on Vedānta and Sugamsar Chandarika.

ਸੱਦੂ [sāḍḍu] a rabab player who was the brother of ਮੱਦੂ (Maddu). Accompanied by his brother, he used to perform kīrtan in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. "sāḍḍu māḍḍu aīa var. kīrtan karte rag sudhar."—*GPS*.

ਸਦੜ [sāḍy] *Skt* सद्यस् *adv* at once, immediately, instantly. 2 today itself. 3 *n* Shiv.

ਸਦੜਫਲ [sāḍyphal] an instant reward.

ਸਦੜਾਨਾ [sāḍyana] See **ਸਦਿਆਨਾ**.

ਸਦੜੀ [sāḍyā] See **ਸਦੜ**.

ਸਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sāḍris] *Skt* सदृश *adj* looking alike, resembling, similar, equal "kur kupatā sādṛis kutā."—*GPS*.

ਸਧਹਿਰਾ [sāḍhura] See **ਸਿੰਦਹਿਰਾ** and **ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ**.

ਸਧਈਆ [sāḍhāia] *adj* who is accomplished or adept in religious exercise; who performs a religious practice. "sāḍhna sāḍhāia" —*gyan*.

ਸਧਨ [sāḍhan] *n* ਸ-ਧਨ a rich, wealthy or moneyed person.

ਸਧਨਾ [sadhna] He was a butcher, resident of Sehvan (Sindh). Blessed with the company of those having self-realisation, he obtained the gift of love for and devotion to God. He was a contemporary of Namdev. His tomb is situated near Sirhind. The bani of this Bhagat is recorded in Guru Granth Sahib. "ausar leja rakhi lehu sadhna jenu tora."—*brla*. 2 v to complete, to accomplish, to be served (a purpose). 3 skilled, adept or trained (in).

ਸਧਨੁ [sadhenu] with or having a bow.

ਸਧਰ [sadhār] See ਸੱਧਰ.

ਸਧਰਨਾ [sadharna] *Skṛ* संहरण to destroy. "apī upavan apī sadharna."—*brla* m 5. 2 short for ਸ-ਅਧਾਰ-ਬਰਨਾ.

ਸਧਾ [sādha] *Skṛ* reverential belief, faith. "sej sādha sāhiḥ chavanu."—*savaye* m 4 ke. 'Devotion is the throne and knowledge is the canopy.' 2 *Skṛ* सुधा slaked lime. "pan supari katth mīlī rāg surāg sapuraṇ sādha."—*BG* 'The mixture of betel, palm, catechu and quicklime results in sanguinely red colour.'

ਸਧਨ [sadhan] the act of aiming at See ਸੱਧਨ.

"an an surma sadhan ban dhavhi."—*kalki*

ਸਧਰ [sadhār] ਸ-ਅਧਾਰ with or having a base or foundation. "barasu piare manhi sadhare."—*mala* m 5. 'gladdening or delighting.' 2 a village in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana. It is situated at a distance of about five miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station. At half a mile to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara, also known as 'Gurusar', raised in the memory of Guru Hargobind. This gurdwara has twenty bighas of land attached to it. A religious fair is held here on every full-moon day. A pair of garments of Guru Hargobind is preserved in the community centre of this village, which the Guru had gifted to a Sikh named Prema.

ਸਧਾਰਣ [sadharaṇ] a self-knowing, ardently

devoted follower of Guru Nanak Dev "kamel jahu sadharaṇ sadna."—*NP* 2 a blacksmith resident of Goindval, and a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who prepared wooden stairs for the well with steps leading into it. 3 a carpenter follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who constructed the building known as 'Guru Ke Mahil', in Kartarpur. 4 v to mend, correct, reform, improve. 5 to adopt, maintain. "garab nivarāṇ sarab sadharaṇ."—*maru solhe* m 5. 6 to provide with a base, or a support. "tisu jan ke sāgi tere sabhu koi so parvar sadharna."—*maru solhe* m 5. 7 See ਸਧਾਰਣ.

ਸਧਾਰਨ [sadharaṇ] See ਸਧਾਰਣ. v to provide with a base. "kalmal daran manhi sadharaṇ."—*dev* m 5. 2 See ਸਧਾਰਣ. "path sadharn jo nī kare."—*GPS*.

ਸਧਾਰੀ [sadhari] *adj* which provides with a base or support. "par-upkari sarab sadhari."—*dev* m 5.

ਸਧਿਯਾ [sadhīda] *adj* effective, skilful. "siddhai ko sadhīda."—*gyan*.

ਸਧੀ [sadhī] *adj* with ਧੀ (intelligence); intelligent and understanding; wise. "sadhī aravgi bedbīdya bicari."—*paras*.

ਸਧੁਮ [sadhūm] *adj* with smoke. 2 n fire.

ਸੱਧਰ [saddhar] n liking, taste. 2 zest for eating. "śbā saddhar na lahe an śbakṛā je khae."—*BG*.

ਸੱਧੂ [saddhu] a devoted Sikh, resident of Lahore, at whose residence Guru Arjan Dev had stayed for some time. Summoning the Guru from there, Chandu incarcerated the Guru. "saddhu sikkh se bharya prem kare man mahi."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸੱਧੂ.

ਸਨ [san] In Punjabi, it is the plural of ਸੀ. were; and in Lahindi Punjabi suffixed to words, it indicates the future tense. For example - jasan, kharan etc. See ਬਜਸਨਿ, ਜਸਨਿ etc. 2 *Skṛ* सन् vr to give in charity, donate, serve, honour or

respect 3 *Skt* *n* gain, profit. 4 *adj* old, ancient. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word at one place, for greasiness or oiliness (greasy substance-butter). "pe madh jayō san hot sēdiv he."—*NP*. 6 *P* ८ a colour. 7 a rule, a principle. 8 a spear, lance, javelin. 9 *A* ८ a year (of a calendar); year (of Indian calendar). "san na so ekanav ahi."—*masā*. 10 See सन्. 11 *Pkt* part with, to, for "tīh san kahyo prem ke sath."—*GPS*.

सन्धि [sānadh] *n* a region from Mathura-Bhartpur to Amarkot. 2 Sodhi family or lineage. 3 lineage of the Sanadhya Brahmins. See सन्धि and सन्धी.

सन्धी [sānādhi] *adj* of the Sanadhya lineage. "tāhī ik ahi sānādhi brahman. pādīt bado mahā bād gunī jan."—*ajē sīgh raj*. 2 Sodhi. See सन्धी.

सन्धि [sānek] *Skt adj* old, ancient. 2 *n* eldest of the four spiritual sons of Brahma. "sānek sēnād āt nāhī para."—*asa kabīr*. 3 *Skt* सानक a sage, son of Shaunak who was an Acharya of the Atharav Ved. Authored by him "brihad-devta" is a famous book. He was a great grammarian. 4 a tome authored by 'Shaunak'. "sānek mēhī pekhīe nam kī namna sēpat dīpa."—*mālā ravidās*.

सन्धि [sānkadī], सन्धि [sānkadīk] *n* four spiritual sons of Brahma, namely, Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan and Sanat Kumar. "brāhmadīk sānkadīk sānek sēnādān sēnatan sēnātkumar tīn kāv mēhāl dūlbhavau."—*asa m 5*.

सन्धि [sānkes] *n* सन्धि-दीश. master or father of Sanak, Brahma. "sānkes nādān pavhī nāhī bhev"—*akāl*.

सन्धि सन्धि [sānkes nādān] son of Brahma. See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sāngat] See सन्धि. "guru dayalu kī dayā ke sāngat he."—*BG* 2 beatitude, emancipation

सन्धि [sānādīh] See सन्धि and सन्धि 2 Sodhi. "rakhiā lāj bēsī sānādīh5.—*VN*.

सन्धि [sānat] *Skt adj* bent, inclined. 2 which produces a sound. 3 *Skt* सन्धि *n* four faced Brahma. 4 *A* ८ craft, handicraft, industry. सन्धि कुमार [sānat kuar], सन्धि कुमार [sānat kumar] son or sons of सन्धि (Brahma). See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sānad] ८ *n* a deed, bond. 2 a letter of recommendation or introduction.

सन्धि [sānaddh], सन्धि ध्य [sānaddh baddh] *Skt* सन्धि *adj* properly tied or girded. 2 dressed in armour; having weapons tied to one's body. 3 with armour on, fully ready for the battle. "sānaddh baddh hve chālē."—*ramav*.

सन्धि [sānbādīh] See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sānbādīhī] See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sānbādīhu] See सन्धि. "mānē dhāram sētī sānbādīhu."—*japu*.

सन्धि [sānbādīhī] *adj* related, concerned with. "lok grīh banīta māia sānbādīhī."—*so m 5*.

सन्धि [sānām] *Skt adj* submissive, humble. 2 *A* ८ *n* an idol. 3 *adj* beloved. 4 beautiful.

सन्धि [sānman] *Skt* सन्धि *n* respect, reverence, veneration.

सन्धि [sānmany] *adj* respectable, venerable.

सन्धि [sānmukh], सन्धि [sānmukhu] *Skt* सन्धि *adv* facing, face to face. "sānmukh sēhī ban."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 obedient. "mohī putī sānmukhu hōra."—*sadu*. 3 *n* whose face is turned towards the Guru and who has turned his back on worldly distractions and has developed such prime qualities as goodwill, friendliness etc.

"mētrī kārūa dīe lākho mudīta tījī jan.

catur upēkhya jīs vīkhe sānmukh so pāhīcan."—*NP*.

सन्धि [sānēy] *Skt adj* principled 2 old, ancient.

सन्धि [sāna] See सन्धि. 2 See सन्धि. 3 *A* ८ a

climber, leaves of which are used as a purgative. *L. Cassia Senna*. It is called *markāḍika* in Sanskrit. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, it is believed to eradicate such diseases as constipation, leprosy, flatulence and cough, etc. Physicians consider the senna of Mecca (*Cassia Lanceolata*) very useful. Its effect is warm and dry. It drains bile through loose motions and cures pain in the gout and the ribs.

ਸਨਾਹਿ [sənaʊ] See ਸਨਾਹ. 2 See ਸਨਾਹਿ 2.

ਸਨਾਅਤ [sənaʔt] *A* سناعة *n* workmanship, craftsmanship. The root of this word is **ਸਨਾਹ** which means 'to make something skilfully.'

ਸਨਾਇ [sənaɪ] See ਸਨਾ. *A* ستائى *n* commendation, praise. "pājvi siphəɪ sənai."—*var majh m 1*. 'Laudation of the Praiseworthy (God) is the fifth namaz.' 3 *P* بجرى a small trumpet. "bajəɪ koɪ bajh sənai bheri sajh."—*ramev*.

ਸਨਾਇਤ [sənaɪt] eulogy, praise See ਸਨਾਇ 2. "sənai bəhūr kər."—*JSBB*.

ਸਨਾਈ [sənaɪ] *n* one who is worthy of praise or laudation; God. 2 air-filled leatherbag used as help to cross a river, etc. "bhup-hɪ ləya cəɪhəɪ sənai. sərɪta bɪc pərɪ pun jai."—*caritr 344*. 3 See ਸਨਾਇ 3.

ਸਨਾਸ [sənas] *P* سنا *adj* who is a judge of; knowing. It forms adjectives by combining at the end of a noun. e.g. ਕਰਮਸਨਾਸ, ਹੁਕਮਸਨਾਸ etc.

ਸਨਾਸਦ [sənasəd] *P* سنا *adj* recognizes; may, should, will recognise.

ਸਨਾਸਿਦਾ [sənasɪda] *P* سنا *adj* who recognizes, knowledgeable.

ਸਨਾਸੀ [sənasi] *P* سنا *n* the act of recognizing; recognition. It comes at the end of another word, e.g. ਖੁਦਾਸਨਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਾਸੇਮ [sənasem] *P* سنا *we* recognize, we shall, may or should recognize; let us recognize.

ਸਨਾਹ [sənah] *Skt* ਸੰਨਾਹ properly tied armour or chain-mail. "parbrəhamu jəɪ pəhɪɪ

sənah."—*suhi m 5*

ਸਨਾਹਰਿ [sənahəɪ] enemy (ਅਰਿ) of the armour (ਸੰਨਾਹ); the sword. "sənahəɪ jharət hē."—*ramav 2* weapon capable of piercing chain-mail or armour.

ਸਨਾਹਿ [sənahɪ] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਾਹੀ [sənahɪ] *adj* armoured, wearing a chain-mail. 2 See ਸਨਾਹੀ air-filled leatherbag. "duhū sənai ləɪ māgaɪ."—*caritr 344*.

ਸਨਾਹੁ [sənahu] See ਸਨਾਹ. "pəhɪɪ sɪl sənahu."—*seve m 2 ke*.

ਸਨਾਖਤ [sənaɪt] *P* سناخت *n* identification.

ਸਨਾਖਤਨ [sənaɪtən] *P* سناخت *v* to identify, know, recognize.

ਸਨਾਦ [sənaɪd], **ਸਨਾਦਨ** [sənaɪdɪ] See ਸਨਾਦਿਤ and ਸਨੇਦੀ.

ਸਨਾਤ [sənat] See ਸਨਾਤਿ. *A* سنا *plural* of ਸਨੀ; those who harbour enmity. 3 *Skt* सनात part always, ever, perpetually. "kəɪta sədɪv həɪta sənai."—*akal*. 4 स्नात bathed, cleansed by bathing, purified.

ਸਨਾਤਨ [sənatən] *Skt adj* ancient, primeval. 2 perpetual. 3 *n* God, the Creator "əb mən uləɪ sənai hua."—*gau kabir*. 4 *Brahma*. 5 *Vishnu*. 6 son of *Brahma*. See ਸਨਾਦਿਤ.

ਸਨਾਤਨੀ [sənatni] *adj* following traditional customs. 2 traditional. 3 *n* conformist, traditionalist. 4 orthodox or conservative Hindu.

ਸਨਾਤਿ [sənatɪ], **ਸਨਾਤੀ** [sənatɪ] *n* mixed caste or tribe. 2 a low caste, tribe or class. "nanək nāve bajh sənai."—*asa m 1*. "vɪcɪ sənai sevak hoi." *māla m 1*. 3 See ਸਨਾਤ.

ਸਨਾਥ [sənaθ], **ਸਨਾਥਾ** [sənaθa] *adj* having a master or protector (above oneself). "tɪn dekhe həu bhəɪ sənath."—*tukha ch3t m 4*. "tɪn səphlɪo jənamu sənath."—*jai m 4*.

ਸਨਾਦ [sənad] *adj* with sound or noise, sonorous.

ਸਨਾਦਿ [sənadɪ] alongwith or including an attendant of Shiv. "sənai sɪv ʔɪ nə sujhe."

-gyan.

ਸਨਾਨ [sənan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ 2 See ਸਿਨਾਨ

ਸਨਾਯ [sanay] See ਸਨਾ

ਸਨਿ [səni] See ਸਨ, ਸਨੀ. "səni jayō tan khov-
hī dukhdanī."—NP. 'Having decayed its own
body, the flax, taking the form of a rope, ties
others.' 2 *adv* with, accompanied or attended
by, including. 3 *Skt* सनि *n* charity. 4 reward.
5 *Skt* सनि son of the sun and Chhaya; Saturn.
6 The seventh of the nine planets. Its distance
from the sun is thought to be 883,000,000
miles. It is a very bright planet. Viewed with
the help of a telescope, white rings are visible
around it.

ਸਨਿਅਸ [səniəs], ਸਨਿਅਸੀ [səniəsi] See ਸੰਨਿਅਸ
and ਸੰਨਿਅਸੀ.

ਸਨਿਸਕਰ [sənisəkar] See ਸਨਿ 5-6 and ਭਨਿਕਰ.

ਸਨਿਗਧ [səniɡadh], ਸਨਿਘਧ [səniɡhadh] *Skt*
सिग्ध *adj* oily, greasy. 2 soft, tender, delicate.
3 well-wishing, benevolent.

ਸਨੀ [səni] See ਸਨਿ. 2 *adj* soaked in, mixed,
kneaded. "sərpisita svadsō sənī."—GPS. 'ghi
or butter-oil and sugar.'

ਸਨੀਕਰ [sənikar] See ਸਨਿ 5 and 6.

ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuḥa], ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuḥa] *Skt* सनुषा *n*
wife of one's son, daughter-in-law. "byah kare
səbh sutan ke pikh səhit sənukha."—GPS.

ਸਨੇ [səne] *adj* mixed, kneaded. 2 *Skt* सनै *part*
slowly, gently, gradually.

ਸਨੇਹ [səneh] *Skt* सेह *n* love, affection, friendship.
2 oil "ram sənēh chuṭi nrīp deh su pacheu
mel sənēh me rakhi."—hanu. 3 According to
the Nyay (system of Hindu) Philosophy, a
quality of water that helps to form a ball of
flour, clay, etc

ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ [səneh nībahṇa], ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਨਾ
[səneh nībahna]

kou kəhe dahbo kəṭhīn vāpu pavak me

kou kəhe gahbo kəṭhīn sīdhu teh ko',

'depth

kou kəhe cahbo' kəṭhīn mrigraj sohē

kou kəhe dhahbo kəṭhīn sātudeh ko,

"gval kavī" kəṭhīn vīśahbo dūśah dukkh

kou kəhe bahbo kəṭhīn əsumeh' ko,

səbh hī səhij jāhā jīy me umahbo hē

mere jāne kəṭhīn nībahbo sənēh ko.

ਸਨੇਹਾ [səneha] a message; communication.

"mere pritam ka me dei sənēha."—majh m 4.

ਸਨੇਹੀ [sənehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* attached, affectionate,
friendly.

ਸਨੇਤ [sənet] *Skt* सन्निहित *adv* continuous, close.

"nīḥar dhar əpar sənēte."—BG 2 *n* place of
pilgrimage, in Kurukshetar, near the spot
where Vishnu was seated, See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਕੁਰਖੁਦਾ
ਨ: 3.

ਸਨੈ [səne] See ਸਨੇ 1. "gvar sənē bən bic
phirē."—krisan 2 See ਸਨੇ 2. 3 See ਸਨਯ.

ਸਨੇਕਰ [sənsəkar] slow moving. See ਸਨਿ ਅਤੇ
ਭਨਿਕਰ.

ਸਨੋਧ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਧ. 2 The progeny of
Janamejay's son Ajai Singh and a Brahman
woman named Sanodha. "vāh jāti sənōḍh
kahat bhāe."—aje sīgh raj

ਸਨੋਧ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਧ. "bhaj sənōḍh des te
gāe."—VN.

ਸਨੋਧਿ [sənoḍhi], ਸਨੋਧੀ [sənoḍhi] *n* Sodhi. See
ਸਨਉਧ and ਸਨੋਧ. 2 a sanadhy Brahman. Its
derivation is ਸਨ (charity), ਅਧਾਰ (endowed with
or possessed of). He who accepts as alms
offerings made to the deity. "brāhma ju ke
citt se pragat bhāe sənkadī. upje tīn ke citt
tē sakal sənōḍhi adī."—kāvīpriya. "dino gāv
sənōḍhiṇ mēthura mādāl mahi."
—ramcādrīka

ਸਨੰਤ [sənāt] Sanakad, the sons of Brahma.
"siddh sənath sənātən dhyayo."—akal. 'was
meditated upon by Sanat Kumars.'

'gaze in the eyes of someone.

'a sacrificial horse; to run this horse. Those who follow
this horse, have to fight the enemy.

ਸਨੰਦ [sanād], ਸਨੰਦਨ [sanādan] *adj* with or accompanied by a son. 2 *n* short form for ਸਨੰਦਨ. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ. "sanak sanād mahes samana."—*dhana kabir*.

ਸਨੰਮੁਖਾ ਨ ਠੱਢੀਐਂ [sanānmukha nā ṭhaddhiyā]—*cāḍī* 2 *sen* ਸਨੰਮੁਖ-ਆਨ-ਠਾਢੀਐਂ, 'came and stood face to face.'

ਸਨੇਹ [sanher] A village, in the tehsil and police station Zira of district Ferozepur, which is about eight miles to the east of the railway station Talwandi. About one furlong to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara built in the memory of Guru Hargobind. It is an ordinary building and an Udasi saint is the priest there. A religious fair is held on Maghi (first day of the month of Magh, January-February) and Vaisakhi (the first day of the month of Vaisakh, April-May).

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sannah] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਾਸ [sanyas], ਸਨਾਸੀ [sanyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ, ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ, ਸੰਨਾਸ and ਸੰਨਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਯੋ [sanyo] *adj* mixed; imbued (with)

ਸਪ [sap] *Skt* सप् *vr* to promise on oath; curse. swear. 2 *Skt* सर्प *n* a snake, serpent. "sape dudhu piaie."—*suhi a m* 3. 3 *Skt* सप penis.

ਸਪਾਹੁ [sapaṣṭ] *Skt* (स्पष्ट *vr* to obstruct, make known, convince.) *adj* स्पष्ट clear, distinct. 2 evident, obvious.

ਸਪਾਕ [sapaks], ਸਪੱਖ [sapakkh], ਸਪੱਚ [sapacch] *adj* partisan, factional. 2 with wings. "turkacch turāg sapacch baḍo."—*kalki* 3 *n* a bird. "sapacch ud jāhṛge."—*akāl*.

ਸਪਤ [sapat] *Skt* सप्त *n* an oath, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*. "kur sapat ko dos na mana."—*GPS*. 2 *स्व* seven. "sapat dip sapat sagra."—*var sri m* 4. 3 *adj* seventh. "sapat patālī bāsāto."—*saveye m* 1 *ke*. 4 Some ignorant scribe has written sapat in stead of sahas in the caritr 203, viz. "sorah sapat krisan tryy bari." The correct text is: "sorah sahas krisan tryy bari" 5 *Skt*

सप् *adj* accursed.

ਸਪਤਸਤੀ [sapatsatī] See ਸਤਸਤੀ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [sapat samūdar], ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [sapat samudr] See ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਰ [sapatsar] See ਸਤਸਰ. "karī majno sapatsare."—*asa chāt m* 1

ਸਪਤ ਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ [sapat śloki gita] a recitation of seven quintessential stanzas (śloks) from Bhagvatgita. "babe kahra me sapat śloki gita pāṭhda hā."—*JSBB*. These seven stanzas of the Gita are —

(1) omṛtyekakṣarā — *a* 8, *s* 13.

(2) sthane — *a* 11, *s* 36.

(3) sarvataḥ — *a* 13, *s* 14.

(4) kavī — *a* 8, *s* 9.

(5) urdhvamulā — *a* 15, *s* 1.

(6) sarvasy — *a* 15, *s* 15.

(7) māmāna bhāv — *a* 9, *s* 34.

ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ [sapatsagar] Seven oceans, In the Purans, these seven oceans are mentioned as of milk, curd, ghi (or butter oil) sugarcane juice, honey, sweet water, and brackish water. It is also said that each of these oceans surrounds an island. "sapat dip sapat sagra" —*var sri m* 4. See ਸਗਰ and ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧ [sapat śidhav], ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ [sapat śidhu] seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. 2 According to the Mahabharat, the seven rivers are - Vasvoksara, Nalini, Pavini, Ganga, Sita, Jambunad and Sindhu (Atak). 3 The land between the river Ghaggar and Sindhu, in the Purans, is called Sapat Sindhu. The five rivers of Punjab and Ghaggar and Sindhu. 4 See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਪਤਸੂਰ [sapatsur] See ਸਤ ਸੂਰ and ਸੂਰ.

ਸਪਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ [sapatsrīṅ] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग A mountain, in the Himalayan range, near Badarnarain. See ਰੋਮਕੂਟ. "sapatsrīṅ tih nam kahava. pāḍu raj jāhī jog kamava."—*VN* 2 A hillock, in the

¹Sapatsindhu is the ancient name of Punjab.

Chandor range, in Nasik district of the Bombay State. Its height is 4659 feet above sea level. There is a temple of Mahikhasurmar-dani on the top of it, which is also called Sapatsring Nivasni. A fair is held there on the 15th of the light half of Chet.

सप्तक [saptak] *Skt* सप्तक *n* a group of seven.
2 a group of seven notes *s*, *r*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *dh*, *n*.
3 *adj* seventh.

सप्त कुकरम् [sapat kukaram] See सप्त कुकरम्.

सप्त तिल [sapat til], सप्त तुल [sapat tula] *Skt* सप्ततिल *n* seven-tongued fire. Fire is supposed to possess seven flames- *kali*, *karali*, *manojva*, *sulohita*, *sudhumravarna*, *ugra* and *pradipta*.

सप्तदल [sapatdal] *n* *Alstonia Scholaris* (also known as *sat-pura*, *sapt-paran*) the leaves of which are placed by the Hindus in the vanity box at the time of marriage. "sapatdal siduk ha."-GPS.

सप्त दीप [sapat dip] *Skt* सप्तदीप seven islands; seven regions of the earth which, according to the Purans, are surrounded by the seven oceans. Their names are *Jambu*, *Palaksh*, *Shalmali*, *Kush*, *Kronch*, *Shak* and *Pushkar*. It is written in Hindu religious books that king *Priyavrat* went around the earth seven times in his one-wheeled chariot and the furrow made by its wheel created seven seas, and the regions of the earth surrounded by them came to be known as the seven islands. "sapat dip sapat sagra."-var sri m 4.

सप्त धातु [sapat dhatu] seven essential ingredients of the body which preserve it - blood, chyle, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and semen. 2 See धातु

सप्त धरा [sapat dhara] seven hill states in the vicinity of Anandpur, separated from one another by the hill range. "sapat dhar sabh dhuri milao."-PP All the rulers of these states were called 22 Dhars. See धराधर.

2 The following seven rivers are regarded in the Vedas as sacred and the best: *Ganga*, *Yamuna*, *Sarasvati*, *Shatdru*, *Airavati*, *Marudvridha*, and *Vipasha*. 3 In the *Ramayan* the following seven tributaries of *Ganga* are mentioned as most sacred: *Nalini*, *Lhadini*, *Pavni*, *Chakshu*, *Sita*, *Sindhu* and *Bhagirathi*. The legend goes that when *Shiv* squeezed the *Ganga* from his matted hair these seven streams came into being.

सप्त नक्षत्री चक्र [sapat naxtri chakr] astrological table with the help of which various *muhurats* (auspicious moments) are calculated.

(1) The *Vayu* (windy) vessel of the *Sun*, which contains planets named *Rohini*, *Svati*, *Jyestha* and *Ashvani*.

(2) *Dahin* (hot) vessel of *Mars* which contains *Mrigshir*, *Chitra*, *Mula* and *Revati*.

(3) *Somya* vessel of *Jupiter* which contains *Ardra*, *Hasat*, *Purbashara* and *Utra Bhadrpada*.

(4) The *nir* (rain) vessel of *Venus* which contains *Punarvasu*, *Utraphalguni*, *Utrashara* and *Purab Bhadrpad*.

(5) *Jal* (water) vessel of *Mercury* which contains *Pushya*, *Purba Phalguni*, *Abhijit* and *Satbhisha*.

(6) The *urdha* vessel of *Saturn* which has *Krittika*, *Vishakha*, *Anuradha* and *Bharani*.

(7) *Amrita* vessel of the *Moon* which contains *Ashlesha*, *Magha*, *Sraavan* and *Dhanishtha*.

"sette rohani sett var sett suhagani sadhu na dhalra."-BG

सप्तनी [sapatni] See सप्तनी.

सप्त पत्र [sapat patr], सप्त परत [sapat para] See सप्त पत्र.

सप्त परबत [sapat parbat] seven famous mountains of the seven islands the names of which, as given in the *Bhagvat*, are: *Himvan*, *Hemkunt*, *Nishad*, *Meru*, *Chaitr*, *Karni* and *Shringi*. 2 See पर्वत परबत.

सप्त पाताल [sapat patal] seven subterranean or nether regions of the world are: Atal, Vital, Satal, Rasatal, Talatal, Mahatal, Patal See सैट लैव.

सप्त पाताल की बाटी [sapat patal ki bani]-*srī beṇi. sen* sound coming from the seventh subterranean region. It is the most feeble voice which is hardly audible.

सप्त पुरी [sapat puri] See सप्त पुरी.

सप्त भूमिका [sapat bhūmika] seven states of mind; seven stages of knowledge, which according to the yog and the Vedant Shastar are :

- (1) śubheccha: the best desire, that is, for salvation.
- (2) vicarṇa: attainment of discretion (i.e. the power to distinguish between the reality and the illusion).
- (3) tanumansa: attenuation of desires rising in the mind.
- (4) sātvaṇṇa: attainment of supreme knowledge.
- (5) asāśakti: indifference to the supernatural powers.
- (6) prarthabhavini: elimination of all thoughts except those relating to God.
- (7) turyāga: attainment of the fourth state of the soul.

सप्तम [saptaṁ] adj seventh. See E Seventh.

सप्त माता [sapat mata] *Skt* सप्त मातृका. seven goodesses who, according to Hinduism, are worshipped on auspicious occasions like marriage, etc. They are: Brahmi, Maheshvri, Vaishnavi, Kaumari, Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda. 2 mother, step mother, guru's wife, queen, mother-in-law, elder brother's wife and wet-nurse (or foster mother).

सप्तमि [saptaṁi], सप्तमी [saptaṁi] *n* seventh day of any lunar fortnight. "saptaṁi sâc-hu namdhan."-*gāu thirti m 5* "saptaṁi sâc-

sâtokh sârir."-*bzla thirti m 1*

सप्त रिषी [sapat risi], सप्त रिषी [sapat rikhi] *Skt* सप्तर्षि According to the Mahabharat seven great sages are- Marichi, Atri, Pulah, Pulsatya, Kratu, Angira and Vasishath.

In Shatpath Brahman and the eighth section (chapter) of the Bhagvat these seven sages are: Kashyap, Atri, Vasishath, Vishvamar, Gautam, Jamdagni and Bhardvaj. Wives of these seven sages are: respectively: Aditi, Anusuya, Arundhati, Menka, Ahalya, Renuka and Ghritachi. 2 seven types of sages. See रिषि.

सप्त रंग [sapat rāṅ] See सप्तारंग 2 and रूप.

सप्त वयु [sapat vayu] See वायु.

सप्तारंग [saptaṅ], सप्तारंग [saptaṅ], सप्तारंग [saptaṅ] *Skt* सप्तारंग *n* the sun, that is like a seven-faced horse. "suta saptaṅ ki."-*GPS*. 'Yamuna, the daughter of the sun.' "kṛt paṭibhāṇ kṛt saptaṅ."-*GPS*. 2 The sun is described as Saptarṇṇ, in the Nirukta, as it has seven-coloured rays, that is, the sun assumes seven colours in its rays which are visible in the rainbow.

सप्तारंग सुता [saptaṅ suta] the Yamuna. See सप्तारंग.

सप्ताह [saptaḥ], सप्ताह [saptaḥ] *Skt* सप्ताह *n* a week. 2 a job which can be completed in seven days like a path (recitation of the scripture) completed in a week.

सप्ताह करम [saptaḥ karam], सप्ताह पथ [saptaḥ path] See सप्ताह 2.

सपत्ता [sapatta] adj respectable, honourable.

सपथ [sapath] *n* an oath, pledge, vow. See सपथ.

सपदि [sapad], सपदि [sapad] *Skt* सपदि *adv* hurriedly, instantly, immediately. "bhṛāṇ tam ko sam bhanu ke det sapadī ur tar."-*NP*.

सपरीस [saperas] *Skt* स्पर्श *n* sense of touch.

सपरीध [saperadh] *Skt* स्पर्ध *vr* to envy, be jealous; to wish ill.

ਸਪਰਧਾ [sapardha] *Skt* स्पर्धा *n* jealousy, envy. See **ਸਪਰਧਾ** *vr*. "jo sām hoī sapardha karāhī."—*NP*
ਸਪਰਬਾਣਪਰਿ [saparbanpari] In place of **ਸੁਪਰੰ** ਅਰਿ some ignorant scribe has written this text. "saparbanpari ari pad pritham bhāṇijie."—*sānana*. 'Suparvan gods, their enemies, the demons.' See **ਸੁਪਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪਰੰਪਰ [saparēpar] *adv* conventionally, in certain order, systematically, uninterruptedly. "sūn samadhī agadh sadhu sāgati saparēpar."—*BGK*.

ਸਪਾਸ [sapas] *P* سَاس *n* a praise, eulogy. 2 a favour. 3 gratefulness. 4 *Skt* *adj* स-पास with a **ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ**

ਸਪਾਹੀ [sapaḥi] See **ਸਿਪਾਹੀ**.

ਸਪਾਧਾ [sapadha] *n* one who handles snakes; a snakecharmer. 2 See **ਸਪਰਧਾ**.

ਸਪਾਰਸ [sapaṛas] See **ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ਼**. "bāhur sikkh bāhu kar-hī sapaṛas."—*GPS*.

ਸਪੀਲ [sapiāl] *Skt* सर्पिल *n* milk, which contains butter or from which butter is extracted. "tum makhtul saped sapiāl ham bāpure jas kira."—*asa ravdas*. 'You are milk-white silk, we are mere kiran (black stones).' See **ਕੀਰਾ**.

ਸਪੀਤੀ [sapiti] *adj* स-प्रीति with love or affection. affectionate. 2 *Skt* **ਸਪੀਤਿ** *n* the act of drinking together. 3 See **ਸਿਪੀਤੀ**.

ਸਪੀਦੋ [sapidō] annihilation of snakes. See **ਸਰਪਸੇਧ**.

ਸਪੁ [sapu] *n* a snake. "sapu pīṛai paie."—*maru* ੨ *m* 1.

ਸਪੁਤ [saput], **ਸਪੁੱਤ** [saputti] *adj* with a son. 2 a noble and dutiful son. 3 ideal progeny. "bābāṇia kēhāṇia put saput kērenī."—*var ram* 1 *m* 3.

ਸਪੁੱਤਾ [saputta] *adj* having a son, with progeny 2 having a noble son.

ਸਪੁੰਨ [sapūn] *adj* virtuous, pious. 2 See **ਸਭਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ**.

ਸਪੁਰਖ [sapurakh] See **ਸਤ ਪੁਰਖ**. 2 **ਸ-ਪੁਰਖ** that

very person, the same person.

ਸਪੁਰਦ [sapurad] *P* سپرد handed over, entrusted. consigned. See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪੁਰਦਨ [sapurdan] See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪੁਤ [saput] See **ਸਪੁੱਤ** and **ਸਪੁਤ**.

ਸਪੁਤਾ [saputa] See **ਸਪੁੱਤਾ**.

ਸਪੁਤੀ [saputi] *adj* woman having a son or progeny. 2 having a dutiful son.

ਸਪੁਰ [sapur] *adj* full, brimming. "drum sapur jiu nīve."—*savaye m* 2 *ke*. 2 See **ਸਪੁਰ**.

ਸਪੇਦ [saped] *P* سپید *adj* white, bright.

ਸਪੇਰਾ [spera] See **ਸਪੇਲਾ**.

ਸਪੇਦ [saped] See **ਸਪੇਦ**.

ਸਪੇਲਾ [sapela] *n* one who keeps or rears snakes. "ik dyos bikhē ik aī sapela."—*GPS*. ला as suffix, at the end of a word, gives the meaning of 'possessed of', 'having'. For example. कुमैल बटैल.

ਸਪੇਲੀਆ [sapolia] a young snake, snakelet.

ਸਪੇਦ [saped] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to tremble, quiver, go. 2 *n* a tremor, quivering, vibration. 3 movement, speed. "saped may prabhāṇie jāle dravāt rup hō."—*NP*. 'as movement of the wind (air).'

ਸਪੰਨ [sapān] See **ਸੰਪੰਨ**. "gyan sapān bhae sukh pai."—*NP*.

ਸਪੁ [sapt] See **ਸਤ**, **ਸੱਤ** and **ਸਪਤ**.

ਸਪੁਤਿ [saptati] See **ਸਤਰ** 3. See *E* seventy.

ਸਪੁਵਾਯੁ [saptvayu] See **ਵਾਯੁ**.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [saprīh], **ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹ** [saprīh] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish or long for, yearn. 2 See **ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ**. "guru lakhī saprīh."—*GPS*. 'the Guru perceived the wish.'

ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ [saprīha] *Skt* स्पृहा *n* a desire, ardent wish, longing See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ**. "abē gyan kī kin saprīha."—*NP*

ਸਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [saprīti], **ਸਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [saprem] *adj* with love or affection.

ਸਭ [saph] *A* سب *n* a line, row, file. 2 a mat. For offering namaz (a prayer), the Muslims

stand on it in rows; hence this name. "həri name ke hovhu jori gurmukhri beth-hu sapha vichar."—*bāsāt m 5*. 3 *Skt* शफ a hoof.

सफ़ल [səfəɫ] *A* شَفْل kindess, compassion.

सफ़ज [səfjəɟ] *P* سَفْج n an array of warriors; a battle-array. "səfajəɟ me ture nācae."—*cārītr 52* 2 See सफ़ज.

सफ़ट [səfəɫ] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* to open, bloom burst open.

सफ़टक [səfəɫək], सफ़टिक [səfəɫɪk] *Skt* स्फटिक *n* a rock crystal, quartz. In the Purans, gods and rishis (sages) are shown wearing necklaces made of it. These days high quality spectacles are also made of it. 2 a magnifying glass.

सफ़तलु [səftəlu] *P* شَفْطَل a species of peach that bears fruit in the colder regions.

सफ़र [səfər] *A* سَفَر *n* a journey, travel. 2 *Skt* शफर a fish. Here the word saphar is also correct. 3 *Skt* स्फर् *vr* to tremble, quiver, move tremulously, become visible.

सफ़रमेन [səfərməna] *E* Sappers and Miners. See वरी 6.

सफ़रा [səfəra] *A* سَفْرَا *n* bile.

सफ़री [səfəri] *n* a traveller, wayfarer. "jru səfəri udar bhare bəhri haṭuli."—*sar m 5*. 'as a wayfarer sits at a wayside eatery and fills his belly.' 2 one who catches fish; a fisherman. See सफ़र. 3 Poets have used the word 'səfəri' as a substitute for 'səfəh' (fish). "cācəl jyō səfəri jəl me."—*səloh*

सफ़रीया [səfəriya] See सफ़री. 2 a group of persons sitting on a mat, an assembly, a congregation. "thir sadhu səfəriya."—*brīha m 5*.

सफ़री बंधार [səfəri bhādar] *Dg* a store of fish; the sea.

सफ़ल [səfəɫ] *adj* with or having fruit 2 purposeful, fruitful. "apri tarhi sagle kul tar-hi tīn səfəɫ janəmu jəgri aia."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 having testes; uncastrated.

सफ़लदरसन [səfəɫdərsən] a fruitful glimpse. 2 one whose glimpse or visit produces good results. "nanak sev kər-hu həri guru səfəɫdərsən ki."—*var gəu 1 m 4*

सफ़लमुरति [səfəɫmuraɫi] one whose figure brings some gain or holds out good result. 2 whose being is fruitful. "aradh sridhar səfəɫmuraɫi"—*guy m 5*.

सफ़ल [səfəɫ], सफ़लु [səfəɫu] See सफ़ल. "tīn ka janəmu səfəɫu he."—*sri m 3*.

सफ़ा [səfə] *A* سَفَا *adj* clean, clear 2 simple, straight forward, honest 3 chess-cloth, chess-board. "uṭhave səfə oṣ lage nā bar."—*nəsihat* 4 a line, array or row. "gopən ki un hi si səfə."—*krisən 5* 5 a page. 6 See सफ़ा.

सफ़ा छिछोटा [səfə ʊṭhaṭa] to finish a game; to remove or fold up the chess-cloth. See सफ़ा 3.

सफ़ाई [səfəɫi] See सफ़ा.

सफ़ाई [səfəɫi] *P* سَفَاई cleanliness, purity. 2 innocence.

सफ़ज [səfajəɟ] *xa n* a battle-axe, a chopper. 2 See सफ़ज.

सफ़त [səfəɫ] *A* سَفَات *n* a recommendation; intercession. "so səfəɫ mam bhəregō."—*GPS*.

सफ़ारिस [səfəris] See सफ़ारिस.

सफ़ल [səfəɫ] *Skt* सफ़ल *n* pulsation, twinkling. 2 an acute intellect.

सफ़ी [səfi] *A* سَفِي *adj* intercessor. 2 Per the Muslims belief, it is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad because he is regarded as the intercessor for the believers (i.e. the orthodox Muhammadans).

सफ़ी [səfik] *A* سَفِيك *adj* showing compassion, compassionate.

सफ़ीर [səfir] *A* سَفِير *n* a mediator, messenger, envoy.

सफ़िल [səphil] It is a Punjabi metathesis of डसील. an enclosing wall; a rampart, bulwark. See

ਵਸੀਲ.

ਸਫੁਟ [saphut] *Skt* फट् *adj* visible, apparent, manifest. "je dev aro tas saphutā."—*gujri* 'Jai Dev says that the benefit has manifestly accrued to him.' 2 Jai Dev has appeared in His Presence.

ਸਫੇਦ [safed], **ਸਫੈਦ** [saphed] *P* سفید *adj* white, clear, bright.

ਸਫੋਟਕ [saphotak] *Skt* स्फोटक *n* a boil. 2 See ਅਸਫੋਟਕ.

ਸਫੋਟਨ [saphotan] *Skt* स्फोटन *n* the act of bursting or exploding.

ਸਬ [sab] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all (of a set or group), entire. 2 *P* شب *a* night. "sab roj gāstam dār hava."—*izlīg m* 1. 3 *A* فب *a* battle, war. "yalo tej im sab."—*ramav*. 4 the act or process of making a fire.

ਸਬਸਾਹ [sabṣah] *n* the king of the night; the moon. "sabṣahadli sabṣaham."—*krisan* See ਬੇ ਅਦਲ and ਸੰਗ ਦਰਾਜਦ.

ਸਬਧ [sabeh] *A* سب *n* a necklace (of beads), rosary.

ਸਬਕ [sabək] *A* سبق *n* a daily reading, lesson. 2 a condition.

ਸਬਕਤ [sabkat] *A* سبق *the* act of advancing.

ਸਬਕੁੰ [sabkū] *A* سبکون *n* a night blitz, a massacre of the enemy while asleep.

ਸਬਜ਼ [sabaz] *P* سبز *adj* green.

ਸਬਜਪਨ [sabəjpān] *n* a green-coloured drink; an intoxicating liquor prepared from cannabis or hemp. "sagre sabaz pan."—*hakayat* 6.

ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [sabəj pulau] *xs n* a dish of green leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਜ ਮਣੀ [sabəj māṇī], **ਸਬਜਾ** [sabja] *P* سبز *n* a green gemstone, an emerald. 2 the colour of a horse that is white with a bluish tinge; iron grey. "pikh-hu dahni dīsa me sabja baḍ ghora."—*GPS*.

ਸਬਜੀ [sabji] *n* greenery, verdure. 2 a leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਤ [səbat], **ਸਬਥ** [səbath] *A* سبت *He*. Shabbath. *L* Sabbatum *F* Shabath *n* the act of taking rest or enjoying a holiday. 2 Per belief of the Jews, it is Saturday. According to the Bible, having created the world, God took rest on this day. 3 The Christians consider Sunday as the Sabbath See ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਿਊਚਨਾ and ਮੁਸਾ.

ਸਬਦ [sabəd] *Skt* सब्द *n* a sound, tone, tune, note. 2 significant word. 3 dialogue. "sabdo hi bhagat japde jinu ki bani sēci hoī."—*asa a m* 3. 4 The Guru's precept. "bhavēl bin sabde kiu tarie."—*bher m* 1. 5 the supreme Being, the Creator. "sabəd guru suratī dhunī cēla."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 6 religion, creed. "jogī sabdā gīan sabdā bed sabdā brahmaṇah."—*varasa*. 7 a message. "dhanvādhi pīr des nīvasī sēcē guru pēhī sabəd paṭhai."—*mālā a m* 1. 8 The verses of Bhagats like Tuka Ram, Namdev etc. are known as "abhang" and those of Surdas and Mirabai as "visnupad", the poetic compositions contained in Guru Granth Sahib are called "shabad". A shabad is not a particular class of metre. Metres of various types are inherent in the shabads. 9 See ਸਬਦੁ. 10 *Skt* शब्द *adj* denotation of a word, the purpose or intent of a word. "ne sabəd bujhe na jāṇē bānī."—*dhana m* 3. 11 See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਸਬਦ ਅਤੀਤ [sabəd atit] *Skt* शब्दतीत *adj* beyond the power or reach of words; indescribable. **ਸਬਦ ਸ਼ਕਤਿ** [sabəd śaktī] the power of a word by virtue of which its meaning is known. See ਭਿੰਤਿ 4.

ਸਬਦ ਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [sabəd sātṛuṇī] *n* what inheres the 'enemy' word; the army; what includes the noise of the enemy.—*sanama*.

ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ [sabəd sarpūn] endowed with the word (knowledge). "guru kēru sabəd sarpūn aghān kēḥ-hī sabhī tere."—*savēye m* 4 *kē*. 'he who is accomplished in spiritual knowledge.'

ਸਬਦਸਰ [sābadsar] *n* the true Guru, who is an ocean of spiritual knowledge. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "durat nirvaran sādadsare."—*saveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਬਦਸਾਸਤਰ [sābadsastr] *Skt* शब्दशास्त्र *n* grammar; a discipline that tells the correct form and usage of words

ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤ [sābad surat], **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ** [sābad surati] *n* concentration on the word so that the soul becomes one with it. 2 the engagement of mind with the Guru's precept. "saket nar sād surati kiu paie. sād surati bin aie jai."—*maru m 1*. "sād surat savdhan ho, bin gurusād na sunai bola."—*BG 3* the tone and essence get identical. "rag nad sādho sune sād surati samjhe viriol."—*BG* See **ਸੁਰਤਿ** and **ਮੁਰਬਾ**.

ਸਬਦਸੂਰ [sābadsur] *n* the Guru who is the sun of spiritual knowledge. 2 he who has the valour imbibed from the Guru's precept. "sābadsur balvāt."—*saveye m 2 ke*

ਸਬਦਕਾਰੀ [sābadkārī] *n* the interpretation and its practice; action matching words. "rau jag mahi sādkarī he sar."—*prabha a m 1*. 2 the process of practising the precept of the Guru.

ਸਬਦਘਰ [sābadghar] *n* the Guru who is the abode of truth. 2 Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਬਦਰੰਗ [sābadrāṅg] See **ਅੰਗਰ**. 2 *n* a tune.

ਸਬਦਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ [sābadnishaṇ] the word symbolizing the battle drum; the battle drum of the word, hence, the proclamation of the Guru's precept; preaching of God's Name openly (or by the beat of the drum). "dhuni upje sād nishaṇ."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਬਦਬੀਣਾ [sābadbīṇa] *n* the uninterrupted flow of the spontaneous sounding of God's Name. "bājēt nanak sād bīṇa."—*sahas m 5*.

ਸਬਦਬੇਧ [sābadbedh] *n* the act of hitting a target through its sound alone (and without seeing

it).

ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ [sābadbedhī] *adj* hitting the target in the dark, detected by its sound alone.

ਸਬਦਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sābadbrahm] revealed sound of the word identified with the supreme Being in scriptural form. 1 See **ਸਬਦ ਭੇਦੀ**

ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ [sābadbhedī] *adj* knowing the inner mystery of the Guru's precept. "sābadbhedī koi mahai pae."—*maḥ a m 3*. 2 (Peace dawns) by grasping the secret of Logos, and the doctrine of Guru's word (Gurbani). "sābadbhedī sukh hoī."—*sri a m 1*. 3 See **ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ**.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ [sābadbhedī] *Skt* शब्दभेदिन् *adj* hitting the target by its sound alone. See **ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ** and **ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ**. 2 *n* king Dashrath. 3 Arjun.

ਸਬਦਵਿਦਯਾ [sābadvidyā] scriptural knowledge. 2 the knowledge of grammar 3 prosody, poetics.

ਸਬਦਵ੍ਰਿਤੀ [sābadvritī] See **ਸਬਦਸਕਤਿ** and **ਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ**.

ਸਬਦਾ [sābda] *Skt* सदा *adv* always, ever. "kyō im riri calaver ho, din dvek cāl sādā na calēgi."—*datt*.

ਸਬਦਾਹ ਮਹਿ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ [sābadāh mahi vakhaṇīe] —*sri a m 1*. *sen* precept being delivered through the Guru's words.

ਸਬਦਾਯਮਾਨ [sābadayaman] *adj* sounding, resounding. "bahu sādāyaman jīm gūga."—*GPS*.

ਸਬਦਾਰਥ [sābadarath] *n* meaning of a word; sense of a sentence.

ਸਬਦਾਲੰਕਾਰ [sābdaḷkāra] See **ਅਲੰਕਾਰ**.

ਸਬਦਿ [sābadi] *n* ocean, in which the sound is produced through the waves. "madhāṇa pārbatu kārī netī basaku sādī rīrkionu."—*var ram 3*. 2 the sky, of which sound is the distinct quality. 3 *adv* by, with or because of the word "sādī milae gurmāi."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 in the word,

¹See Visnu Puran, Part 6, Ch 5

Logos or Name, in the Guru's precept "sabadī rati sohagnī."—*var sri m 3 5* See ਸਬਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਿਅਤੀਤ [sabadī atit] indescribable and transcendent is the supreme Being. "sabadī atit anahadī rata."—*ram namdev*.

ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ [sabadī pardhunī dhunī arī] thundering cloud in the sky, Meghnad who produces such a thunder, his enemy the arrow.

ਸਬਦੀ [sabdī] *n* Preceptor is the Guru. 2 Sikh is he who imbibes the Guru's lesson. 3 *Skt* वद्विन् one who utters it; a speaker. "nadi bedi sabbī moni jām ke pāṭe likhāia."—*sor kabir*. 'Through its music, one attains silence.'

ਸਬਦੁ [sabadu] See ਸਬਦ. 2 religious life. "gharīc sabadu sacī taksal."—*japu*. 'True religious life is thus forged.'

ਸਬਦੁਸੋਹਿਲ [sabadusohila] a hymn of the Guru's precept; a hymn of the Name. "sabadusohila satiguru sunāia."—*anādu*

ਸਬਦੁ [sabdū] because of the word or the Guru's counsel. "sabdū uca hoī."—*asa m 3 2* from all).

ਸਬਦੰਤ [sabdāt] *n* the end or essence of a word; the doctrine of the logos.

ਸਬਨੀਗਰ [sabnigar] *n* a soap-maker. "tar calai he saban ko sabnigar."—*cāḍī 1*.

ਸਬਬ [sabab] *A* سبب *n* reason; efficient cause.

ਸਬਰ [sabar] *A* سبر *n* contentment. "sabar.ehu suau."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* सबर A low caste tribe which is a branch of the Bhils. 3 Shiv. 4 Tantarshastar, a specific work in which various magical incantations are mentioned. It is said to have been authored by Shiv.

ਸਬਰਾਤ [sabrāt] شب رات fifteenth night of 'Shaban', the eighth month of Muslims calendar. According to the Islamic belief, on God's bidding, the angels distribute food on this night and also calculate the life span of the people. This is why Muslims distribute

food and display lights on this night.

ਸਬਰੀ [sabri] A woman of the Shavar sub-caste who lived on the bank of Pampasar. She was a disciple of sage Matang. During his exile, Ram Chandar stayed in her hermitage and was overjoyed to eat fruits such as jejupe berries. Shavri piled up a pyre and immolated herself before the very eyes of Ram Chandar. She is also known as Bhulni. As some poets have mentioned, Ram Chandar ate Jejupe berries which were already partially eaten by her. 2 one who has patience. See ਸਬਰ ੧.

ਸਬਰੋਜ [sabroji] day and night. "sabroji gāstam dār hāva."—*tlāg m 1*. See ਸਬਰੋਜ.

ਸਬਰੰਗ [sabrāṅ] *P* سبرنگ *adj* night-coloured; hence, black, swarthy, dark. 2 a dark swarthy horse.

ਸਬਲ [sabel] *adj* powerful, strong. "ih manua atī sabel he."—*sri m 3 2* with or accompanied by the army. 3 *Skt* सबल dappled, multicoloured, variegated. See ਸਬਲੀ ਸਬਲ 2. 4 the two dogs of Yam which had four eyes each. Both of these dogs were black and white coloured; hence, the name.

ਸਬਲ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sabel brahm] *Skt* सबलब्रह्म *n* the multicoloured Supreme Being; one, who associated with Maya, has acquired various forms. See ਸਬਲ 2 and ਸਬਲੀ ਸਬਲ 2.

ਸਬਲਾ [sabla] *adj* powerful, strong. See ਸਬਲ. "kam keroth nāgar mōhī sabla."—*kālī a m 4 2* a powerful woman. See ਅਬਲਾ.

ਸੋਬਲੀ [soblī] *Skt* सबली a spotted cow. 2 *Dg* dusk, evening.

ਸਬਾ [saba] *A* سبأ *n* easterly wind 2 morning breeze.

ਸਬਾਇ [sabaī] *pron* all. *adv* everywhere; at all places. "sarāgpaṇī sabaī."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸਬਾਇਆ [sabaia], ਸਬਾਇਤਾ [sabaia], ਸਬਾਇਤੀ [sabaia], ਸਬਾਈ [sabaī], ਸਬਾਏ [sabaē] *adj* one and a quarter. 2 *pron* all, whole, entire.

"sunrahu lok sabāra."—*var asa m I.* "thakur ek sabai nari."—*oṣkar.* "rūne bir sabae."—*vad m I alahania.* 3 *Skt* a merger, relationship, union. "purakh ek he hor sagli nari sabai."—*var vad m 3 4* See ਸਮਾਜ ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਭਾਸ਼ [sabās] a poetic metre which is also called savasan and suvas. Its distinct features are — four lines, and each line organised as: M, ISI, I.

Example:

calat khatāg-hi. bhat tan bhāg-hi.

beran surāg-hi. girat turāg-hi.—*GPS.*

2 See ਸਾਥਾਸ. 3 having cloth or clothes, clothed, clad.

ਸਭਾਸ਼ [sabāsāb] *P* شبانه *adv* during a single night.

ਸਭਾਹ [sabāh] *n* daybreak, dawn. See ਸੁਬਹ. 2 *adj* of the night. "cauthe pahari sabah ke."—*var majh m I.* 'during the last watch of the night.' 3 to or for all. 4 to deliver, convey. See ਸੰਬਰਨ.

ਸਭਾਹਤ [sabāhat] *A* شابه *n* the state of being identical; resemblance, similarity.

ਸਭਾਹੀ [sabāhi] See ਸਭਾਹ, ਸਭਾਹੀ and ਸਾਭਾਹੀ.

ਸਭਾਗਾਹ [sabāgah] *P* شبانه *n* night-time.

ਸਭਾਤ [sabat] *A* سبات *n* a roofed wayside shelter in which one can shield against the enemy weapons. 2 Derived from this word, a large room is called ਸਭਾਤ in Punjabi. 3 *A* شبات *n* steadfastness, resoluteness.

ਸਭਾਬ [sabab] short form of ਅਸਭਾਬ 2 *A* سبب *n* welfare, virtue, kindness, a charitable act. "nyay mor kijiye sabab jan apno."—*NP 3 A* سواب *n* justness in acting and thinking; the right course, rectitude. 4 *A* سباب *n* youth, prime of life.

ਸਭਾਬ [sabar] See ਸਵਾਬ. 2 ਸ-ਵਾਰਿ *adj* soaked in water, drenched. "jan bahut divas ki ih sabar

'At the time of Chitaur war, Akbar had used 'Sabat'
See V. Smith's Akbar p. 87

he."—*NP 3* See ਸਵਾਬਨਾ.

ਸਭਾਰਾ [sabāra] See ਅਸਭਾਰਾ and ਸਭਾਰਾ.

ਸਭਾਰਿ [sabari] *adj* with water "sabari neqā."—*ramnav.*

ਬਥਿਸਤਾ [sabistā] *P* بستر *n* a bedroom, king's sleeping chamber. 2 an anchorite's closet for meditation.

ਸਬਿਦ [sabid], ਸਬਿਦਰ [sabidy] *adj* learned, scholarly. "prerai sabidy torai nisāk."—*GPS.* ਸਬੀਹ [sabi] *A* شبه *n* a picture; an icon. 2 an illustration, a citation. 3 *adj* comparable, resembling.

ਸਬੀਲ [sabil] See ਫਤੀਲ.

ਸਭੁੱਧਿ [sabuddhi], ਸਭੁੱਧੀ [sabuddhi] *adj* intelligent, wise, sensible.

ਸਬੂਹ [sabuh] See ਸਮੂਹ. 2 *A* بركه *n* the Creator; holiest of the holy.

ਸਬੂਤ [sabun] See ਸਾਬੂਤ.

ਸਬੂਤ [sabut] *A* بقاء *n* a proof, testimony.

ਸਬੂਰੀ [saburi] *P* صبر *n* patience, contentment. "sadek saburi sadika."—*var sri m I.* "sadek saburi sat na milxo."—*maru a m 5 āyūh.*

ਸਭੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [sabeg singh] a resident of village Jambar, near Lahore, who was a Persian scholar and a government employee. In the Bikrami Sammat 1790, Zakaria Khan sent him, as his personal representative, to Amritsar to intercede on his behalf and offer the title of nawabhood and some precious gifts to the Khalsa Panth with a plea to shed violence and to placate them. Because he succeeded in his intercession and invested Sardar Kapur Singh with the title of a nawab he is known as 'Vakil' (i.e. an advocate) in Sikh history

He remained the kotwal of Lahore for sometime and during his tenure he got constructed Shahidganj and several other gurdwaras. Ultimately, on the complaint of the qazis he, along with his son, Shahbaj

Singh, was tied to die on the killing wheel, in Sammat 1802, at Lahore. See ਸਾਹਬਜੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਥੇਰ [səber], ਸਥੇਰਾ [səbera] *n* daybreak, dawn. ਸਥੇਸ [səbes] *Skt* सवयस् *adj* of the same age. coeval. "ketik tin me sakha sables."—*GPS*.

ਸਥੋਰੋਜ [səboroz] *P* شب و روز day and night; continuously. "saboroj šarab ne jor laya."—*ramav*. See ਸਬ 2.

ਸਥੰਗਨ [səbāgan] ਸਰਬ-ਅੰਗਨ all the limbs; the whole body. "dharo sabbāgan suddh kesri cir."—*paras*.

ਸੱਥਲ [səbbəl] hole made for stealing wealth; a house-break. 2 an iron crowbar to drive a hole in the wall. 3 See ਸਾਥਲ.

ਸਬਯ [səby] *Skt* सय्य *adj* left hand; left side. 2 right side, right hand. "catur banyā le su sabyā prahare,... tritry ban le bam panā calae."—*VN*.

ਸਬਯਸਾਹੀ [səbysāhī] See ਸਬਜਸਾਹੀ.

ਸਭ [səbh] *adj* all, entire. "səbh uparī nanak ka [h]akur."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਸਭਸ [səbhas], ਸਭਸੇ [səbhse] *part* every, each. "səbh jia tere tu sabbhas da."—*dhana m 4*. 2 *part* to or for everyone. "pritam manī vasi jī sabbhe der ədharu."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਭਕਚੁ [səbhkəchu], ਸਭਕਿਚੁ [səbhkiču], ਸਭਕਿਚੁ [səbhkiču], ਸਭਕੇਚੁ [səbhkeču] every thing. "səbh kəchu us ka ohu kərneharu."—*sukhmani*. "səbhkiču tere vasi he."—*var bīra m 4*. "səbhkiču kuta tera hove."—*majh m 5*. "grīh tere sabbhechu."—*kan m 5*.

ਸਭਕੋ [səbhko], ਸਭਕੋਇ [səbhkoī], ਸਭਕੋਈ [səbhkoī] every being, everybody. "səbhko ase teri beṭha."—*majh m 5*. "səbh kor mīṭha māḡz dekhe."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. "səbhkoī harī ke vasi he."—*var bīra m 4*.

ਸਭਤਾ [səbhṭa] See ਸਭਜਤਾ. "sikkhan ko sabbhta darsat."—*GPS*.

ਸਭਤੁ [səbhtu], ਸਭਤੇ [səbhte] *Skt* सर्वत्र *part* at all times. 2 everywhere. "ihu harīras vən tin

səbhtu he."—*sri m 4*. "səbhte rāhīa sāmāi."—*gəu 2 m 3*.

ਸਭਦੁ [səbhdū], ਸਭਦੁੰ [səbhdū] of all, above all, over all. "səbhdū vādē bhag gursikha ke."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਭਨਾ [səbhna], ਸਭਨਾਹਾ [səbhnaha], ਸਭਨੀ [səbhni] to all, for all. "ənmāḡra dan devnā sabbhnaha jia."—*var vād m 4*. 2 all (nominative).

ਸਭਯ [səbhay] *adj* fearful, afraid 2 See ਸਭੈ 2 ਸਭਰਵਾਲ [səbharval] a subcaste of Khatri among the Khukhrains. The Khatri of this group engage in agriculture also. "pəṭne sabbharval he naal nīhala suddh pəraṇi."—*BG*.

ਸਭਰਾਈ [səbhrai] *adj* outshining or surpassing all; most illustrious; the principal queen. "sa kulvāṭi sa sabbhrai jo pīr ke rāḡz səvārī jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *n* sister of Baba Pheru, the father of Guru Angad Dev. She is also called Phirai and was married in Khadur village. 3 See ਸਭਰਾਈ.

ਸਭਾ [səbha] *adj* all, entire. "jan-hi bīrtha sabbha mən ki."—*asa m 5*. "apī ləṛia sabbha sərīsəṭi chādave."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt n* an assembly, meeting. 3 a council chamber, court. "gursabbha ev nē pātē."—*var ari m 3*. 4 a court room of a king.

ਸਭਾਸਦ [səbhasad] *n* a member of an assembly or a court, a courtier.

ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ [səbhasiṅgar] *adja* gem of a gathering; perfect in beauty, qualities, strength, prudence, etc. "səbhasiṅgar bādē mənukha."—*BG 2 n* a king. 3 a poet. 4 a scholar.

ਸਭਾ ਕੌਰ [səbha kor] See ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 daughter of raja Hamir Singh, king of Nabha, who was married to sardar Sahib Singh of the Bhangi misl.

ਸਭਾਗ [səbhag], ਸਭਾਗਾ [səbhaga], ਸਭਾਗੀ [səbhagi] *adj* fortunate, lucky. "bujhe bujhanhar sabbhaga."—*gəu kabir 2 n* a devoted follower

of Guru Nanak Dev. 3 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who was a resident of the village Chuhnia and was Arora by caste. 4 a Sikh from Peshavar who had brought five horses from Kabul and presented them to Guru Hargobind in the latter's court at Hargobindpur. "dhanı bado æru nam sabbhaga."—GPS.

ਸਭਾਜ [sabbhaj] *Skt* ਸਭਾਜ਼ *vr* to serve; to please; to satisfy.

ਸਭਾਜਨ [sabbhajan] *Skt* *n* the act of worshipping; praise. 2 See ਸਭਾਜ.

ਸਭਾਜਾ [sabbhaja] *adj* who worships. 2 who pleases. See ਸਭਾਜ *vr*: "mithila puri raja. jənək sabbhaja."—*ramav* 3 a transform of ਸਭਾਜਿਤ. 4 ਸ-ਭਾਜੀ, together with one's wife.

ਸਭਾਪਤਿ [sabbhapati] *n* the president or chairman (of a meeting).

ਸਭਾਮੰਦਨ [sabbhamēdan] an ornament of a group, society or gathering. See ਸਭਾਸਿੰਭਰ.

ਸਭਿ [sabbhi] *pron* all, entire. 2 all of, entire. "sabbhi guṇ tere me nahi koī."—*japu*

ਸਭਿਤ [sabbhit], **ਸਭਿਤਿ** [sabbhiti] *adj* fearful, afraid.

ਸਭੁ [sabbhu] *pron* all, entire. See ਸਭ and ਸਭ. "sabbhu jəg api upaionu."—*vaḍ* m 3.

ਸਭੁਕੇ [sabbhuko] See ਸਭਕੇ.

ਸਭੁਤ [sabbhut] *adj* alongwith or including the elements. 2 alongwith the attendants of Shiv. 3 alongwith or attended by a creature. 4 See ਸੰਬੁਤ.

ਸਭੇ [sabbhe] *adv* all, entire. "sabbhe guṇəh bəksar ləionu."—*asa* ੭ m 3

ਸਭੈ [sabbhē] See ਸਭਜ. "kəhu ravidas sabbhē nahi sāmjhəst."—*ram*. 2 all without exception. "sabbhe ghaṭi ramu bole."—*mali namdev*. 3 civilized. "soi ram sabbhe kəhe soi kəutkəhar."—*s kabir* 'There is a difference between the uttering of (the word) Ram by a civilized person and by an acrobat.'

ਸਭੋ [sabbho] *adv* entire, all. "sabbho varte hukəm."—*var sri* m 3.

ਸਭੰਗਨ [sabbhāgan] all the limbs, the whole body. See ਭੰਗੋਗੇ.

ਸਭਯ [sabbhy] *adj* a member of an assembly or a court. 2 worthy of sitting in an assembly; good mannered and educated, civilized.

ਸਭਯਤਾ [sabbhyta] *n* the capability of sitting in an assembly, court, etc.; civilised manners. 2 culture. nobility, civilization.

ਸੰਮ [sām] a figure of speech (depending on the sound of words) in which a proper relation of the concerned objects is mentioned.

Example:

jəu hām bādhe moh phas hām, prem bādhan
tum bādhe.—*sor ravidas*.

'If we are entrapped in the noose of delusion,
you are bound in the bond of love.'

turde kau turda mile udte kau udta,
jivte kau jivta mile mue kau mua.

—*var suhi* m 2.

rup demodəst ko jīm sūdər

tyō hārigobid rup visala,

erī sākhi ! yāhī jorī jorī

sām jivhu bhog bhugo cirkala.—GPS.

jīm jītkər tən rura. tīm duləh bən guṇ pura,
zh sūdər riksām jorī. mīl jivhu bərahk kərōrī.

—GPS.

(b) Depiction of the qualities of the cause
is its second form.

Example:

əri guru bənī pāṭh kər kyō nāhī hovē gyan?
gyanrup sətīguru ne əri mukh kəri bəkhan.

'The true Spiritual Guide, who utters bāṇī,
is a manifestation of spiritual knowledge,
therefore, spiritual knowledge inheres his
composition.'

(c) Its third form is when the result striven
for, gets achieved without any effort or
hindrance.

Example:

gurunānək ke dərās hīt lalo cəhyo payan,

ay dvar pār turat hi śrī guru thādhe an.

2 an even number; a pair. 3 in music, the instant from which rhythm grows. 4 like, equal, similar (to). "jo rūpu ko daru nā sām ser."—GPS 5 *Skī* सम् वर to make peace, pacify. 6 *n* peace 7 restraint of mind, mental peace 8 *P* ٢ a finger nail See *ਸਮਸੇਰ*. 9 *A* ٢ poison.

ਸਮਝਿਨਾ [sāmāula] *adj* with maula. See *ਮੋਲਾ*. 2 thoroughly mingled or merged 3 overjoyed, ecstatic. "gūn gaval gūnī sāmāula."—*var kan m* 5.

ਸਮਝਿਆ [sāmāia] *adj* merged, mingled. "hārī namī sāmāia."—*var suhi m* 3.

ਸਮਝੇ [sāmāe] *Skī* समये. in time (of), at the time (when). "sarī svāsth khīn sāmāe."—*sahas m* 5

ਸਮਸ [samas] a beard. See *ਸਮਸੂ*. "pēkar sāmaste brāhm rūayo."—*rudr*. "sāmās mano tār cāhī sāsī ghēra."—GPS. 'The beard is the darkness, as if it wants to surround the moonlike face.' 2 *A* ٢ the sun. "sāmās mānīd prakas nay."—GPS. 3 short form for *ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼*. "pīr brīd jāhī sāmās sāmēt."—NP. See *ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼*.

ਸਮਸ ਖਾਨ [samas xan] a companion of Mukhlās Khan, an official in the royal army, who fought against the sixth Master in the battle of Amritsar. See *ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ* 2 a military commander of Doaba whose real name was Nur Khan. He was killed by the Khalsa Dal in Sammat 1768, near Raipur.

ਸਮਸਰ [samasat] *Skī* समसु *adj* entire, whole. 2 *ਸਮ-ਅਸਿ* is equal to, equals. "sarab jā sāmāsāt."—*maru a m* 5.

ਸਮਸਰਸਰ ਧਾਮੀ [samasatasat dhāmī]—*japu sen* whose display or manifestation is everywhere. 2 whose abode is everywhere.

ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ [samas tabrez], **ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ੀ** [samas tabrezi] ٢ a Sufi fakir whose actual name

was Makhdum Shah Shamsuddin. He was born on 17th Rajab, 560 Hijri, at Sabzvar, in Gajni. Toyring India, he came to Multan. On a complaint from the bigoted maulanas that Samasuddin claimed 'anāl hākk' (I am the Truth, God), he was flayed by the order of the ruler of Multan. His shrine is situated there. The Hindu and the Muslim followers of his sect are known as "Shamsi."

2 There was another mendicant, named Shamsuddin Muhammad, who was a resident of Tabrez. He was born in 603 Hijri. Once he revived a dead body by giving it the order to rise up. For this offence, Alauddin Mahmud got him flayed and thrown into a well in 645 Hijri. There is a legend about him that once the sun came down to roast a fish (according to some writers, the flesh of a dead ox) for the hungry Sams Tabrez. Maulana Rumi, the famous poet, was a disciple of this noble soul. Some poets, like Bhai Santokh Singh, have messed up the legends of these two saints.

ਸਮਸਰੀ [sāmasti] See *ਸਮਸ਼ੀ*.

ਸਮਸਰੁਲ ਸਲਾਮ [sāmastul salam] *sen* worthy of obeisance from all. "sāmastul salame."—*japu*. 2 See *ਸਲਾਮ*.

ਸਮਸਰੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sāmastul nīvasi]—*japu* dwelling in all.

ਸਮਸਰੋਪਰਾਜੀ [sāmastoprajī]—*japu adj* the Creator of all 2 He colours all and because of Him the universe appears multi-hued.

ਸਮਸਨ [sāmsan] See *ਸਮਸਨ*.

ਸਮਸ ਬੇਗ [samas beg] a general in the army of Sahjahan who was killed in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj by Bhai Jatimalik—a general in the army of Guru Hargobind.

ਸਮਸਰ [sāmsar], **ਸਮਸਰੀ** [sāmsarī] *adv* resembling, like. "un sāmsarī āvēr nā dātē."—*gāu m* 5 "bura bhala dūx sāmsarī sahīe."—*maru solhe m* 5 2 See *ਸਮਸਿਤ*

ਸਮਸਾਦ [səmsəd] *P* شجر *n* marjorana, a tree of the cypress family which is used as a metaphor to show the height of a person. *L* Marjorana.

ਸਮਸਾਨ [səmsan] *Skt* समाशन *n* a burial or cremation ground.

ਸਮਸੀ [səmsi] *A* شمسی *adj* solar; of or relating to the sun. 2 See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ 1.

ਸਮਸੁੱਦੀਨ [səmasuddin] See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ [səmsər] *P* شمشیر *n* one that has the shape of a lion's nail, scimitar. "jug gar mahi sobhat samsər."—*GPS* "her samsər samsər teri pal pal."—*GPS* 2 like a lion.

ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ [səmsəre hīdī] *P* شمشیر هندی *a* sword of India, which was considered excellent in ancient times. "barəhnaḥ yake teg hīdostā."—*hakayāt*.

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ [səmasʃi] *Skt* *n* an aggregate, entirety, the whole.

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ [səmasʃi] *adj* all, whole, entire.

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ [səmasʃi] See ਸਮਸ਼ਿ. "səmasʃi nīdhane."—*japu* 2 ਸਮਸ਼ਿ 'It is auspicious or propitious.'

ਸਮਸ਼ਾ [səmasʃa] *Skt* *n* a short, meaningful sentence. 2 a line or sentence meant to complete a stanza; a verse set showing the metre in which a poem is to be composed. 3 a meeting, gathering "səmasʃa jyō kyō tum karāhī."—*GPS* 4 a complex matter or issue. 5 a hint, clue, tip.

ਸਮਸ਼ਾਨਨ [səms-sranan] ਸਮਸ਼ੁ -ਆਨਨ It is an antonym of ਆਨਨਸਮਸ਼ੁ; beard on the face. See ਸਮਸ਼ੁ. "səms-sranan syam bhālī upmahī."—*NP*.

ਸਮਸ਼ੁ [səmsru] *Skt* ਸਮਸ਼ੁ *n* a beard, moustache.

ਸਮਸ਼ੁਕੋਟਕ ਨਯਾਯ [səmsrukōṭak nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਸਮਸ਼ਿਣਾ [səmasʃina] *v* to mingle (with), merge (in). 2 to be engrossed or absorbed. See ਸਮਸ਼ਿਣਿ. "vismade vismad sēmasʃina."—*BG*

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ [səmsʃi] merged (in), mingled (with). "joti joti samsʃi"—*sar m 5*. 2 just like; similar to.

ਸਮਸ਼ [səməʃ], ਸਮਸ਼ [səməʃ] *Skt* सम्यक् *part* properly, thoroughly. "nanak drisṭāro srəb

[hai prānpəṭi hāri sēməʃa]."—*sar m 5* 2 correct, proper, right.

ਸਮਕਾਲ [səmkal] *n* the same time, same moment.

ਸਮਕਾਲਿਕ [səmkalīk], ਸਮਕਾਲੀ [səmkalī],

ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ [səmkalīn] *adj* contemporary.

ਸਮਕਸ਼ [səməʃ], ਸਮੱਖ [səməkkʰ] *Skt* समक्ष *adv* before the eyes (of), face-to-face, apparently.

ਸਮਗਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "purān bhāl sēmagri kab-hu nahī [u]."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰ [səməgr] *Skt* *adj* all, entire, whole.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰਿਕਾ [səməgrīka], ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "sagāl sēmagri teri."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸਮਾਘ [səməgha] *Skt* समर्थ *adj* cheap; without incurring much expenditure. See ਸਮਾਘ. 2 got merged or absorbed "hāri āsthīru seṽi sukhī sēmagha."—*suhi m 4*.

ਸਮੱਚ [səməcch] See ਸਮੱਚ.

ਸਮਾਜ [səməj] *n* a jungle, forest. 2 a herd (of animals).

ਸਮਾਜਿ [səməji], ਸਮਾਜਿਆ [səməjia], ਸਮਾਜਾ [səməja] *Skt* समाज *n* fame, renown. 2 an assembly, association. "pāc bhut ek ghāri rakhīle sāmāj."—*savaye m 2 ke* 'The gang of Cupid is kept under control at one place.' "asajyā sāj sāmjia."—*sahas m 5* 'Avarice through its influence gets indecent actions done not only privately but publicly too.'

ਸਮਾਯ [səməj] *n* full of correct perception; accurate understanding or knowledge. "sēmajh nā pāri bīkhe rāsi rāciro."—*jet m 9*.

ਸਮਾਯ ਸੁਯ [səməj suj] *n* a proper perception and understanding. "sāmjhe sujhe pāri pāri bujhe."—*oākar*

ਸਮਾਯਣਾ [səməjhna], ਸਮਾਯਨਾ [səməjhna] *v* to know, acquire knowledge. "sāmjhat nāhi re gjan!"—*jeja m 9*.

ਸਮਾਯਾਉਣਾ [səməjhauna], ਸਮਾਯਾਵਾਉਣਾ [səməjhaṽa] *v* to impart knowledge; impress on the mind (of)

समट [səmət] See **समेटन**. 2 *Skt* समिम्. *adj* industrious; courageous. "səmət sāg sōgrāhe."—*parās*.

समटे [səməne] merged (in). mingled (with) "səl-lc salal səmne."—*naṭ m 4* 2 similar, compatible. 3 of one colour, or caste.

समड [səmət] *Skt* समत् *n* equality, comparability, non-partisanship. "kheh-hi səmət sari."—*səveye m 2 ke* 'You play the game of impartiality.' "dukh sukh ua ke səmət bicara"—*bavən*. 2 *Skt* समु *adv* everywhere, all over, throughout. "həri səmət nivasī."—*maru solhe m 5*.

समडसर [səmətsar] a lake or sea of equality. "cahak tat səmətsare."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

समडसारी [səmətsari] a game of equality or impartiality. See **समड** 1.

समडा [səmta], **समटु** [səmətu] See **समड**. "sətiguru purəkhu dəralu hē jis no səmətu səbhkoi."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

समटुलि [səmtulī] of equal or same weight "tas səmtulī nahi an kou."—*mala revīdas*.

समथ [səməth], **समथु** [səməthu] *Skt* समर्थ *adj* strong, powerful, competent. "səməth əkəth sukh data."—*brīa m 5*. "bhājan gəran səməthu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 *Skt* *n* peace, calmness, tranquillity. 3 a minister.

समद [səməd] *adj* proud, haughty. 2 addict. 3 *careless*. independent. 4 *n* God; the Creator.

समदखान [səmədxan] See **अखदुल समदखान**.

समदरसी [səmədarsi] *Skt* समदर्शिन *adj* viewing equally, impartial "so səmədarsi tətū ka beta."—*sukhmanī*. 2 See **दरसन**.

समदल [səmədəl], **समदलु** [səmədalū] *n* equality in a group or community, global equality; unity in diversity. "rəvīdas səmədalu səmjhave kou."—*sri*.

समदरा [səmədra] *adj* haughty. 2 addict. 3 proud or vain.

समदा [səməda] *adj* proud or haughty (female) **समदिसदि** [səmədisəɪ] See **समदिसदि**.

समदिसटा [səmədisṭa] *Skt* समदृष्टा *adj* impartial, unbiased. "gurprəsadi nanek səmədisṭa."—*gōḍ m 5*

समदिसति [səmədisəti], **समदिसती** [səmədisṭi] *Skt* समदृष्टि. *n* impartiality. "mitr satru ham kau səmədisəti dikhai"—*var vət m 4*.

समधा [səmdha] *Skt* समिध *fuel* wood for the sacred or sacrificial fire. 2 *Skt* समिध *wood*. "man tən səmdha je kari ənu dīn əgənt jəlaɪ."—*sri m 1*. 3 fire. 4 *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* prosperous, affluent, wealthy. "so ghəru ladha səhəɪ səmdha."—*vət chət m 5*. "elīa vic-hu so jən səmdha."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "namr rəte sei jən səmdhe."—*var brīa m 3*. 5 very large.

समधी [səmdhi] *Skt* सम्बन्धी *n* a relative, relation, kinsman. 2 father of a son-in-law or of a daughter-in-law "hot bhayo səmdhin ko mel."—*NP* 3 even-minded, equanimous.

समधे [səmdhe] See **समधा**.

समन [səman] *Skt* समन. *n* violence, murder, destruction. "jāke an sām na vighən gən sāmna."—*GPS* 'who is peerless in destroying a host of impediments.' 2 peace. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 cereals, food (in general). 5 an injury, hurt, blow. 6 disrespect. 7 *Skt* श्मन *body*, physique. 8 face, countenance 9 *Skt* सभन *a* social or cultural gathering, an assembly 10 *P* **سمن** a jasmine. 11 *A* **سمن** *adj* eighth 12 *P* **سمن** an idol-worshipper, idolator. **समन्वि** [səmanvī] *Skt* *adj* properly combined, included.

समपन [səmpən], **समपन** [səmapən] *Skt* समर्पण *n* entrusting, handing over, consigning, dedicating. "ju səməpəu apna."—*oskar*. "tinar səy sahas səmap-hi."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

समधि [səmbhī], **समधि** [səmbhī] *Skt* *adj* not liable to change, immutable, imperishable,

eternal. "bhav bhut bhav sambhavyā."—*guj jēdev*. 'Immutable are the past, present and future.'

ਸਮਯ [samyā] *n* time. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਯਕ arrogance, conceit. 3 astonishment, surprise

ਸਮਯਤੀ [samyatī], ਸਮਯਨੀ [samyānī] *n* a river. In arrogance (ਸਮਯਕ), the river cuts its banks and uproots the trees, therefore it is termed ਅਤਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ (the conceited one). See ਸਮਯ 2

ਸਮਯਾ [samyā] *Skt* part near, close by. 2 in. within

ਸਮਯਾਨਾ [samyānā] See ਸਮਿਆਨਾ.

ਸਮਰ [samar] *Skt* *n* a war, battle. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਰ Kamdev, the god of love. 3 recollection, remembrance. 4 a variation of 'chappay' metre in which there are 35 guru and 82 laghu matras. 5A ਚਿਤ੍ਰ fruit. 6 result, reward, outcome. 7A ਚਿਤ੍ਰ a narrative, story. 8 the act of story-telling at night.

ਸਮਰਕੰਦ [samar-kānd] ਚਿਤ੍ਰ a famous city, founded by king Samar near Bhukhara, in Turkistan; some call it the place whose fruit is sweet as sugar.

ਸਮਰਕ (samarakh) *adv* angrily. "purakh samarakh-hi kin ucaru."—*NP*.

ਸਮਰਣ [samaran] *Skt* ਸਮਰਣ *n* recollection, remembrance, contemplation.

ਸਮਰਣੇਨ [samarānen] *Skt* ਸਮਰਣੇਨ (the third case) by remembering, recollecting or contemplating.

ਸਮਰਥ [samrath] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਅਥ, ਸਾਥੀ *adj* powerful, strong. 2 capable, competent. "sarab kala samrath."—*bavan*. 3 comparable. "ham hari siu dhara kia jis ka koi samrath nahi."—*asa m* 4.

ਸਮਰਥਨ [samarthan] *Skt* ਸਮਰਥਨ *n* asking, begging, soliciting. 2 backing or supporting with the help of reason or argument; corroborating; confirmation 3 decision

ਸਮਰਥ ਪੱਥ [samrath pāth] proper. "sabh din ke samrath pāth bīthole."—*dev m* 5.

ਸਮਰਥਾ [samratha] *Skt* ਸਮਰਥਾ power, strength. 2 capability, competence.

ਸਮਰਥੁ [samrathu] See ਸਮਰਥ.

ਸਮਰਪਣ [samarpan], ਸਮਰਪਨ [samarpan] See ਸਮੱਪਨ.

ਸਮਰਾਤਕ [samrātāk], ਸਮਰਾਤਕਰ [samrātkar] *n* that which ends a war; the sword.—*sana*. 2 Shiv, the destroyer of Kamdev (ਸਮਰ)

ਸਮਰਾਥ [samrath], ਸਮਰਾਥਾ [samratha] powerful, strong. See ਸਮਰਥ. "nanak parbrahām samrath."—*gau m* 5. "mera guru samratha."—*gau a m* 5.

ਸਮਰਾਥਿ [samarath], ਸਮਰਾਥੀ [samrathī] enemy of war (ਸਮਰ); a fugitive, a deserter. 2 ਸਮਰਾਥਿ Shiv, the enemy of Smar (Kamdev).

ਸਮਰੂ [samru], ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ [samru ki begam] His real name was Walter Reinhard but Somers was his surname, whereby he came to be known as Samru. He was born in 1720 of French and German parents. At first, he was recruited in the French navy and thereafter he served in the English army. Having resigned from the service of the English, he served Mir Kasim, the nawab of Bengal, and in 1763, he killed the Resident of Patna and many English people. He was a brilliant scholar of Persian. Through his own efforts, he established his own state in Sardhana.² He died at Agra in 1778.

Begam Samru was the daughter of Lutaf Ali Khan. Her real name was Zebunnisa. She was born in 1751 and married Samru in 1765. After the death of her husband in 1778, she looked after his army and the state efficiently. She employed Europeans like Thomas and Levaso and valiantly fought many battles. The

¹Some writers have spell it as 'Sombre'.

²The Sardhana region lay between the Ganges and the Yamuna Doab. This city is situated 12 miles in north-west of Meerut.

Begam married Levaso in 1793. After two years, Levaso committed suicide and the Begam was arrested. But she was released and reinstated with the help of Thomas. From 1805 she started to rule under the suzerainty of the English and her territory extended from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh. She was very liberal and generous. She got many churches constructed and also participated in the propagation of this religion. Samru ki Begam died on 27th January, 1836. "samru ki begam ne sara. bic ar tha kaj sudhara."—PP.

ਸਮਰੂਪਕ [samrupak] See ਰੂਪਕ (a)

ਸਮਲ [samel] See ਸਮਲਾ. 2 *Skt* adj dirty, filthy. 3 *Skt* ਸਮਲ *n* a sin. 4 blame, blemish, stigma.

ਸਮਲਾ [samalna] *v* to be alert, cautious or careful. 2 to remember, recollect.

ਸਮਲਾ [samla] *P* شال *n* a sheet (of cloth) worn on the shoulders. 2 the loose end of a turban, left hanging on the shoulders or at the back. ਸਮਲੋਚਨ [samlocan] adj impartial, unbiased, viewing every one equally. "sada gavhri samlocan."—saveye *m* / ke.

ਸਮਵਰਤੀ [samvarti] *Skt* समवर्तिन् adj non-partisan, impartial, viewing equally, unbiased. 2 *n* Yam, the god of death. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਮਵਾਯ [samavay] *Skt* *n* सम्-अव a union, combination. 2 a mass (of people); a multitude.

ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ [samavay sambandh] *n* relation between cause and effect, as thread and cloth have an inseparable connection.

ਸਮਵਾਯੀ [samavayi] *Skt* समवायिन् adj related, kindred. 2 inseparable cause as clay for making an earthen pot.

ਸਮਾ [sama] *Skt* *n* a year 2 a season, weather 3 half a year, three seasons. 4 *Skt* time (in general). 5 *A* ١ the sky. 6 ٢ candle.

ਸਮਾਉ [samau] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਇ. 2 *S* knowledge, learning. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਸਮਾਉਣ [samaun], ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [samauna] to merge,

become one (with), coalesce. "sabadu ratanu jitu manu laga ehu hoa samau."—anadu 2 to merge the individual light (i.e. soul) with the eternal light (the supreme Soul); to give up the ghost, and merge into the ultimate Being. See ਸਮਾਦਨ.

ਸਮਾਇ [sama] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "nanak saci samai."—var *sar m* 3. 2 practice, exercise. "nau leni arukaranti samai"—sava *m* / 3 achievement. "harirasu sadhu hañi samai."—asa *m* 5. 4 absorption, destruction. "mal haume jai samai."—sri *m* 3 5 adj attended by or under the influence of Maya. "dukha mahi save samai."—eri *m* 3. 6 ਸ-ਮਯਾ with compassion. "deda rijk samai."—var *sar m* 3. 7 *A* ٢ listening to music or singing. 8 rapture, ecstasy, contemplation. "tau darsan ki karau samai."—tildg *m* / 1. "janu karisamai pathani sunke rag nu."—cadi 3 9 *A* ٣ the act of hearing. "kani surati samai."—var *majh m* / 10 *Skt* समज *n* arrogance, pride "koi bhikhak bhikhia khai. koi raja rahia samai."—asa *m* / 11 See ਸਮਾਯ.

ਸਮਾਇਆ [samaita] adj mingled, merged. 2 with or under the influence of Maya.

ਸਮਾਇਣ [samain], ਸਮਾਇਣ [samainu], ਸਮਾਇਨ [samain] to merge, commingle, be immersed (in). 2 *n* rennet or sour milk used to produce curd. "dudhu karam phuni surati samainu."—suh *m* / 3 destruction, ruin, annihilation. "labi lobhi ehkari mata garabi bhaita samainu."—asa *chit m* 5. 4 *Skt* समज laughter, joking.

ਸਮਾਇਲਾ [samaila] merged (into), commingled (with) "nama saci samaila."—prabha

ਸਮਾਈ [sama] *n* peace; forbearance. 2 pervasion, diffusion. "ghati ghati rahia samai."—mala *am* / 3 absorption. "upenipe nipai samai."—gau kabir. 'absorbs.' 4 *P* ٣ petition, hearing. "mohi anath ki karahu

samai."—*gāu m 5*. 6 See ਸਗਣਿ ਸਮਾਈ. 7 See ਸਮਾਇ 7 and 8. "dare sekh jese samai samae."—*caritr 335* 'The Sheikhs were laid low in the battlefield in such a fashion as if they had been engrossed in listening to music.'

ਸਮਾਸ [samās] *Skt n* ਸਮ-ਅਸ the act of sitting together at one place. 2 gathering, collecting. 3 According to grammar, the concept or method of forming one compound word from several simple ones. For example, there is compounding in words like ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖਰੀਤਿ.¹ 4 an abstract, abridgement. "duje hui vit vyaś samas."—*GPS*. 'The second quality of a speaker (orator) is that he should know how to expand and abridge his speech.'

ਸਮਾਸਨ [samāśan], **ਸਮਾਸਮ** [samāśam], **ਸਮਾਸਿਮ** [samāśim] *A* ਜੜਿ plural of ਸਮਾਸਿਮਤ red insects. They come out of their holes during the humid heat of the rainy season. "manhu pekh samāśan ke mukh dhar celi mī juth ahi ha."—*kṛśan*. 'Female snakes have rushed to eat up the moths.'

ਸਮਾਸੀ [samāśi] will merge (into) or commingle (with) "jin sevia mera harī ji, se harī harī rupi samāśi."—*sopurakhu*.

ਸਮਾਸੋਕ੍ਤਿ [samāśokṭi] a figure of speech (a succinct expression), which imparts veiled knowledge of a secondary thing through a hint of the principal one.

Example:

sighan ki sun garaj ko jābuk hoe mon. ...
rogi nīrbal sigh pikh musa bhāe diler.
Here the coward, the king and the vile persons, are hinted at through the jackal, the lion and the mouse respectively.

ਸਮਾਸ੍ਰਿਤ [samāśrit] *Skt adj* *Skt* dependent (on); supported (by). 2 who has found refuge (in). 3 connected or concerned (with).

¹In grammar various kinds of compounds, such as avyayibhāv, tatpuruṣ, samānadhikaraṇ, dvand etc. are described in detail

ਸਮਾਹ [samah] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ, ਸਮਾਈ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. 2 ਸ-ਉਮਾਹ with enthusiasm, eagerness or keenness. 3 cause to be conveyed or delivered. "sābhna rījak samahda prara."—*sor m 4*. 4 *A* ਜੁ- *adj* magnanimous, liberal. 5 merciful, compassionate.

ਸਮਾਹਰ [samahar] *n* collection, aggregate, assemblage "nanak sāce sāci samahar."—*var ram 2 m 5* 2 According to grammar a kind of a compound, expressing a relationship

ਸਮਾਹਰਾ [samahra], **ਸਮਾਹਰਾ** [samahra] *Skt* समाहृत *ਸੰ-ਆਹ੍ਰਿਤ* *adj* collected, accumulated. 2 brought together at one place. 3 associated with, joined. "so bhagīā manī vūṭha sāci samahra."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 4 with pleasure, with delight. "bhāia samahra harirātān visaha."—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹਾ [samaha] *Skt* समाहृत *adj* collected, accumulated, supplied. "jā jāt sābhī pache karia prithme rījeku samaha."—*sar 3 m 5*. "brāhmgīanū kī garibi samaha."—*sukhmanī*. 2 merged or absorbed (in), engrossed (in). "japi nanak bhagat samaha."—*sor m 4*. 3 See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ. "ape guṇ gavāida prara ape sābedī samaha."—*sor m 4*.

ਸਮਾਹਾਰ [samahar] See ਸਮਾਹਰ 2.

ਸਮਾਹਿਓ [samahio], **ਸਮਾਹਿਅ** [samahia] See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ.

ਸਮਾਹਿਤ [samahit] *Skt adj* absorbed in meditation, meditating (mind). "sāhij samadhī samahio."—*kan m 5* 2 dressed (as food), prepared. 3 pure. 4 pervading. "ghāṭī ghāṭī rāhio samahio."—*sor m 5*. "nanak sarāb samahia jū."—*majh m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹੀ [samahi] merges (into), pervades

ਸਮਾਹੀਐ [samahie] See ਸਮਾਹ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. "rījek samahie."—*var ram 2 m 5*

ਸਮਾਹੁ [samahu] See ਸਮਾਹ.

ਸਮਾਗ [samag], **ਸਮਾਗਮ** [samagam] *Skt* सङ्-आ-गम *n* a meeting, union, combination "ek pal

sukh sadhsamagam kotr bekōṭhah pae."—sar m 5 "mīrī sadhsamagē"—bīra m 5. 2 arrival. 3 coitus, sex.

ਸਮਾਗਾ [samaga] *Skt* ਸਮਾਗਤ *adj* obtained. *n* arrived, merged (in). "dehī māhī deu samaga."—sor m 1.

ਸਮਾਗੈ [samage] See ਸਮਾਗਮ.

ਸਮਾਚਰ [samacar] short form for ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਰਣ [samacaran] *Skt n* good conduct or behaviour. 2 acting upon, practising. "gursabadī samacario."—savēye m 4 ke "ēsi budhī samacari."—bīra kabīr "sāusāthokhu samacare."—savēye m 4 ke.

ਸਮਾਚਰਿਓ [samacario]. ਸਮਾਚਰੀ [samacari], ਸਮਾਚਰੇ [samacare] See ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ [samacar] *Skt n* an account of time. 2 news, tidings. 3 message. 4 usage, custom, practice.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਪੱਤਰ [samacar patr] a newspaper.

ਸਮਾਚੀ [samaci] short form for ਸਮੀਚੀਨ.

ਸਮਾਜ [samaj] *Skt n* assembly, gathering. 2 a meeting, conclave. 3 a council chamber or hall. 4 an elephant. It is a transform of ਸਮਜ. See ਸਮਜ.

ਸਮਾਜੀ [samanau] *adj* merged, contained, included.

ਸਮਾਜਾ [samanā] *adj* merged, commingled. "sārbe samānā apī."—vaḍ m 1. 2 *Skt* ਸਮ-ਮਨਿਤ. commended, admired. "jāī kaj viahī suhāv othe mas samānā."—var māla m 1. 3 See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਜੀ [samanī] *adj* merged, included. 2 See ਸਮਾਣਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੇ [samane] to sink into. "kal kāṭek marī samāne ram."—suhī chēt m 3 2 obliterated, eliminated.

ਸਮਾਤ [samat] See ਸਮਾਤਿ 9. 2 merges, vanishes, pervades.

ਸਮਾਤਾ [samata], ਸਮਾਤੇ [samate] *adj* mingled, merged, pervaded.

ਸਮਾਦਾਨ [samadan] *P* ਸਮਾਦਾਨ. *n* a candlestick.

candleholder. 2 a lamp stand.

ਸਮਾਦਿ [samadi] means such as ਸਮਾਦਮ. See ਖਟਸੰਪਤਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ [samadh] *n* a memorial at the cremation site. 2 See ਸਮਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ ਭਾਈ [samadh bhai] a village in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. The place has come to be known thus because of the memorial (ਸਮਾਧ) of Bhai Rup Chand that is situated here. There is in this village a gurdwara of the sixth Gurm who, while passing through Malva, had come here. At that time this village did not exist. Pandit Bhola Ram Udasi, a unique scholar of Nyaya Shastar, belonged to this village.

ਸਮਾਧਾ [samadha] *Skt* ਸਮ-ਆ-ਧਾ *n* resolution of a dispute. 2 a reply (to a question). 3 concentration of mind on one object. 4 See ਸਮਾਧਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਧਾਨ [samadhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind. 2 fortitude. 3 a reply to a question. 4 a decision.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [samadhi] *Skt n* the act of total perceptual concentration. 2 merger of the mind in the object of meditation. 3 a Vaishya, who was a companion of king Surath and a devotee of goddess Durga. "sāmet samadhi samadhi lagai."—cāḍī 1. 4 a figure of speech that renders easy the meaning of one word by relating it to the others.

Example:

khīdrane pār sīghā ne jād paya hē ghamsan,
māhā sīgh ar bhag kār sōg sīgh pēhuc an,
kār mar sātun pār ēsi dīne pār hīlay,
ghayāl thāke trīkhator verī bhage pīṭh dīkhay.

'The sudden arrival of the Singhs and non-availability of water helped in forcing the enemy to flee.' 5 a religious establishment built at the place of cremation or burial of a person. 6 sleep, slumber.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [sāmadhi] See ਸਮਾਧਿਯੋ "jāh nam sāmadhi."—*sāveye m 3 ke.*

ਸਮਾਧਿਯੋ [sāmadhiyō] *adj* practising meditation or contemplation. "sādhik sikh sāmadhiyō."—*sāveye m 3 ke.*

ਸਮਾਧਿਯੋ [sāmadhiyō] *Skt adj* systematic, sequential. 2 advisable. 3 acceptable. 4 a question worthy of a reply.

ਸਮਾਨ [sāman] *Skt adj* equal, even. 2 merged, mixed. "joh jotz sāman."—*brīla m 5* 3 See ਸਮਾਧਿਯੋ 6. 4 life-breath active in the navel. 5 respect, honour. "raj duare sobh sāman."—*gāu a m 1*. 6 ਸਮਾਨ. obey Him, know Him. "carnarbid nā katha bhavē supac tulz sāman."—*keda ravidās*. 7 short form for ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨਕਾ [sāmānka] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨਤਾ [sāmānta] *Skt n* equality, parity, evenness.

ਸਮਾਨਾ [sāmāna] See ਸਮਾਨਾ. 2 *n* a canopy, baldachin, large tent. "uc sāmana thakur tero, avar nā kahu tanī."—*foḍi m 5* 'The high canopy (sky) is yours and it does not stand on the strength of anyone else but you'. 3 a town in the state of Patiala that is 17 miles south-west of the capital. The Samanid dynasty from Persia first settled here, thus giving it its name. Like in Dhaka, fine cloth was woven here, as is mentioned by several European writers. A resident of Samana, Jalaludin Jallad assassinated Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi, The Saiyyads of this place issued a fatwa to slaughter the younger sons of the tenth Guru. The executioners who tortured and killed them were of this place. That is why the Khalsa led by Banda Bahadur captured the town in Sammat 1766 (year 1708 AD) and punished the sinners.

Guru Tegh Bahadur travelled to Samana from Bahadurgarh, but the place where he camped is now outside this town. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ.

4 got associated, counted. "mānmukh tātu nā jannī pāsū māhī sāmana."—*mārū a m 1*. 'The self-willed are to be counted amongst animals.'

ਸਮਾਨਿ [sāmāni] equal See ਸਮਾਨ. "gur sāmanī tirathū nāhī koi."—*prabha m 1*. 2 ਸਮਾਨ. *adj* honourable, venerable. "te beragi sāt sāmanī."—*var rām 1 m 1*.

ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ [sāmānika] a metre, whose each line is organised as SSS, ISI, S.

Example:

dhar kē guru gīra kam krodh tē phīra.
sātcit hve rāhyo. labh deh ko lahyo.

(b) In the Dasam Granth 'pārmānika' is called by this name, and each line is organised as ISI, SSS, I, S

Example:

nares sāg kedāe. prābin binkē lāe.
sānaddh baddh hve cōle. subir birha bhōle.

—*ramav.*

ਸਮਾਨੀ [sāmāni] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨੁ [sāmānu] See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨੇ [sāmāne] is equal, are equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. "rāvī sēsi eko grīhī udīanē. karmī kīretz karam sāmanē."—*gāu a m 1*. 'A leper, home and jungle are the same for Him, and so are mundane versus glorious deeds.'

ਸਮਾਪਤ [sāmapat] *Skt* ਸਮਾਪਤ *adj* finished. 2 ਸਮਾਪਤ accomplished.

ਸਮਾਪਤਿ [sāmapatī] *Skt* ਸਮਾਪਤਿ *n* the end. 2 gain, an achievement.

ਸਮਾਧ [sāmāy] See ਸਮਾਧਿ. 2 a village in nizamat Barnala tehsil Mansa, state of Patiala, also known as Samha. A gurdwara in the name of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated a furlong away towards the east. When the Guru was returning from Kheeva Kalan, news came that a group from Peshawar region on way to Anandpur was arriving to obtain his blessing. The Guru rested here under a wild caper tree.

The pilgrims offered dry fruit and several

other presents to the Guru. They were delighted upon meeting him and hearing his precept. The gurdwara and houses around are pucca; the priest is a Namdhari Singh. 40 ghumaons of land given by the Patiala state are attached to the gurdwara and an earthen track connects Narindarpura railway station with the village 9 miles north of it.

ਸਮਾਰ [samar] *Skt* स्मर *n* to ponder. "həri həri nam samar" - *sri m 4 pahire*. "satigurusikh kau jis nali samare." - *sukhmani*.

ਸਮਾਰਦੁ [samarau] to remember (the name of God). "samarau nam." - *asa m 4*.

ਸਮਾਰਸਿ [samarasi], **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ** [samarsi] remembers. "apne prabhū kau kiu nā samarasi?" - *maru m 5* 2 reminds.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [samarat] *Skt* स्मरत् *adj* associated with memory. 2 *n* the Dharam enunciated by the Simriti to regard, for worshipping, the five gods (Vishnu, Shiv, Durga, Ganesh, Sun) as of one form.

ਸਮਾਰਨ [samaran], **ਸਮਾਰਨਾ** [samarna] *v* to improve, amend, correct. 2 *Skt n* to remind. "sumati samaran kau." - *savaye m 4 ke*.

ਸਮਾਰਿ [samarī] See **ਸਮਾਰ**. 2 *adv* having memorized. "un samari mera mān sadhara." - *dev m 5*.

ਸਮਾਰਿਆ [samaria] memorized. "jini həri həri nam samaria." - *gaur var 1 m 4*. 2 improved, amended.

ਸਮਾਰੀ [samari] one who improves, amends. 2 one who remembers, memorises. "kade nā visari andin samari." - *dhana chāt m 4*.

ਸਮਾਰੈ [samare] See **ਸਮਾਰ**.

ਸਮਾਲ [samal], **ਸਮਾਲਸਿ** [somalasi], **ਸਮਾਲਸੀ** [samsi] See **ਸਮਾਰ**, **ਸਮਾਰਿਸ** and **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ**.

ਸਮਾਲਨ [simalan] See **ਸਮਾਰਨ**. 2 See **ਸੰਤਾਲਨ**.

ਸਮਾਲਿ [simali] safely. 2 cautiously "sahu sujanu he lesi vasatu samali." - *sri m 1*.

ਸਮਾਲੁ [simalu] See **ਸੰਤਾਲੁ**

ਸਮਾਲੇਨ [simalen] remember. 2 safeguard.

ਸਮਾਲੋਚਨਾ [simalocna] *Skt n* a careful appraisal. 2 a critical evaluation See **ਅਲੋਚਨਾ**.

ਸਮਾਵਨ [samavan], **ਸਮਾਵਨਾ** [savavna] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ**. "kith-hu upje kah rahe kah mahi samave" - *var basāt*. 2 to breathe one's last, leave this body. "janyo sabhin samavan bhae" - *GPS*.

ਸਮਾਵੇ [samave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

ਸਮਾਵੇਸ਼ [samaves] *Skt* (सम-अ-विष्ट) *n* condensation of many meanings into one 2 obstinacy 3 an entry, admittance. 4 a comprisal. 5 a resolution.

ਸਮਾਵੇ [samave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

ਸਮਿਓ [samio] *n* time, hour. "nanak samio ramī gao." - *s m 9*.

ਸਮਿਆ [samia] *adj* asleep. 2 See **ਸਮਾਯਾ**.

ਸਮਿਆਨਾ [samiana] *P* سمانا *n* a canopy, tent.

ਸਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ [samigri] See **ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ**. "sagai samigri ekas ghaṭ mahi." - *sukhmani*.

ਸਮਿਤ [samit] See **ਸਮਿਤਿ**. 2 *Skt* स्मिन् *adj* blossoming. 3 smiling. "kamalan vak kahe samit." - *NP 4 Skt* समित. *adj* annihilated. 5 serene, tranquil.

ਸਮਿਤਪਾਣਿ [samitpani] *Skt* समित्पाणि *adj* who holds fuel in his hand for use in the sacrificial fire. 2 who in his hand holds fuel to offer to the guru.

ਸਮਿਤਿ [samiti] ਸ-ਮਿਤਿ *adj* measured, proven, weighed, balanced. 2 *Skt n* a battle, war. 3 an assembly, committee. 4 an alliance, a union.

ਸਮਿਥ [samith] Sir Harry G.W. Smith who was born in 1787. After joining the English army 1805, he showed great courage in several battles. He became a junior general in the British Indian Army in 1839 In 1846 he earned a lot of fame by winning the battle of Aliwal against the Sikhs; and in 1847 he became the governor of Cape of Good Hope. He died in 1860. 'Harry Smith' and 'Aliwal' are towns named after him In South Africa

there is another town 'Lady Smith' in the name of his Spanish wife 2 *Skt* fire. 3 oblation 4 a battle

ਸਮੀ [səmi] *Skt* *n* jand, a tree (prosopis spicegara) *L* Mimosa Suma. See ਸਸੰਬਰ and ਸਮੀਗਰ. 2 *Skt* ਜਸਿਨ੍ *adj* destroyer, pacifier/deliverer.

ਸਮੀਆ [səmiā] See ਸਮੀ *adj* peaceful; who is pacified. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਾ *part* middle, inbetween. 3 close by. "jaka mit sajan he samia. tisu jan kau kahu kaki kamia."—*gāu m 5*.

ਸਮੀਕਣ [samukṣaṇ] See ਸਮੀਕਣ.

ਸਮੀਕਰਣ [samigaraḥ] *Skt* ਸਮੀਗਰ *n* fire; a conflagration produced by rubbing twigs of the Jand tree which rishis regarded supremely pure for yags and sacrificial fires.

ਸਮੀਕਿਨ [səmicin] *Skt* *adj* capable, suitable. 2 entire, complete.

ਸਮੀਕਣ [samichan] *Skt* ਸਮ੍-ਈਕਣ. ਸਮੀਕਣ *n* the process of deliberating, carefully considering.

ਸਮੀਕਾ [samucha] *Skt* ਸਮੀਕਾ See ਸਮੀਕਣ. *n* a point of view. 2 an opinion, agreement. 3 a decision.

ਸਮੀਜੇ [səmije] take rest. 2 blend in, mix in. "nanak sukh sahajz sāmije."—*ram m 5*. 3 is absorbed.

ਸਮੀਤਾ [səmita] *adj* absorbed, mixed. 2 blossoming, developed. "bujhi sacu samuta."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਮੀਪ [sənip] *Skt* *adv* near, in proximity, close.

ਸਮੀਪਤ [sənipət] *adj* very close, very near. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਦਰਾਪੁ *n* the sky. "mirat lok parat samipət aethir than jisū he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਮੀਰ [səmir] *Skt* *n* ਸਮ੍-ਈਰ. (cool) breeze, wind, air. 2 See ਸੰਧ ਰਾਜ.

ਸਮੀਰਸੁਤ [səmirsut], ਸਮੀਰ ਤਨਯ [səmir tanay] *n* the son of the wind (Hanuman) 2 Bhimsen.

ਸਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ [səmir da kot] See ਕੋਟ ਸਮੀਰ.

ਸਮੀਲਾ [samila] *adj* mixed, blended.

ਸਮੁਹ [samuh] *adj* face to face, in front. 2 upto

the brim "palr samuha sarvar bhara"—*s kabir*. 'The pond is full to the brim.'

ਸਮੁਹਾ [samuha] See ਸਮੁਹ

ਸਮੁਹਾਇ [samuhar] ਸੰਮੁਖ-ਆਇ. came face to face. "avor kavan samuhar he?"—*paras*. 'will come face to face.'

ਸਮੁਹਾਤ [samuhar] *v* confronts, faces.

ਸਮੁਹਿ [samuhri], ਸਮੁਹੇ [samuhe] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਖ [samukh] *adj* facing, in front. "samukh parāmukh kabir vicrāte."—*GPS*.

ਸਮੁਚਾ [samuca], ਸਮੁਚੈ [samuce], ਸਮੁਚਯ [samuccay] *Skt* ਸਮੁਚਯ *n* relating or connecting by using a single verb words that are not in consonance with each other, being paradoxical. e.g. murakh, pādīt, kavi, bhād, rajdarbar nū ja rahe han. The verb 'ja rahe han' applies to all the nouns. 2 a figure of speech, in which many sentiments/emotions are simultaneously aroused in the mind.

Example:

pēde xā de kāth par cali guru talvar,
sok kripa pachtau tab ude bhāe ikk bar.

(b) If this work is accomplished by many who unite to do it, it is another form of samuccay.

Example:

sūdarta yovan ɔ dhan mil prabhuta sō,
nar man vikhe behu mad upjat hē.

ਸਮੁੱਚਤ [samucchat] *Skt* ਸਮੁਚਿਤ *adj* increased. 2 high. "samucchat ke bahiyā gāhī."—*krīsan*.

ਸਮੁਜੇ [samujhe] attains knowledge, becomes aware, understands. "sadhu sōgati milī sahajz samujhe."—*BG*

ਸਮੁਦ [samud] *n* ਸਮ੍-ਉਦ an ocean, sea 2 *adj* blissful; happy

ਸਮੁੰਦ [samūd] an ocean. See ਸਮੁਦ. 2 *adj* bounded. 3 upto the border. 4 *n* a bay, gulf. "apī samūd apī he sagar."—*var bīha m 4*

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ [samūd sagar] *adj* an ocean extending to the horizon; a sea extending to the border.

"jeta samūdu sagaru niri bharia tete augan hamare."—*gāu m /*

ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਖਾਂ [samūd xā] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਪਾਨ [samūdpan] *n* a potable liquid extracted from the sea; alcohol; wine.

"samūdpan panke. gāji kripan panī le."—*cādi 2.*¹

ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [samudar], ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [samūdar] See ਸਮੁੰਦਰ. 2 *xx* milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਪਾਣੀ [samūdradhari] *xx* one who lives on milk (ਸਮੁੰਦਰ) alone.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾ [samūda] See ਸਮੁੰਦਰ. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev to whom the Guru expounded the attributes of spiritual versus and non-spiritual qualities essential for salvation.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾਇ [samudai], ਸਮੁੰਦਾਯ [samuday] *Skt n* a gathering, group. 2 a battle, war. 3 progress, advancement.

ਸਮੁੰਦਿ [samūdi] in the ocean. "nadia ate vah pavhi samūdi na jāniahī."—*japu*

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਾਗਰ [samūdu sagaru] See ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ [samudr] *Skt n* ਸਮੁੰਦੁ that which completely wets; the sea, ocean. This is the body of water that covers $\frac{3}{4}$ portion of the earth. Scholars have visualised its five parts as follows:

(a) The first, spreading from America to Europe and touching half of Africa, is known as the Atlantic.²

(b) The ocean between Americas and Asia is known as the Pacific.³

(c) That which spreads from Africa to India and Australia is the Indian Ocean.⁴

(d) Arctic⁵ Ocean is the body of water that

¹Some think that this text is an error on the part of the writer. The original text is — "au mādypan panke."

²ਅੰਧ ਮਹਾਂਸਾਗਰ.

³ਸੰਧ ਮਹਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ

⁴ਭਾਰਤੀ ਮਹਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ.

⁵ਉੱਤਰੀ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ

is to the north of Asia, Europe and America and surrounds the North Pole.

(e) That surrounding the South Pole is known as the Antarctic⁶ Ocean.

If one considers this carefully, then there are only the northern and southern oceans, the other three are included in them.

A part of the sea that encroaches upon land is known as 'bay' i.e. Bay of Bengal. The depth of the ocean is not uniform everywhere, but the maximum depth is thirty thousand feet. The tides of oceans greatly influence the climate. The water is less hot or cold according to the geographical degrees of latitude; it is icy cold near the Poles, but the quality of water is uniform everywhere. Scholars have identified nineteen different elements, in which salinity is predominant; the pressure of water in the sea increases by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per square inch at the depth of every 33 feet. In this manner the pressure of water at a depth of 12000 feet would be 70 maunds per square inch.

The light of the sun's rays can penetrate upto a depth of 330 feet, below which this penetration gradually decreases and there is complete darkness below 5580 feet.

The waxing and waning of the moon has a lot of impact on the tides. See ਸੂਰਜਾਟਾ.

There has been enormous advancement in oceanography and sophisticated instruments can now measure accurately the depth of the sea, increase in salinity, the movement of the tides, temperature etc.

The Purans have described seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ and for an accepted opinion on its origin see ਸਾਗਰ. "khar samudr dhādholic" —*maru a m /*. 2 an indicator of number seven because the seas recognised are as many.

⁶ਏਂਥਰੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

3 समुद्र also means the sky in the Nighantu.
4 *xa* milk. 5 *adja* coin that has official stamp on it. 6 wealthy, rich.

समुद्रसुत [samudrsut] *n* the moon.—*sanama*
2 If we accept this etymology then fourteen
gems and pearls, corals etc. can be called
samudrsut.

समुद्रसुत धर चर [samudrsut dhar car] *n* son of
the ocean, the moon; the sky that holds it and
the arrow roaming therein.—*sanama* 2 a bird.
3 a cloud

समुद्रसुत धर धर [samudrsut dhar dhar] *n* the
moon-embracer (sky), the arrow (star)
embedded in it.—*sanama* 2 Shiv, whom the
moon adorns; Kailash on whose top Shiv
resides.

समुद्रधेन [samudrphen] the foam of the ocean.

समुद्रबाज [samudrbaji] *n* hippopotamus.
2 Ucheshrava, the sun's horse that emerged
during the churning of the ocean. See लोहोर्ष.

समुद्रमेखला [samudrmekhla] earth, that has made
the ocean a girdle.

समुद्रविपु [samudr-ripu] See विपुसमुद्र.

समुद्रिक [samudrik], समुद्रीक [samudrik] See
सामुद्रिक. "padhyo samudrik me bahu sodha."
—*NP*.

समुद्रारि [samudharira], समुपरे [samudhare],
समुधा [samudha] *Skt* समुद्रृत *adj* properly made,
well established; salvaged. "kulsābuh
samudhare."—*saveye m 3 ke* 2 lifted, raised
to a high rank. "siv sēkadr samudharira."
—*saveye m 3 ke*. "sadh sāgati mīli mahā
asadh samudha."—*BG*

समुद्रित [samudhrit] See समुपारि.

समुन्नति [samūnatī] *Skt* समुन्नति *n* progress.
2 superiority.

समुल्ले [samulve] narrates, utters. "hāri parsio
kāl samulve."—*saveye m 2 ke*

समुल्ले [samule] joyful. "samule sur ahure jēg."
—*ramav* See समुल्लास.

समुल्लास [samullas] *Skt* समुल्लास *n* extreme joy,
complete bliss. 2 exultation, heart's desire.

समुह [samuh] *Skt n* a group, community. 2 *adv*
completely, with all customary rituals. "mai
ri, mati cārā samuh"—*sar m 5*. See समुह 2
3 superb imagination.

समुचा [samuca] See समुचर

समुच [samur] *P* , a sable fox, the skin of
which is worn as dress by rich people; sable-
fur. 2 *Skt* समुच deerskin that students sit on
while studying the Veds.

समुवतु [samuratu] *n* an auspicious hour, lucky
time. "bhelo samuratu pura."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adj*
with a beautiful figure. 3 with a form;
incarnate.

समेष्टि [sameu], समेष्टि [samei] *n* absorption,
merger. See समष्टि "garab nivarī sameu."
—*sri m 1*. "seva surati samei."—*mala m 3*.
2 *adj* absorbable.

समेह [sameh] *adj* with rain. 2 cloudy. 3 *n* same
face, countenance, feature. "gīrgaḥ hi ke rāg
kāmāl sameh bahu."—*BGK*. 'Even the
chameleon has colour that looks like the pink
of lotus flowers.'

समेक [samek] *adj* equivalent, equal 2 See
समजक.

समेज [samej] *adj* united, mixed, blended,
inclusive. "mat unayo prem samej."—*GV 6*.

समेष्टा [sameṭa], समेष्टन [sameṭan] *v* to collect,
gather scattered things in one place. "lax
dhan drisati sameṭia."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

समेत [samet] *part* including, alongwith,
inclusive.

समेव [samev] *adj* mixed, absorbed. "māte
samev cārā udhārā bhe dūtārā."—*sahas m*
5 engrossed in love, they lie at his feet. "sri
gurudev samev su sāgāt"—*BGK*. 2 *adv* self,
oneself, by oneself.

समे [same] *n* time, hour. "ek same mokau gahī
bādhe."—*sar namdev*. 2 sleeps, repose,

slumbers. "hukmo seve hukamu aradhe hukme same samae."—*sava m 4*

ਸਮੇਸਰ [samesar], ਸਮੇਸਰਿ [samesari] in time
2 See ਸਮਸਰ. "drisatī samesari."—*ram a m 1*.

ਸਮੇਟਿ [samot], ਸਮੇਟੀ [samot] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and
ਸਮੇਟਾ. "guru mahi apu samot sabad
vartara."—*var mala m 1*. "ghatī ghatī jotī
samot."—*sor m 1*.

ਸਮੇਠੀ [samogī] time gone by. "ramdas guru
amar samogī."—*BG*

ਸਮੇਣਾ [samonā] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. 2 v to mix. 3 to
mix cold and hot to make it even.

ਸਮੇਧ [samodh] n an address; knowledge of the
whole. "sake na samodh man trisna na mari
he"—*BGK*. 2 adj aware, with full knowledge.

ਸਮੇਧੀ [samohē] adv facing, in front, face to
face. "sarab dano samohē sidh ye."
—*mādhata*.

ਸਮੀ [samā] See ਸਮ. 2 See ਸਮੀਜੀਐ.

ਸਮੀਜਸ [samājas] *Skt* समजस adj that which is
suitable; appropriate, apposite, proper.

ਸਮੀਜੀਐ [samāje] See ਸਮੀਜੀਐ. 2 ਸਮੀ-ਜੀਐ. "prabhu
chodī an lage narakt samā jis."—*var jet*.
'Hellish is life.'

ਸਮੀਤ [samāt] *Skt* good end; whose phase is
good; neighbourhood. 2 a boundary, limit.
3 adv all around, surrounding. 4 near, close.
5 See ਸਮੀਤ.

ਸਮੀਤ [samād] *P* سمّاء n a cream-coloured horse.

ਸਮੁ [samha] See ਸਮਾਭ 2

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sammulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਮੁਥ [samrath] See ਸਮਰਥ. "tū samrath purakhu
miharvanu."—*dhana m 5*. "he samrath agam
pura."—*mala m 4 partā*.

ਸਮੁਜ [samraj], ਸਮੁਟ [samrat] *Skt* समज-रजते
a rajah, monarch, emperor, king of kings.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧ [samriddh] *Skt* समृद्ध adj with great
powers, magnificent. "samriddh ben
rakhie."—*braham*.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧਿ [samriddhi] *Skt* समृद्धि n magnificence,

glory. "samriddhivan hve joi"—*NP*.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧੁ [samriddhu] See ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧ.

ਸਮਤ [samy] See ਸਮਤ.

ਸਮਤਕ [samyak] See ਸਮਤ.

ਸਮਤਤਾ [samya] See ਸਮਤਤਾ.

ਸਯ [say] n a hundred, century. "say sahas
somp-hi."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 'Lakhs of objects
are offered.' 2 *A* *ਏ* an object, thing, entity.
3 *Skt* सय rest; a state. 4 sleep. 5 mind.

ਸਯਨ [sayan] *Skt* n a bed. 2 sleep.

ਸਯਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [sayan ekadashi] *Skt* शयनैकादशी
eleventh day of the lunar month of Harh of
the Bikrami era. According to Hindu
mythology Vishnu begins his sleep from this
day See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਯਾਸਤ [sayasat] See ਸਿਆਸਤ.

ਸਯਾਨ [sayan] See ਸਿਆਨ.

ਸਯਾਮ [sayam] See ਸਯਾਮ.

ਸਯਾਰ [sayar] n a jackal. 2 *A* *سار* one who
travels. 3 a revolving star

ਸਯਾਲ [sayal] n See ਸੀਆਲ. 2 See ਸਯਾਰ. 3 a
famous tribe of Muslims in Jhang district that
originated from Panwar Rajputs Heer's lover,
Ranjha belonged to this tribe. "jun sayal jat
ki dharo."—*caritr 98*.

ਸਯਾਕਲ [sayākal] See ਸਾਯਾਕਲ. "tuhi pit bana
sayākal dharyo."—*caritr 1*.

ਸਯਾਦਨ [sayādan] See ਸਯਾਦਨ.

ਸਯਾਦਰੀ [sayādri] See ਸੈਰਪੁਰੀ.

ਸੈਯਦ [sayyad] See ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸੈਯਾ [sayya] *Skt* शय n a cot, bed, couch.

ਸੈਯਾਦ [sayyad] See ਸੈਯਾਦ.

ਸਰ [sar] *Skt* सर n a pond. "sar bhari thal
haravle."—*sri a m 1*. "nau sar subhar dasvā
pure."—*siddhgosatī*. Here sar stands for
senses. 2 water. "bhane thal siri sar vāhe."
—*suhi m 1 socaji*. 'There is water on the dune'.

3 ਸਰ an arrow; a shaft. "sar sādhe agas kau."
—*var majh m 2*. 4 a reed, saccharum
arundinaceum "ape dhanukh ape sar bāpa."

—*maru solhe m 1*. 'He is himself the reed and the steel.' 5 indicative of number five because Kam, the god of Love is supposed to have five arrows. 6 cream of milk. 7 root of plant *Cymbopogon aromaticus* 8 *Pkt* appropriate time, suitable hour. "sər əpsər ki sar na janhi."—*sor m 1*. 9 equal, even. "name sər bhərī sona lehu."—*bher namdev* 10 a sea, ocean 11 a breath, voice, life. "avət jat nak sər hoī."—*g3d kabir*. 'is the limit of endurance.' 12 *P* / the top of the head; head. "məm sər muī əjrail gərīphətəh."—*tlāg m 1*. "nə əkəl sər."—*var sar m 1*. 13 a victory, triumph. "des sarab sər kino."—*GPS*. 14 a chieftain. 15 *A* / evil, wickedness. 16 *Dg* milk.

ਸਰ ਅਪਸਰ [sər əpsər] See ਸਰ and ਅਪਸਰ.

ਸਰਅਰਿ [sər-ərī] *n* an arrow with a half-moon. —*sənama*. 'a sickle shaft that can destroy the enemy's arrow.' 2 sword.—*sanama*.

ਸਰਈ (sərai) See ਸਰਈ. 2 enough, sufficient. See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਸ [sarəs] *Skt* adj juicy, moist. 2 with the nine emotions/sentiments of poetics. 3 The six types of flavours. 4 with pleasure. "rut aile saras basāt mah."—*basāt m 1*. 5 *Skt* सदा balanced, even. "apən sarəs kiəu nə jəgət koī."—*səveye m 4 ke* 6 *Skt* सहा happy, glad. "sikh sāt səbhī sərse hoe."—*sor m 5 7 Pkt* extra, more, excessive.

ਸਰਸਉ [sarəsəu] See ਸਰਸ. 2 *n* mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ "kaci sarəsəu pəlīke."—*s kabir*

ਸਰਸਅਰਾ [sarəs-əra] adj was elated, felt happy. See ਸਰਸ.

ਸਰਸਨ [sarəsən] See ਸਰਸ 6. to flourish, to be happy; to burst with happiness "dərən pərən sərən hərən."—*asa m 5*.

ਸਰਸਪ [sarəsəp] *Skt* ससप *n* mustard, rapeseed plant or crop. See *P* / سرسپ. ਸਰਸਫ਼.

ਸਰਸਵ [sarəsəv] See ਸਰਸਪ "tā mahī dər

sərəsvhī dayo."—*cəritr 95*.

ਸਰਸਾ [sarəsə] a town in district Hissar founded in the sixth century AD by Saras Rajput, where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Nanak Dev is located near the house of the five pirs. It is a famous pilgrimage as Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here while travelling from Malva towards the South Nabha's ruler, Maharaja Hira Singh spent a lot of money to get a beautiful gurdwara constructed there. The gurdwara gets an annual grant of Rs. 325/- from Patiala and Rs. 26/- from Nabha. There is some non-irrigating land donated to the gurdwara by devotees of some villages. Sarsa is a station on the Bombay Baroda Central India Railway. 2 a rivulet between Anandpur and Chamkaur. When Guru Gobind Singh left Anandpur for Chamkaur, then many Sikhs were drowned in this rivulet and a lot of war material also got lost. This event is known as 'gurumaria' among the Sikhs

ਸਰਸਾਈ [sarəsai] *n* excess, tyranny. 2 happiness, joy.

ਸਰ ਸਾਸਰੁ [sər sastre] *n* Dhanurved. See ਸੰਤਾ 2. ਸਰਸਾਹੀ [sarəsahī] *n* a measure of weight that is one sixteenth of a kacha seer, or two tolas. 2 a measure of land that is the ninth portion of a marla. See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਸਰਸਮ [sarəsəm] *P* / / tumour in the head, swelling in the brain. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ for information on this disease.

ਸਰਸਾਰ [sarəsar] *P* / / adj intoxicated, drunk. 2 drowned in, absorbed.

ਸਰਸਿਅਰਾ [sarəsīara], ਸਰਸਿਆ [sarəsīa] adj happy, elated "sərīare mere bhai səbh mīta"—*asa chāt m 5*

ਸਰਸਿਜ [sarəsij] *n* a lotus, which blossoms in a pond

ਸਰਸਿਜ ਸੁਰ [sarəsij sut] the son of lotus, Brahma.

'sarəhi or bisvasi is one and the same thing'

ਸਰਸੀ [sərsi] See ਸਰਣ. will be completed. "man sarsa kaj."—*bāsōi kabir*. 2 exceeded 3 was delighted. 4 *n* a metre in poetry. that was named *suthra* in Gurupad Prem Prakash by Bawa Sumer Singh. It has four lines of 27 matras each: the first pause is at the 16th matra, the second at the subsequent eleventh matra and the end is organised as guru and laghu (S)

Example:

eka mai jugatī vīai, tīnī cele pāvāu,
īku sāsari īku bhāḍari, īku lae dībanu.

—*japu*

pardara pardhan pālobha, hōume bīkhe
bīkar,

dusābhau tāj nīd pārai, kam krodh cāḍar.

—*mala m 1*.

(b) The characteristic of *varṇik sarsī* metre is that it has four lines, and each line has matra-combinations as III, ISI, SI, SI, ISI, SI. There are two pauses, one after the eleventh character, and the other after the tenth thereafter. This metre is also called *pāckavli*.

Example:

sīmrat prem se guru gīra, rēhte jōg me sādā
sukhi,

karat bīhar kar jōgke, nahī hovāt so kādā
dukhi.

5 got juicy; succulent. 6 *Skt* a pond; a tank full of water. "jō bhāv bhurī bhāra sarsī."

—*NP*.

ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ [sərsiruh] *Skt n* that which grows in a pond; a lotus

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sərsuti] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. "gūga jāmna godavri sarsuti, te kārhi udām dhuri sadhu ki tai."

—*mala m 4*.

ਸਰਸੇਰੁ [sarseru], **ਸਰਸੇਰੋ** [sarsero] lotus. See ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ. "pāk bīkhe bāsta rās me rās uradh ko nīsa sarsero"—*NP* 'The lotus blossoms

happily in mire and water and emerges higher than them'

ਸਰਸੋ [sərsō] See ਸਰਸਪ.

ਸਰਸੋਧ [sarsodh] ਗਰਸੀਧ *n* a temple of arrows "cahū or ghīryo sarsodh sīvā."—*rudr*. 'So many arrows were showered from all sides that a temple of arrows got erected.'

ਸਰਸੁਤ [sarasvat] *Skt* सरस्वती *n* that which contains water; a pond or a tank. 2 a sea, an ocean. 3 See ਸਰਸੁਤ 4 *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sarasvati] *Skt n* land made wet with water. 2 Sarasvati is the name of a river in the Veds at the border of Brahmavart, which the Aryans first inhabited and considered Sarasvati to be as pure as subsequently their inheritors regarded the Ganges. Now it flows out from Sirmaur area and disappears into the sand and re-emerges at many places and meets Ghaggar in the area of Patiala 3 according to the Purans, wife of Brahma, the goddess of knowledge and speech. Her beauty is described as—"cīṭṭa rāg, āg sājile, māstak te cāḍma, haṭh vīcc vīṇa, kamal phull vīcc vīrajman."

The Vaishnavas of Bengal believe that, like Lachhmi and Ganga, she was the consort of Vishnu. Once all the three goddesses fought amongst themselves, then Vishnu, believing Sarasvati to be quarrelsome, as also realizing that he couldn't handle more than one consort, gave Sarasvati to Brahma and Ganga to Shiv and kept Lachhmi for himself 4 *brahmi*, a herb. 5 *malkāgnī*, a scrambling shrub and its bitter seed. 6 a cow 7 *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਹ [sarəh] See ਸਰਾ.

ਸਰਹੱਦ [sarhadd] *P* a boundary, a line which demarcates the border of a country or land.

ਸਰਹਾਲੀ [sarhali] a village in district Amritsar known for Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib, raised

in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. See **ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** 2.

ਸਰਹਿੰਦ [sarɦɪd] an important town of Hindustan. Ferozeshah Tughlaq separated it from the rule of Samana and made it the capital of a suba with this name. It was a large and wealthy town during the Mughal reign and had twenty-eight districts under it. On 13 Poh Sammat 1761, Vazir Khan the subedar got the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, killed here, as a result of which Mata Gujri also breathed her last in utter grief.

Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind on 1 Jeth Sammat 1767 and killed Vazir Khan. In Sammat 1820 Hakim Zain Khan was eliminated by the Khalsa Dal and gurdwaras were raised in Sirhind. The town is known as 'Gurumari' amongst the Sikhs; now it is in the state of Patiala. See **ਫਤੇ ਗੜ੍ਹ**. Sirhind has the following gurdwaras:

1 Shaheedganj 1. When Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind, six thousand Sikhs were cremated here.

2 Shaheedganj 2. Jathedar Sukha Singh was martyred here while inflicting defeat upon Jain Khan.

3 Shaheedganj 3. Jathedar Malla Singh was martyred here while scoring victory over Jain Khan.

4 Jotisaroop, the place where the Sahibzadas and Mataji, their grandmother, were cremated.

5 Tharha Sahib, where the sixth Guru Bhai Santokh Singh has shown the capture of Sirhind before the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh and even Giani Gyan Singh has given the year of it as 1764 (Sammat). However this is a grave error, because in this year, Banda Bahadur had not even met Guru Gobind Singh.

rested for a while.

6 Fatehgarh, where the Sahibzadas were martyred. It has a grant of property worth four thousand rupees from the time of the Sikh rule and from Maharaja of Patiala. A huge fair is held here on 13 Poh. This place is about one and a half miles away from the railway station of Sirhind.

7 The tower of Mata Gujri, where she was under house arrest along with the Sahibzadas and where she breathed her last.

8 Vimangarh, the place where the bodies of Mataji and the Sahibzadas were brought from Fatehgarh and kept overnight to be bathed and taken for cremation to Jotisaroop. **ਸਰਹੰਗ** [sarɦəŋ] P **سرھنگ** a chieftain, who is the head of soldiers. 2 a wrestler, an athlete. 3 chief of a kotwali (Police station). 4 a gate-keeper.

ਸਰਕ [sarək] See **ਸਰਕਾ**. 2 See **ਸਰਕਣਾ**. 3 See **ਸਰਕਾਰ**. "sarək sastrə jhar-hī."-VN 4 **سرك** to shine. 5 the east, where the sun rises.

ਸਰਕਸ਼ [sarəkəʃ] P **سرکش** a rebel, mutineer. "sarkas hox əphat uthai."-GPS. 2 arrogant, proud.

ਸਰਕਣ [sarəkən], **ਸਰਕਣਾ** [sarəkənə] Skt *n* sliding. 2 shifting. 3 creeping slowly.

ਸਰਕਪ [sarəkəp] See **ਸਿਰਕਪ**.

ਸਰਕਾਰਦਾ [sarəkarda] P **سرکاردار** a chief agent, headman of workers, chief officer.

ਸਰਕਾਰਾ [sarəkara] Skt **सरकार** *n* raw sugar 2 sugar. 3 a pebble, gravel.

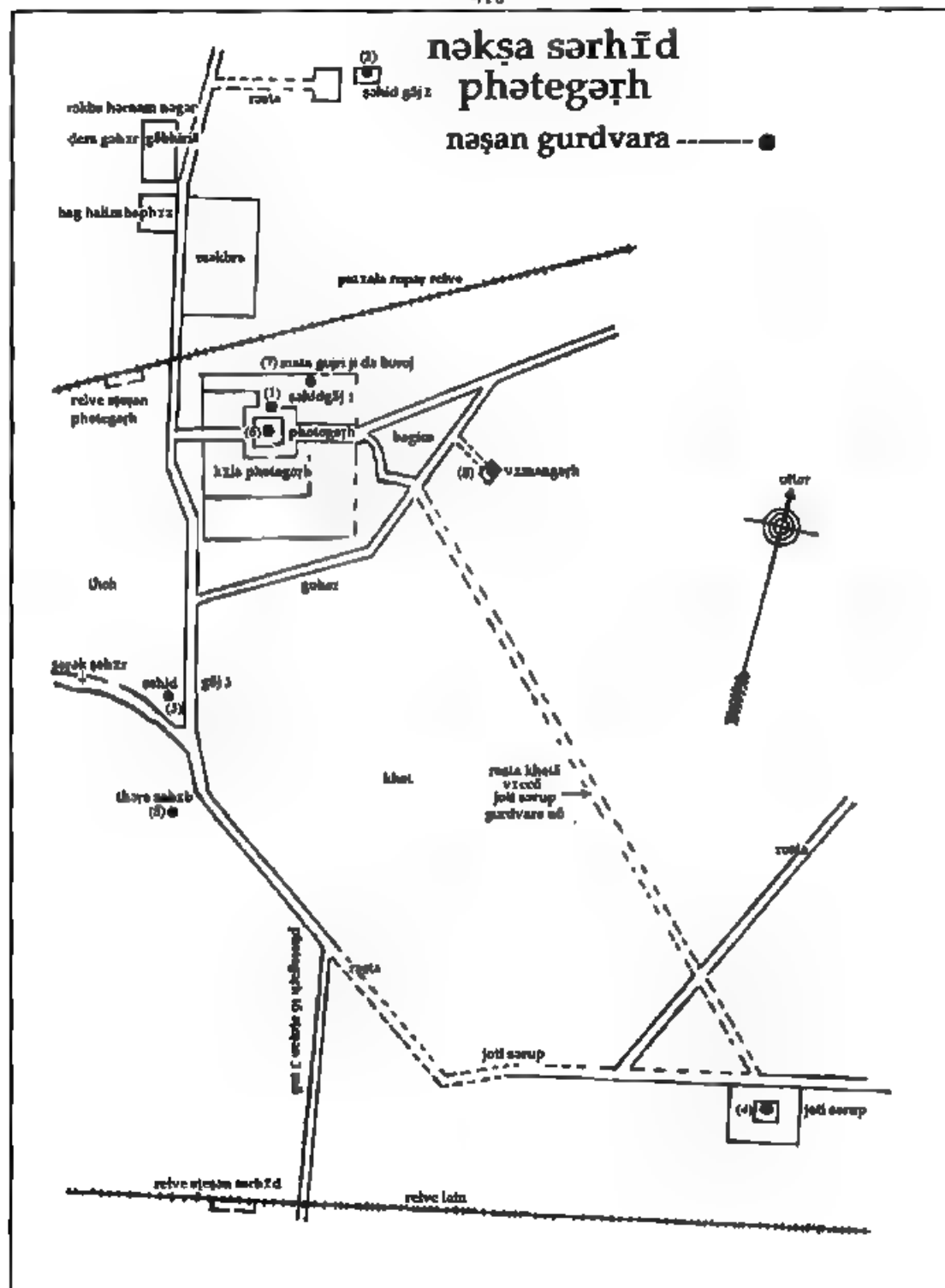
ਸਰਕਾਰਾ [sarəkara] See **ਸਰਕੁਤਾ**.

ਸਰਕਾਮ [sarəkam] P **سرکام** *n* concern, relation, connection. 2 business. "əb nahɪ əvər sərəkam."-saveye *m* 5 *ke*.

ਸਰਕਾਰ [sarəkər] P **سرکار** *n* government 2 a royal court. 3 a ruler. 4 the people. "duje bhar dusəju atma oho teri sərkar."-sri *m* 3. 5 During the sMughal rule, the head office or



GURDWARA FATEHGARH SAHIB- SIRHIND



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head officer was given this name. 6 *Skt* one who makes arrows.

ਸਰਗੁਣਾ [sarkura] *Skt* शरकरा a reed

ਸਰਕੋਪ [sarkop], ਸਰਕੋਬ [sarkob] *P* سرکوب *adj* chief, boss, oppressor. "sarkop sardar" -saloh 2 *n* a mace, club.

ਸਰਕਾ [sarkra] See ਸਰਕਰਾ 2. "asathx cur sarkra."-cāḍī 2. 'crushed bones like pebbles on a riverside.'

ਸਰਕਾ [sarakh] See ਸਰਕਣ. the act of moving forward. "harkhe sarkhe basudevhi ke pag jai chuyo jama jal te."-krisan. "samuhi cād sive sarkhe."-krisan. 2 with joy. 3 *A* سر the point of a sword or a spear. 4 a root, base. 5 a beginning, an origin.

ਸਰਕਾਟ [sarxat] *P* سرکات *n* a caption, an address. 2 a receipt. "sarkhat ab hi ham te lehu likhake."-caritr 162. 3 a certificate; a testimonial.

ਸਰਕਾਪ [sarkhap] mustard. See ਸਰਕਾਪ, "sarkhap sag banai."-NP

ਸਰਕਾਹੀ [sarkhio], ਸਰਕਾਹੀ [sarkhyo] See ਸਰਕਾ. "krudhke juddh-hi ko sarkhyo he."-cāḍī 1. 2 See ਸਰਕਾ 3.

ਸਰਗ [sarag] *Skt* सर्ग *n* See ਸੁਰਜ *n* a sacrifice, a renunciation. 2 a chapter; a section. 3 creation, world, earth. "lakhat sarag bhahrai."-paras. 4 origin. 5 source of water, spring. 6 nature.

ਸਰਗਸ਼ਾ [sargashat] *P* سرگشت *n* an umbrella, especially one held over the head of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

ਸਰਗਨਾ [sargana] *P* سرغن *chief* villain 2 the head of a tribe.

ਸਰਗਮ [sargam] *Skt* सरगम. *n* nomenclature of the seven ascending or descending notes: saraj (ਸ), risabh (ਰ), gadhar (ਗ), madhyam (ਮ), pacam (ਪ), dhavet (ਧ), and nisad (ਨ).

ਸਰਗਰਦਾ [sargardā], ਸਰਗਰਦਾਨ [sargardan] *P* سرگردان *one* whose head is spinning; amazed, befuddled.

ਸਰਗੁਣ [sargun], ਸਰਗੁਣ [sargun], ਸਰਗੁਣੀ [sarguni] *Skt* सर्गुण *adj* with qualities; with the three qualities of Maya: sat, raj, tam. "sargun nirgun thape naū."-asa m 5 "sargun nirgun nirakar."-sukhmani "tū nirgun tū sarguni."-gav m 5 2 knowledgeable and skilled. 3 with a ਗੁਣ (rope)

ਸਰਗਾ [sargha] *Dg* *n* a honeybee.

ਸਰਗੀ [sarghi] *A* سرگی *a* meal taken before dawn. See ਰਮਜਾਨ 2.

ਸਰਚਾ [saracha] *v* to feel interested or satisfied. 2 to entertain. 3 to be content. "ham bhrata kih bidhi sarcār."-GPS.

ਸਰਜ [saraj] *adj* dusty. 2 *n* a lotus flower. 3 *Skt* सर्ज warning; removal. "mar mar ke kop-hi sarje."-caritr 405 4 sal tree. 5 See ਸਰਜਨ 2. "apno mat sarjyo."-GPS. 6 *Skt* सरज : सर (from cream) स (created, churned), churned out of cream; butter.

ਸਰਜਨ [sarjaj] The writer has erroneously transcribed this word instead of ਸੁਰਜਨ. There the meaning of ਸੁਰਜਨ is son of Surya (Sun), the horse. See ਐਕ 613. 2 See ਸੁਰਜਨ.

ਸਰਜਨ [sarjan] *Skt* सर्जन *n* the rear flank of the army. 2 origin, creation. "sudha sarovar ko sarjavat."-GPS. 3 a surgeon; a doctor who performs operations.

ਸਰਜਾਲ [sarjal], ਸਰਜਾਲਾ [sarjala] *n* a net cast in a pond to catch fish etc. "manu mara bādhio sarjal."-bila a m 1. 2 an illusion of water. ਸਰਜਾਲਿ [sarjalr] in the net. See ਸਰਜਾਲ 1.

ਸਰਜੀ [sarji] See ਸਰਜਨ. 2 *adj* alive; aware, animate. "sathavet te sunke sarji."-krisan.

ਸਰਜੀਵੀ [sarjiv] *adj* alive, aware, living. "sarjiv kat-hi nirjiv put-hi."-gav kabir.

ਸਰਜੀਬ [sarjit] *Skt* सर्जित *adj* irrigated. *adj* watered, moist. 2 verdant. 3 possessing vital force 4 the Creator, the Maker, "agām sarjit sabāra."-var mala m 1.

ਸਰਜੂ [sarju] See ਸਰਜੂ. "ban panr kaman le

bīhrāt sərju tīr.”—*ramav*

ਸਰਜੁਦਾਸ [səɾɟudas] See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਸਰਟ [sarət], ਸਰਟਾ [sar̩ta] *Skt* सरट *n* a lizard, chameleon.

ਸਰਡੋਬ [səɾdob] *adj* water deep enough to rise above the head of a standing man. 2 covered from head to foot “sar̩dob loh me deh sor.”—*GPS*. ‘the entire body sheathed in armour and weapons.’

ਸਰਣ [sarən] *Skt n* a voyage; going away. 2 *Skt* a refuge, home. 3 a shelter, protection. 4 *adj* sheltering, protecting.

ਸਰਣਜਾਚਿਕ [sarənɟacik] *adj* who supplicates for shelter; who seeks protection; one who asks for refuge. “sarənɟacik pr̩t̩ipalən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਰਣਜੋਗ [sarənɟog] *adj* worthy of refuge; deserving shelter.

ਸਰਣਾ [sar̩na] short form of ਸਰਣਾਗਤ. 2 *v* to be completed, to be accomplished. “t̩ujh b̩in̩ ki̩u s̩ar̩e.”—*b̩is̩ ch̩āt m 5*. “j̩in̩ j̩in̩ nam̩u dh̩iara t̩in̩ ke kaj s̩ar̩e.”—*bar̩hm̩aḥa maḥi m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਇ [sar̩nai] a refugee. 2 a shelter, haven. “g̩ar̩ib̩ das̩ ki̩ pr̩b̩hu s̩ar̩nai” —*g̩āḍ̩ m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਇਆ [sar̩naia] a refugee; one who has come under protection. “s̩ag̩al̩ t̩iag̩i nan̩ak̩ s̩ar̩nara.”—*s̩uḥi m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਈ [sar̩nai] shelter, refuge. “t̩hakur̩ tum̩ s̩ar̩nai̩ ara.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਗਤ [sar̩naɡat] *adj* one who has come for shelter. “sar̩naɡat̩ pr̩t̩ipal̩ak̩ har̩i̩ suami.”—*dh̩ana m 4*.

ਸਰਣਾਲਯ [sar̩nalay] *n* a (place where refugees find) shelter. 2 a gurdwara. 3 the Creator.

ਸਰਣਿ [sar̩ni] See ਸਰਣ. 2 *Skt* a passage, path, way, footpath, road. ਸਰਣਿ is also correct. 3 *Skt* शरण्य capable of protecting one who has sought shelter. 4 the earth; land.

ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਰਥ [sar̩ni s̩amr̩ath] *adj* capable of

giving shelter. “sar̩ni s̩amr̩ath̩ aɡoc̩ar̩ suami.”—*s̩uḥi m 5*.

ਸਰਣਿਸਮਾਈ [sar̩ni s̩amai] where refugees can be put; one who takes refugees under his protection. “sar̩ni s̩amai̩ das̩-h̩it̩u.”—*g̩au m 5*. ਸਰਣਿਸੂਰ [sar̩ni s̩ur] *Skt* शरण्यसूर *adj* brave enough to protect refugees i.e. who doesn't give in but fights against the enemies “sar̩ni s̩ur̩ bh̩ag̩van̩h̩i.”—*var̩ j̩et* “sar̩ni s̩ur̩ ph̩are̩ j̩am̩kagar.”—*g̩au m 5*.

ਸਰਣਿ ਜੋਗੁ [sar̩ni j̩ogu] *adj* capable of providing shelter. “sar̩ni j̩ogu s̩amr̩ath̩u̩ moh̩anu.”—*g̩au ch̩āt m 5*

ਸਰਣਿਬੰਦਨ [sar̩ni b̩ēdan] worthy of respect as a protector. “sar̩ni b̩ēdan̩ kar̩un̩ap̩ate.”—*k̩eda m 5*.

ਸਰਣੀ [sar̩ni] See ਸਰਣ and ਸਰਣਿ.

ਸਰਣਜ [sar̩ni] See ਸਰਣਜ.

ਸਰਧ [sar̩t] *Ar* سرهه *n* a promise, vow. 2 a condition.

ਸਰਧਾ [sar̩ta] See ਸਰਿਧਾ.

ਸਰਧਾਜ [sar̩taɟ] a coronet. 2 a canopy over the head. 3 chieftain, leader.

ਸਰਧਾਨ [sar̩tan] *Ar* سرطان *n* the zodiac sign for Cancer. See ਭਰਧ. 2 *adj* courageous, brave.

ਸਰਧੇਸ [sar̩tes] King of streams, the ocean. —*s̩anama*. 2 Lord Varun.—*s̩anama*.

ਸਰਧੇਸਜਾ [sar̩tesja] poison born from the chief of the streams i.e. the ocean; venom.—*s̩anama*. 2 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth)—*s̩anama*.

ਸਰਧੇਸਰੀ [sar̩tesri], ਸਰਧੇਸ੍ਵਰੀ [sar̩tesvri] the queen of streams (rivers), Ganga.—*s̩anama*.

ਸਰਧਲੀ [sar̩thali] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh is situated.

ਸਰਧ [sar̩ad] *P* سرد *adj* cold, cool. 2 *Skt* सरध *n* autumn “r̩uti̩ sar̩ad̩ ad̩ēbro̩ as̩u̩ k̩at̩ike̩ har̩i̩ p̩ias̩ j̩u.”—*ram̩ r̩uti̩ m 5*. 3 a year. 4 a bow and arrow; a sheath, a quiver.

ਸਰਦਮਾਨਹ [sar̩ad̩x̩anah], ਸਰਦਖਾਨਾ [sar̩ad̩kh̩ana] *P* سردخانه *n* a cool home, basement or house

cooled by using damp jute cloth etc. "rahit saradkhane me joe."—GPS

ਸਰ ਦਰਦ [sar darad] See ਸਿਰਪੀੜ.

ਸਰਦਲ [sardal] *n* a threshold, the top arm of a door frame.

ਸਰਦਾ [sarda] *n* one which offers sar (water); a bowl, cup. 2 *P* ੨੨/ a Kabuli melon, the seed of which was first brought to India by Babar. "sarde mägvaek ik ak."—GPS

ਸਰਦਾਈ [sardai] *n* coolness. 2 a medicine or drink that cools, prepared by blending crushed almonds, cardamom, black peppers, chicory, petals of rose sown in Chet with mixri (sugar lumps) and cold water, especially drunk in the summer months. 3 ground bhāg (hemp) is also referred to as sardai by some people

ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar] *P* ੨੨/ a leader, chieftain, premier. 2 See ਸਰਦ. 3 a year. "sardar bisatīkar kalī-avtar chair phirai."—kalki. 'For twenty four years Kaliavtar (prophet ordained to put an end to evil) will keep an umbrella over the head. i.e. will rule.'

ਸਰਦਾਰੀ [sardari] the rank of the sardar.

ਸਰਦੀ [sardi] *n* coldness, coolness; winter.

ਸਰਦੂਲ [sardul] See ਸਰਦੂਲ.

ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ [sardul singh] the elder son of Baba Ala Singh who was born in 1715 and died during his father's life time in 1763.

ਸਰਧ [saradh] *Skt* faith, sentiment, belief. "sej bichai saradh apara."—suki *m* 5. 2 interest, wish, desire. "hor penak hamari saradh gae."—var vad *m* 4. 3 *Skt* *n* an army. 4 *adj* strong.

ਸਰਧਨ [sardhan] *adj* wealthy, affluent. "nirdhan sardhan donau bhai."—bher kabir.

ਸਰਧਾ [sardha] *n* faith, belief. See ਸੁੱਧ. "sardha lagi sēgi prīme."—ram roti *m* 5.

ਸਰਧਿ [saradhi] *adj* venerable, worthy of devotion. "saradhi kau sardhia."—maru jēdev. 'worshipped the Creator worthy of devotion.' 2 a sheath, quiver. See ਦਿਖਿ.

ਸਰਧਿਆ [sardhia] See ਸਰਧਿ. 2 faith. "bahut men sardhia"—asa chāt *m* 4

ਸਰਨ [saran] *n* slope next to a well on which oxen walk as they pull a leather bucket. See ਸਰਨਿ. "apan saran disa tab gayo."—GPS.

2 See ਸਰਣ 3. "saran parān sadhu, an than bisare."—sar pātal *m* 5 3 a veterinary disease that slackens the muscles of the legs.

ਸਰਨਗ [sarnag] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee.

ਸਰਨਗਾ [sarnabha] See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਨਗੀਆ [sarnaria] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee. "nanek sarnaria."—briha *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਾਈ [sarnai] a shelter, refuge. See ਸਰਨਾਈ. 2 *Skt* ਸਰਨਾਈ. "kisi tula de kis sarnai. kis hū noka det cādhai."—NP

ਸਰਨਾਹੀ [sarnahi] disproportionate. 2 a shelter, refuge, haven. "pāg lagi ram rahe sarnahi."—dhana kabir

ਸਰਨਾਗ [sarnag] short form for ਸਰਨਾਗਰ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਡ [sarnagat] See ਸਰਨਾਗਰ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਨਾ [sarnagna] a refugee, one who has beseeched for shelter. "jo prabhu ki sarnagna."—maru *a* *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਾਹੀ [sarnage] is sheltered. "nanek sarnage."—briha *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਾਜੋਗ [sarnajog], ਸਰਨਿਜੋਗ [sarnijog] qualified to accept shelter. "mansa purān sarnajog."—sukhmani. "tu samrathu sarnijog."—kan *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਜ [sarany] *Skt* ਸਰਨਜ *adj* one who protects the refugee. 2 one capable of protecting the sheltered. "saranyā sahayā"—VN.

ਸਰਪ [sarap] *Skt* ਸਰਪ (See ਸਿਪੁ) voyage, gait. 2 slow pace, tardy movement. 3 a snake, serpent. "kai janam pākhi sarap hoio."—gaur *m* 5. See ਸਰਪਿੰਦ.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤ [sarapatat] Kashyap, the father of snakes.—sānama.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤੀ ਦਿਸਤੀ [sarapatatni isni] *n* military.

army—*sarāma*. Kasyap, the father of snakes, his earth, the army of his patron Lord
ਸਰਪਤਿ [sarapnɪ], **ਸਰਪਤੀ** [sarəpnɪ] *Skt* सर्पिणी *n*
 a female snake. 2 i.e. maya. “sarəpnɪ ke vətɪ
 jəɾa.”—*sri a m 1*. “sarəpnɪ te upəɪ nahi
 balia”—*asa kabir*.

ਸਰਪਮੇਧ [sarəpmedh], **ਸਰਪਸਕਰ** [sarəpyagy] *a*
 religious sacrifice involving violence to
 snakes. This was the sacrifice Janamejya
 conducted to avenge the death of his father
 Parichhat (Parikshit) at the hands of the
 snakes. The place where this sacrifice took
 place was ‘sarəpdəməṇ-kəetr’ and is now
 known as ‘spidō’ in the Jind State.

ਸਰਪਰ [sarpar] *Pkt* adv without doubt,
 unquestionably; indisputably. “sarpar uthi
 calṇa.”—*sri m 5*. “rəgu na lagi parbrāham ta
 sarpar narke jai.”—*sri a m 5*. 2 on the head.

ਸਰਪਰਸਤ [sarparəstɪ] *P* سرپرست *adj* a patron,
 protector.

ਸਰਪਰਸਤੀ [sarparəstɪ] *n* patronage.

ਸਰਪਰਜ [sarəpraj] *n* Sheshnag. 2 Vasuki.

ਸਰਪਰਿ [sarəparɪ], **ਸਰਪਰੀ** [sarəparɪ] *n* Garud,
 snake's enemy. 2 a peacock. 3 a mongoose.

ਸਰਪਿੰਦ [sarpid] *n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag
 and Vasuki. See *E* Serpent. “sarpid girid
 khəgid tulā.”—*NP*. ‘Girindar (hilly chieftains)
 who are like Sarapraj, to them the king of
 birds is the same as Garud.’

ਸਰਪੀ [sarpi] *Skt* सर्पि *n* ghee, clarified butter.
 “dhar sarə vɪkhe sarpi madh pavək pavət
 jəɪ əbhāga.”—*NP*

ਸਰਪੇਚ [sarpec] *P* سرپه *n* a turban, head-dress.
 2 an ornament like a plume worn on the head
 that adorns the turban. “lalən ko sarpec
 suhayo.”—*caritr 109*.

ਸਰਫ [sarəph] *A* صرف *n* wandering, travelling.
 2 a test. 3 expenditure. 4 advantage. 5 know-
 ledge of vocabulary. 6 the way of the world.
 7 *A* شرف honour, veneration, praise. 8 a faqir,

who was the resident of Panipat. See *ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ*.
 9 a Muslim resident of Kandhar who became
 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਰਫ ਅਲੀ [sarəf əli] a lieutenant in Aurangzeb's
 army who was present during the last battle
 of Anandpur

ਸਰਫਰਾਜ਼ [sarəfəraz] *P* سرافراز *n* proud; one who
 holds his head high. 2 an increase in respect
 and power.

ਸਰਫਰਾਜ਼ੀ [sarəfərazi] *P* سرافرازی *n* arrogance,
 pride. 2 headship, honour “dai sarphəraz tɪs
 kala.”—*GPS*.

ਸਰਫਾ [sarpha] *A* صرف *n* frugality, parsimony,
 niggardliness. “sarphə sarphə sādā sādā evə
 gal vihaɪ.”—*səva m 1*.

ਸਰਫੀ [sarphi] *A* صرفی *adj* a grammarian,
 philologist. 2 *n* short form for *ਅਸਰਫੀ*. “sarphi
 kaḏh əgr guru dhəri.”—*GV 10*.

ਸਰਬ [sarəb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all, whole. “sarəb rog
 ko əkhədhv namu.”—*sukhmenī*. 2 *Skt* सर्व *n*
 Lord Shiv, who slays with a *ਸਰ* (arrow).

ਸਰਬਸ [sarbas] See *ਸਰਬਸੁ*.

ਸਰਬਸਕਤਿਮਾਨ [sarəbsəkətiːman] *adj* omnipotent,
 possessing all powers. 2 *n* the Creator,
 Vahguru.

ਸਰਬਸਥਾ [sarbastə] *P* سرستا *adj* whose head is
 tied. 2 hidden, secret.

ਸਰਬਸਧਾਰੀ [sarəbsədhari] *adj* nourishing all,
 supporting all. “pəəupkari sarəbsədhari.”
 —*dev m 5*. 2 owning everything.

ਸਰਬਸੁ [sarbasu] *Skt* सर्वसु *n* self and power. “kar
 gəhɪ line sarbasu diṇe.”—*sor m 5*. 2 all
 essence, quintessence. “sarbasu choḏi
 maharəs piḃe.”—*gəv kabir*.

ਸਰਬਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [sarəbsuhagəɪ] always lucky;
 who is never widowed. “həri ki narɪ su
 sarəbsuhagəɪ.”—*suhi chət m 1*.

ਸਰਬਸੁਖੰ ਸੁਖ [sarəbsukhə sukh] *n* the culmination
 of all joys, spiritual bliss. 2 everlasting joy,
 eternal happiness.

ਸਰਬਜੋ [sarabso] See ਸਰਬਸੁ. "mere sarabso gobid."—*kan m 5*.

ਸਰਬਸੰਮਤਿ [sarabsāmāṭi] unanimity, consensus. 2 unanimous view point.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ [sarabkala] *n* all knowledge and skill. 2 *adj* expert in all arts (knowledge); accomplished in all skills. "munī jan gavhī sarabkala."—*savēye m 1 ke*.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ ਸਮਰਥ [sarabkala samrath] *adj* supremely skilled in all knowledge and art. 2 omnipotent. "sarabhkala samrath prabhu."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸਰਬਕਲਿਆਣ [sarabkalīāṇ] one who bestows happiness upon all, bringer of good luck and prosperity to everyone. "sarabkalīāṇ vese manī aī."—*gau m 5*.

ਸਰਬਕਾਲ [sarabkal] *adj* who destroys everyone; which annihilates everything. 2 unchanging. 3 *n* transcendental God, who is not affected by death or time. "sarabkal he pita āpara."—*VN*.

ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਸ [sarabkrīṣ] that which attracts all. "namo sarabkrīṣi."—*japu*. 2 microscopic (sukham)¹.

ਸਰਬਗ [sarbag] See ਸਰਬਗਰ. "ram ravi rahīa sarbāge."—*sar m 4 pāṭal*. 2 *Skt* one who pervades everywhere, omnipresent.

ਸਰਬਗਾਉ [sarabgaun] one who travels to all places. "namo sarabgaunē."—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarabgat] omnipresent, all pervading. "jedi cīṭī sarabgatī." and "bhav bhut sarabgatī."—*guj jdev*

ਸਰਬਗਿ [sarabgī], ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarabgaty] *Skt* सर्वज्ञ *adj* omniscient; who knows everything. "sarbagy purān purakh bhagvanah."—*sahas m 5*.

ਸਰਬਜੋਤਿ [sarabjotī] source of all light, God. See ਜੋਤਿ.

ਸਰਬ ਠੋਰ ਗਾਮੀ [sarab thor gamī] *adj* (one) who goes everywhere; omnipresent. 2 *n* an ascetic who wears matted hair and ringing bells; a

hermit. See ਧਰਮਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਤ [sarbat] *A* شراب a refreshing drink. 2 See ਸਰਬਤੁ.

ਸਰਬਤਿ [sarbatī], ਸਰਬਤੁ [sarabatu], ਸਰਬੱਤ [sarabatt], ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ [sarbatr] *Skt* सर्वत्र *adv* everywhere. omnipresent. "sarab man sarbatr man."—*japu*. "ōṭarī baharī sarbatr ravīa."—*sri chāt m 5*. 2 in all times, in all ages. "jā jāt sarbat nau tera dhīrāṇa."—*var sor m 4*. "harī bhāgtā ka melī sarbat."—*var bīla m 4*. "dayālō sarbatr jā."—*sahas m 5*. 3 all. "tere bhāṇē sarbat ka bhōla."—*ardas*.

ਸਰਬਥਾ [sarabtha] *Skt* सर्वथा *adv* anyhow, in every manner.

ਸਰਬਦਾ [sarabda] *Skt* सर्वदा *adv* always, in all times.

ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sarabdrīṣ] omniscient, all-seeing.

ਸਰਬਦਧਾਰ [sarabdhar], ਸਰਬਦਧਾਰਨ [sarabdharān] *adj* who embraces all. 2 basic to all, fundamental. "sarabdhar samrath."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "sarabdharān prāṭiparān."—*maru m 5*.

ਸਰਬਨਾਮ [sarabnam] *Skt* सर्वनाम् a word that comes in place of a noun; pronoun e.g. in "jād mardāne ne guru nanak dev de cernā te namaskar kīṭī, tō unhā ne us nū agya kīṭī." Here 'unhā' (he) and 'us' (him) are pronouns. 2 all names. "tva sarabnam kethē kavan."—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sarabnīvasī] *adj* omnipresent. "sarabnīvasī sādā ālepa"—*dhāna m 9*

ਸਰਬਨੈਨ [sarabnen] *adj* functioning as the eye of all. "sarabnen apī pekhānhara."—*sukhmānī*. 2 one who keeps an eye on all.

ਸਰਬਪਾਖ [sarabpakh] *adj* championing everyone's cause, helping everyone. "sarabpakh rakhu murare."—*dev m 5*.

ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰ [sarabpiar], ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰੁ [sarabpiaru] love from all, adoration by one and all. 2 beloved of all, the Creator loved by all. "paie sarabpiaru."—*sri ā m 1*

ਸਰਬਪੂਜ [sarabpuj], ਸਰਬਪੂਜਤ [sarabpujy] worthy

¹अणोरणीयान्

of being worshipped by all; worth-adoring by everyone. "sarabpuj caran gur seu."—*g5d m 5*
ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਲ [sarabpratīpal] *adj* who protects all, God. "sarabpratīpal rahīm."—*ram m 5*
ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ [sarabpriya], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [sarabpriya],
ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੇਮਿ [sarabpreu] loved by all, beloved of all. See ਪ੍ਰੇਮਿ.

ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਕ [sarab biapāk], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਤ** [sarab biapāt], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਿਕ** [sarab biapik], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪੀ** [sarab biapi] *adj* omnipresent, all-pervading. "sarab biapāt purandhani."—*gau m 5* "sarab biapi ram sṅgi racan."—*sukhmanz* "sarab biapik ātar hari."—*mala namdev*. 2 *n* the transcendental Being, the Creator. 3 the sky. 4 air. 5 a sadhu with supernatural powers, whose shrine is in Patiala.
ਸਰਬਭਾਉਣ [sarab bhaun] who travels to all places. 2 pervading in all the worlds. "namo sarab-bhaune."—*japu*. 3 whose home extends everywhere.

ਸਰਬਭੋਖੀ [sarab bhakkhi], **ਸਰਬਭੋਖੀ** [sarab bhacchi] *adj* all-consuming; (one) who devours everything, eating up even what his dharam prohibits him; omnivorous. 2 See ਅਭੋਖੀ.

ਸਰਬਮਈ [sarabmai], **ਸਰਬਮਯ** [sarabmay] every form. "he puran he sarabme."—*bavan*. "amrit advekhā sarabmai."—*gyan*.

ਸਰਬਮਾਨ [sarabman] worth following by all, worthy of being emulated, adored by all. "sarabman sarbatr man."—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਮੇ [sarabme] See ਸਰਬਮਯ.

ਸਰਬਮੰਗਲਾ [sarabmāṅgla] *Skṛ* सर्वमङ्गला a particular goddess, who per the Purans, brings prosperity to all. See ਏਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅ: 45 and ਭਵਿਸ਼ਤ ਪੁਰਾਣ. "sarabmāṅgla ko bhavan gokha nēgar majhar."—*caritr 88*.

ਸਰਬਰ [sarbar] *n* a competition, rivalry. "ravan seti sarbar hoi."—*g5d namdev* 2 *adj* in comparison, equal. "sarbar kau kahī jiu."

—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਰਬਰਸ [sarabras] sugarcane. 2 *xa* salt.

ਸਰਬਰਸਾਇਣ [sarabrasaṇu] spiritual pleasure, which inheres all essences. 2 God's name "sarabrasaṇu gurmukhi jata."—*asa a m 1*.

ਸਰਬਰਾਹ [sarbarah] *P* سربراہ a patron, manager who makes all arrangements 2 a guide, one who shows the way.

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sarbari] See ਸਰਬਰ and ਸਰਬਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sarbari] night. See ਸਰਬਰੀ. "sapat sarbari pāth vitar."—*NP* 2 belonging to everyone. In Dingal ਰੀ is indicative of ਦਾ or ਦੀ (of). "sarbari priti piar."—*sar pātal m 5*.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sarabloh] *Skṛ* सर्बलोह *adj* made entirely of iron/steel/pure steel. 2 *n* a kind of arrow called 'nara' that doesn't have a reed but is all iron. 3 *xa* iron. 4 a weapon. 5 immortal. "sarabloh ki racchā ham ne."—*akal*. 6 an incarnation of Mahakal whose tale is told in Sarbloh Granth. 7 Sarbloh Granth, that is also known as Mangalcharan. There is at the beginning of this granth Shri Mukhvaak Patshahi 10. Here is its exposition for the sake of the readers:

First chapter — the eulogy of the devi and akal, seeking of refuge by the gods with the devi after losing to the demons, assuming the powers of other gods by the devi to fight and kill the demon, Bhimnad.

Second chapter — committing of sāt by Bhimnad's wife; preparations made for war by Bhimnad's brother; Brijnad (Veeryanad) to fight the gods; Indar writing missives to all the gods asking for help.

Third chapter — attack by both sides; going of Vishnu to Brijnad as a messenger of Narad, Brijnad's refusal for rapprochement and his determination to fight; the death of 11 commanders of Brijnad's army in the battle.

Fourth chapter — waging of a terrible war;

Vishnu reviving the dead gods by giving them nectar; final triumph of the demon over the gods and imprisoning of Indar; Vishnu's rescue of Indar by cutting off his chains; Brijnad's victory and capture of Indarpuri.

Fifth chapter – the harassed demi-gods petitioning God; assumption of the Sarbloh avtar by God, as in, “sarəb əg bəjrəg he dharyo purəkhəśəg he, sarəbloh avtar.”—chād 65; and the arrival of Sarbloh to see Brijnad as a messenger of Ganesh; ensuing of a terrible war after clauses of the peace treaty are rejected; entry of the devi and other powers into the fray of the battle; Sarbloh hypnotizing all demi-gods and demons with his powers, except Brijnad; the eulogy by Brijnad of Sarbloh invoking him to appear again and fight him; Sarbloh assuming a horrific form and engaging in a battle; the beheading of Brijnad and the offering of his head to Shiv to raise a mountain of heads; presentation of robes of honour to all the demi-gods and bidding them adieu.

This granth holds that this book is a gist of Shukr Bhashy, as in –

“te səbh kəthe prithak kər nirməy sukrabhas-hi chād,

səvə ləkh he səkhyə yāki vadət muni jən chād,
tāko sar kədhkə bərnə māgalcərən suchād,
səvə ləkh chādən ko sarə trə səhasr sət chād.”

It also holds that this was not a war between Sarbloh and Brijnad, but one between reason and passion, that is “nrip bībek abībek senani bhaṭ prādhan mātī dhujni.”

In the Sarbloh, there are several irrelevant articles on Sikhism, especially under headings like “gurugadi patṣahi 10”, “khalsa prakaṣ” and “bəkṣiṣ hājur”:

“bhyo nistar tras əsurən te

tarlikho guru jəgat səbe,
səh gobid phatəh sətiguru ki
vahguru sucimətr akhe.” ...

“pāth khalsa bhəyo punuta
prəbhu əgyə kər udətr bhəe,

mīṭio dvet upadhu jəg ki

əsur məlechan mul gəe,

dharmu pāth khalsa prəcūryo

sətyrup punirup jəye,

kəcch kes kirpan trimudra

gurubhagta ramdas bhəye.

akal-upasək chətridharma

rən kətr kəs pərdhan əe,

ta məhr pəc calis prādhanə

pəcprādhan khalsa ṭhəe,

sigh əjīt jujhar phatəhr sigh

jorəvər sigh pərəm priə,

pəcim khaliṣ sətiguru pura

jīn ih pāth supəth prəgṭəe.” ...

“guru əpnəpə khalse dīnə,

duṭry rup sətiguru gurugrəṭhə,

bolən sətiguru səbəd səbhakhen

nam gobid kirtən səṭhə,

dvadas rup sətiguru e kəhiahṛ

dvadas rəvi prəgṭyo hərisəṭhə,

das gobid phatəh sətiguru ki

grəṭh khalsa guru bəḍəṭhə.” ...

According to Pandit Tara Singh's research, Sarbloh is a work by Bhai Sukha Singh, who was a granthi at Patna Sahib. He has confessed that he got this granth, a work of Guru Gobind Singh, from an ascetic of the Udasi sect living in the jungle in Jagannath.

We are also not inclined to regard Sarbloh as the work of Guru Gobind Singh, because it mentions Roopdeep in Pingal language. Roopdeep was written in Sammat 1776, and the Guru had passed away in 1765; and if this granth precedes Amrit Sanskar then how could it have a chapter on the Khalsa and

detail about Guruship to Granth Panth? If it is later than Amrit Sanskar, then why names like Das Gobind, Shah Gobind?

As it is, this is full of errors due to the carelessness of ignorant scribes as is the Dasam Granth. ਨਹਿੰਦ instead of ਗਜੰਦ, ਵੇਪ instead of ਰਿਪ, ਸਮਾਕਰਨ instead of ਸਤਾਮਕਰਨ, ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁੰਡੀ instead of ਤ੍ਰਿਤੰਗੀ, ਬਖਤਕਾਰ in place of ਰਖਤਕਾਰ, ਨਿੰਧਾ instead of ਨਿੰਦਾ etc. are hundreds of errors marring the text of this granth.

A saintly resident of Bhai Dhyani Singh Sahib Kattu, (State of Nabha) took a charitr from Dasam Granth included it in Sarbloh and prepared a volume, which did not become popular.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [sarablohia] *xa* one who doesn't eat from utensils made of any other metal but iron. 2 an armed warrior, who is encased in iron. 3 one who covers his entire body in armour.

ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sarbakrit], ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sarbhakriti] (ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ) shape of all things. "sarbakrit he." -*japu*.

ਸਰਬਾਗ [sarbaga], ਸਰਬਾਗਿ [sarbagi], ਸਰਬਾਗਿਓ [sarbagiyo] See ਸਰਬਗਜ, ਸਰਬਗਜਾਤਾ, "kar-hu tapavasū prabhu sarbagi." -*prabha a m 5*. "purān sarbagiyo." -*mal m 5*. 2 See ਸਰਬਾਗ.

ਸਰਬਾਂਗੀ [sarbāgi] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन *adj* whose limbs partake the entire cosmos; the Creator, in whose image the cosmos is created. "sukhdai sarbāge." -*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਬਾਣਾ [sarbaṇa] See ਸਰ 4. 2 *Skt* सरबाणि an archer; one who makes his living as an archer; a soldier carrying a bow.

ਸਰਬਾਣੀ [sarbaṇi] See ਸਰਬਾਣੀ.

ਸਰਬਾਤਮ [sarbataṁ] *Skt* सर्वात्मन् soul of everything; one's self. "sarbataṁ he." -*japu*. "sarbataṁ jini jāniyo." -*saveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਰਬਾਨ [sarban] See ਸਰਬਾਨ.

ਸਰਬਾਬਰਹਾਦ੍ਯ [sarbabharaṇādhy] -*japu sen ਸਵੈ-*

ਅਭਰਣ-ਆਦਿ all be jewelled; wealthy for having all the jewellery. 2 one who wears all ornaments.

ਸਰਬਾਲਾ [sarbala] See ਸਰਬਾਲਾ.

ਸਰਬੁਲੰਦਖਾ [sarbulaṇḍkhā] the maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Durrani and a famous general in his army. His entire life was spent in battling the Sikhs. For a while he was the subedar of Jalandhar. In 1756 Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia inflicted a heavy defeat on him near Jalandhar and Sardar Charhat Singh Shukarchakkiya imprisoned him at Rohtas, but then he was sent off to Afghanistan with due respect after the presentation of a robe of honour.

ਸਰਬੇਸ [sarbes], ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ [sarbesur], ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ [sarbesvar] *Skt* सर्वेश्वर the Lord of all things, God.

ਸਰਬੋਤਮ [sarbotaṁ] *Skt* सर्वोत्तम the best, topmost, incomparable.

ਸਰਬੋਪਰਿ [sarbopari] *Skt* सर्वोपरि topmost; (one) who rules over everyone; (one) who is above everyone.

ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ [sarbosaḍhi parbat], ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ [sarbokhadhi parvat] ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰੰਤ In the 74th chapter of the Lanka section of Valmiki's Ramayan, it is mentioned that Sarbosadhi mountain was beyond Mount Himvan but in between Mount Rishabh and Mount Kailash, over which are to be found four divine herbs.

(1) mṛtiśāyivni, which can revive the dead.

(2) viślyakarni, which can heal wounds.

(3) suvaran karni, which can heal the wounded and diseased limbs and make them healthy, strong and beautiful.

(4) sādhari, which can cure wounds the moment it touches the affected parts.

This mountain is said to be at a distance of 4000 kos from Lanka. When Ram and

Lachhman were caught in the celestial trap laid by Indarjeet and fell unconscious, then Hanuman, upon Janbvan's order, carried this mountain and cured Ram and the others and returned the mountain to its original place. This mountain was brought again for the second time when Lachhman fell unconscious.

Valmiki Section 6, Ch 50 has an essay that describes how Inderjeet trapped Ram and Lachhman in a snake-snare and made them unconscious with snake-like arrows. The entire army was rendered unconscious. Then, Tara's father and Sugriv's father-in-law, Sukhen asked Hanuman to fetch two herbaceous plants from Mount Chandar and Mount Dron in Keer Sea – Sanjivni, that bestows life, and the other, Vishlaya, that heals the wounds. As Hanuman was preparing to leave, Garud came and neutralized the effect of the snake trap and he did not have to take the trouble to go.

In Hanu Natak (a play on Hanuman), the uprooting of Dronachal has been mentioned, and the distance of the mountain from Lanka is said to be – "saṭh lakh yojan hē koṣa. kon jax jry hē nē bharosa."

When Hanuman took Dron and flew over Ayodhya on his way to Lanka, Bharat shot arrows and brought him down thinking that he was some mischievous demon. When he found what the truth was, he felt repentant and asked Hanuman to sit along with the mountain on his arrow, so as to enable him to reach Lanka immediately. In this context, the chapter tells: "jiti dur te lyayō hē giri. iti dur lāka pache phiri." According to this poet, Ayodhya is thirty lakh yojan (a measure of distance) away from Lanka. If we look at the map of India and try to visualise it, per the crow-flight then it is far less, but by rail

and ship, the distance of Ayodhya from Lanka is 1960 miles.

सर्वांग [sarbāṅ] See सर्वांग.

सर्वांग [sarbāṅ] all parts of the body. "me gaṇat na avr sarbāṅga."—*maru solhe m 5* 2 all good qualities. "jru pani sarbāṅg"—s kabir.

सर्वांगना [sarbāṅna] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन् complete in all respects, not lacking in any respect. "ek ravia sarbāṅga."—*maru solhe m 5*.

सर्वांगी [sarbāṅgi] See सर्वांगना. "sabhna 5dar he sarbāṅgi."—*BG: 2 A* belief or doctrine enjoining upon the devotees to wear the symbols of Shiv on their limbs, arose with Mastnath Yogi. Its followers take alcohol and non-vegetarian food and remain naked, and do not practice untouchability in matters of food. The pilgrimage of sarbangis is in Bohar near Rohtak. The people of this sect eat even garbaga/filth, termed 'ghori' or 'aghoori' by them. See अघोरी.

सर्ब [sarabh] *Skt n* an eight-legged monster living in snow-clad mountains that hunts even lions, according to descriptions by Sanskrit poets. He is also known as Ashtpad Sinhari, the eight-footed killer of lions, and Mahan-sakandhi, See सिम्हा. 2 a demon. 3 a camel. 4 son of Shishupal. 5 Vishnu.

सर्बहारी [sarbhari] equal in weight, balanced. "name sarbhari sona lehu."—*bher namdev*. 2 having filled the pond. "sarbhari sokhe."—*oṅkar*.

सर्बहार [sarbhar] weight carried on one's head. 2 weight which one can carry on one's head. 3 disaster in water. "thal tap-hi sar bhar."—*tukha barahmaha*. 'Land is parched in Jeth, and water dries up, that is, even ponds are parched.'

सर्बहारि [sarbhari] on one's head, upside down 2 See सिद्धहारि.

सर्बहङ्ग [sarbhāṅg] *Skt* शरभङ्ग an ascetic whom

Ram and Sita visited in the Dandak forest. When he saw Ram, he said that his heart's desire was fulfilled and that he would now proceed to heaven. Saying this, he walked into the fire and died.

सम [saram] *P* र/ *n* shyness "rakh-hu saram asari ju."—*majh m* 5. 2 *Skt* श्रम effort, labour, toil, hard work. "saram khād ki bani rupu."—*japu*. 3 *Skt* शर्मन् joy, bliss, happiness.

सम क्षेत्र [saram khād] a region of hard labour. 2 a sphere of joy, the region of bliss See **सम** 2 and 3.

समद [sarmad] *A* ५/ *n* the Creator who has neither a beginning nor an end. 2 a faqir, Jew of Kashan in Persia. Muslim in name only, he used to frequent the company of Vedantic scholars and have debates on the Quran and the prophets. He was a special friend of Dara Shikoh. In 1661, (Sammat 1719) Aurangzeb got him executed to punish for remaining naked down the waist. His tomb is in Delhi near the Shahi Masjid. "sarmad baq darvesh sūgharyo."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शर्मद adj who bestows happiness. 4 *n* Vishnu

समनाक [saramnak] *P* र/ *adj* shameful. "saramnak hve hrīdā, bacān has has kāhe."—*caritr* 245. 2 shameful.

सम [sarma] *Skt n* Devshuni, a bitch belonging to Indar in the Rigveda; the mother of two dogs named Sarmey. They had four eyes each and belonged to Yamraj. 2 the term is also used for a mother-dog. "hoi gai sarma tən turən."—*NP*. 3 the daughter of Shailoosh Gandharav and the consort of Vibhishan, had the charge to look after Sita in Ashok Vatika and was her well-wisher "ut trijti sarma sahīr sunhī siy ki bat."—*hanu*. 4 in the Agni Puran and Bhagwat, Sarma said to be a daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, is the mother

of forest creatures 5 a wave referred to as **सम** in the Dasam Granth, its root being *Skt* सरिम्न् which means air and motion "set sarovar he atī hī tīh me sarma sasi si dāmkaī."—*krisan*. 6 *Skt* शर्मन् refuge, shelter. 7 home, house. 8 joy. 9 surname of a Brahmin that is Devdutt Sharma, etc.

समस [sarmas] *Skt* सार्वत्रिक आस *n* dew, fog or mist "suraj ki kirne sarmas-hī renu anek tahā kar dāryo."—*cādi* 1. 'The rays of the sun dispersed the mist.'

समपति [sarmapatī] sarma's (the bitch) husband, a dog. 2 Vibishan. See **सम** 3.

समपणा [sarmaya] *P* ५/ *n* capital, wealth, ~~asset~~

सर्मिदा [sarmīda] *P* ५/ *adj* shy, ashamed. "jīh karni hov-hī sarmīda."—*dhana m* 5.

सम [saramu] See **सम**. "saramu dharamu dui chapī khāloe."—*tiāg m* 1.

समोर [sarmor] a hilly principality towards the east of Ambala, between the rivers Jamuna and Satluj, that is also known as Nahan. See **नहन**. 2 a coronet, meaning chief, e.g. "berar vās sarmor." See **नहन**. See **सिमोन**.

सरी [saryi] *A* ५/ *adj* bound by religious practice, a religious taboo. "mahā saryen te darpavz."—*GPS*. 2 that which is related to a religious practice.

सरीबंदी [saryitābī] tight trousers or pyjamas down to ankles, worn by Muslims.

सरीमुच्छा [saryimucchā] moustaches of Muslims that are clipped above the lips.

सरी [saryu] a river that flows near Ayodhya, also known as Gogra and Ghagra. According to Valmiki's Ramayan it is known as Saryu for originating from Mansar.

सरल [saral] *adj* not crooked, straight. "me saral karāga akā."—*jōgnama*. 2 honest, guileless. "bhāe saral purī mahī je bamī."—*NP*. 'The crooked became straight.' 3 **स-रल**. a text that

can be recited correctly and fluently by segmenting it at the right places. e.g. "grēthi sarēl path karda hē."—*prov*

ਸਰਲੋਹ [sarloh] *P* ੨੧੯੯ *n* a writing on a slate or tablet. 2 the title page of a book, with gilded ornamentation and writing on it.

ਸਰਲੋਹੇ ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ [sarlohe jarāgari] *n* golden embroidery work done on iron; gold work done on iron.

ਸਰਵ [sarav] See ਸਰਬ. 2 *P* ੧੯੯ *n* a cypress tree. "sarvo sahu ceman ra."—*ramav*. See ਸਰੂ.

ਸਰਵਗਾਮੀ [saravgamī] *adj* omnipresent, one who can go anywhere 2 *n* See ਸਰੋਜੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 33.

ਸਰਵਗਤ [sarvagy] See ਸਰਬਗਤ.

ਸਰਵਣ [sarvan] See ਸੁਵਣ. 2 son of blind Andhak rishi Vashya, whose real name was 'Sindhu'. He was a devoted son and was shot accidentally in the dark by raja Dashrath, who mistook him for an animal in the jungle. "hove sarvan viria koi."—*BG* See ਸਿੰਧੂ 9. 3 See ਰਾਵਾ ਰੁੱਚਾ.

ਸਰਵੱਤ [sarvattan] *n* moisture.

ਸਰਵਤ੍ਰ [sarvatr] See ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਰਵਨ [sarvan] See ਸਰਵਣ and ਸੁਵਣ.

ਸਰਵਰ [sarvar], ਸਰਵਰੂ [sarvaru] See ਸਰੋਵਰ. 2 Indus river. "bharī sarvaru jāb uchle."—*suhl ferid*. 3 Lake Mansar. "tū sarvaru tū hāsū."—*sri m l*. 4 short form for ਸਰ-ਅਵਰਤ. a corn (on foot or hand); a whirlpool. "na sarvaru na uchle."—*suhl m l*. 5 Dg the sea, ocean. 6 *P* ੧੧੯ chieftain, leader. 7 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. 8 *Skt* शर्वर *adj* piebald, streaked.

ਸਰਵਰ ਮਹਿ ਹੰਸੂ, ਹੰਸ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਗਰੂ [sarvar mahī hāsū, hās mahī sagaru]—*dhana am l* 'There are discerning people in the congregation, and their hearts inhere ocean of knowledge, i.e. the Creator.'

ਸਰਵਰਤਾ [sarvarṭa] a pond, tank. 2 the best among the water bodies, the ocean, See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਵਰੇ [sarvarṛe] in the water (ocean) "titu

sarvarṛe bhaile nṛvasa."—*sopurakhu* i.e. 'in the ocean of the universe.'

ਸਰਵਰੀ [sarvari] *adj* Sultan's devotee, belonging to the Sultan. 2 *Skt* सरवरी *n* a star-studded night. See ਸਰਵਰ 8. 3 turmeric. 4 *P* ੯੧੯ headship, leadership.

ਸਰਵਰੂ [sarvaru] See ਸਰਵਰ and ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸਰਵਰੇ ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [sarvare kaynat] *P* ੨੬੯੯ *adj* the ruler of the universe.

ਸਰਵਾਣੀ [sarvai] See ਸਰਵੱਤ. moisture. "harī durba jā sarvai."—*GPS*.

ਸਰਵਾਂਗ [sarvāṅ] *Skt* सर्वाङ्ग all the limbs. 2 a complete body.

ਸਰਵਾਣੀ [sarvaṇī] *n* Shiv's consort; Parvati; Durga.

ਸਰਵਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਰਬਾਨ.

ਸਰਵਾਨ [sarval] See ਸਲਵਾਨ.

ਸਰਵਾੜ [sarvar] *n* a grove of willow reeds. 2 reeds of this shrub, a grove of reeds.

ਸਰਵੇਰਵਾ [sarvervā] *P* ੯੧੯੯ ever growing cypress tree; ever moving tree, that is, a beloved.

ਸਰਾ [sara] *n* short form for ਸਰਾਬ.

"sacu milia tin sophia rakhan kau darbar ... sacu sara gur bahra jisu vici saca nau. ... ta manu khiva janie ja mahli pae thau."—*sri m l*. 2 *P* ੧੯੯ a home. 3 an inn, hotel. 4 *A* ੯੯ a direct path. 5 religious decorum, tradition of religion. "sunie sara guna ke gah."—*japu* ਸਰਾ [sarā] See ਸਰੋ. "so miti jāne nanka sarā merā jāstah."—*var asa*. 2 See ਸਰਾ 2 and 3.

ਸਰਾਉਗੀ [saraugi] See ਸੁਵਾਗ.

ਸਰਾਇ [sarai] *P* ੨੯੯ *n* an inn. "mahī sarai sabh pavitu hahī."—*var sor m l*. 2 a residence, place, house, meaning—universe. "duhī sarai khunamī kahae."—*suhl m l* 5 'named a sinner in both the worlds.' 3 a village near Muktsar in Ferozepur district. See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਚੀ [saraiṇai], ਸਰਾਇਚਾ [saraiṇa] *P* ੨੯੯

n a small house. 2 a tent, camp. "sātōkh saraicau."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "jact ghari dig dise saraica."—*mala namdev*. "chatr saraice."—*maru m 1*.

ਸਰਾਇ ਨਾਗ [sarai naga] See ਮਠੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਰਾ [saraira] *adj* moist, verdant. "simal rukh saraira."—*varasa*. 2 straight as an arrow.

ਸਰਾਈ [sarai] See ਸਰਾਇ. 2 *A* سرای *adj* wild. "nuru nama sarai bekriā carda si."—*JSBM*.

ਸਰਾਸ [saras] short form for ਸਰਾਸਨ.

ਸਰਾਸਨ [sarasan] *Skt* ਸਰਾਸਨ *n* an archer; one which is used to shoot an arrow; bow.

ਸਰਾਸਰ [sarasar] *P* سرسر from one end to another. 2 all, complete. See ਸਰੋਸਰੀ. 3 *ab initio*.

ਸਰਾਹ [sarah] *n* appreciation, praise, eulogy.

ਸਰਾਹਤ [sarahat] *A* سرحت openly, transparently, clearly.

ਸਰਾਹਨ [sarahan], ਸਰਾਹਨਾ [sarahna] *v* to praise, eulogise, appreciate.

ਸਰਾਕਤ [sarakat] *A* شراکت partnership, shareholding.

ਸਰਾਗ [sarag] *adj* colourful. 2 loving. 3 with musical sense.

ਸਰਾਜ [saraj] *A* سرآج *n* a saddler. 2 a jockey. 3 an earthen lamp, lantern, light.

ਸਰਾਜਤ [sarajat] *A* سرآت *n* the craft of making saddles.

ਸਰਾਜੀ [saraji] *A* سرآی shining, illuminated.

ਸਰਾਜੀਤਿ [sarajiti] See ਸਰਾਜਤ. 2 See ਸਰਾਜੀ. "caḍhyo tatt taji sarajiti sobhe."—*paras* 'A radiant rider looks smart on an agile horse.'

ਸਰਾਤ [sarat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਰਾਧ [saradh] *Skt* श्राद्ध *n* an act of devotion. 2 offerings of food and clothes with reverence to or in remembrance of one's ancestors. Per the Hindu belief, a *śradh* has four features:

(a) *nity śradh*: daily offerings of water, etc. that are made to gods.

(b) *parvaṇ*: offerings made on festive occasions like the day of new moon.

(c) *kṣayah* is performed on the death anniversary of one's father.

(d) *māhalay* is performed in the first half of *Asu*.

"jivat pitar na mane kou mue saradh karahi."—*gau kabir*.

ਸਰਾਨ [saran] See ਸਰਣ "jan nanak pario saran."—*sar m 5*

ਸਰਾਪ [sarap] *Skt* a curse.

ਸਰਾਪਰ [sarapar] See ਸਰਪਰ. "choḍi sarapar jana."—*dhona m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪਾ [sarapa] *P* سراپا short form for ਅਸਰ ਤਾ ਪਾ. from head to foot, i.e. the whole body.

ਸਰਾਪਿਆ [sarapia], ਸਰਾਪੀ [sarapi] See ਸਰਾਪ. 2 *adj* cursed, damned. "jo jo sāt sarapia se phir-hi bhavāde."—*var gau 1 m 4*. "dār bhraṣaṭ sarapi nam bin."—*baṣāt a m 1*. 'Those who are not devotees of God, are the cursed and degraded ones.'

ਸਰਾਫ [saraph] See ਸਰਾਪ. 2 *A* سرآف *n* one who trades in money etc.; a money lender; "je hove nader saraph ki bahurī na pai tau."—*var majh m 2*. Here *saraph* stands for *Satguru*.

ਸਰਾਫਤ [saraphat] *A* شرافت nobility, goodness, honour. See ਸਰਫ 7.

ਸਰਾਫੀ [saraphi] *n* money-changing. "esa sahu saraphi karē."—*asa a m 1*. 2 See ਸਰਾਪਿਆ the cursed one.

ਸਰਾਫੀਲ [saraphil] whose name is *Israphil* also See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਸਰਾਬ [sarab] *A* شراب *n* an alcoholic drink. 2 frolicsome water, wine. See ਸੁਰਾ and ਸੋਮ. 3 *A* سرآب 4 See ਸਰਾਫ.

ਸਰਾਬੀ [sarabi] *adj* who drinks alcohol; drunk. "bhajet hē grahī choḍ sarabi."—*krisen*.

ਸਰਾਧ [saray] See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਰ [sarar] short form for ਅਸਰਾਰ. See ਅਸਰਾਰ. 2 *A* سرار *n* sparks of fire. 3 possessed as if by a spirit or ghost. "kon sarar bhayo is ko?"—*NP*.

ਸਰਾਵਤ [sararət] *A* شرارت *a* mischief, wickedness. See ਸਰ 15.

ਸਰਾਰਾ [sarara] *A* شرارة *n* a spark, flare, burst of fire.

ਸਰਾਲਾ [sarala] *n* a tall grass having black thorns at its head. 2 a village five koh to the east of Phagwara, also known as 'Guru ka Chakk'. Here the ninth Guru rested after journeying from Bakala. A Palash tree known as 'Gurpalah' still stands there since that time. The incharge is an Udasi ascetic. See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਰਾਵ [sarav] See ਸਰਾਬ. 2 a hamlet at a distance of one koh to the west of the village of Bahibal in the state of Faridkot. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The gurdwara is known as Guruzar. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ: 4. 3 *Skt* *n* that which prevents milk, curd etc. from curdling; an earthen vessel. 4 a pot of clay; an earthen bowl. 5 sixty-four tolas of weight.

ਸਰਾਵਰ [saravar] *Skt* सरावर. *n* a quiver, bow. 2 a shield. 3 an armour.

ਸਰਿ [sari] *adj* balanced, even, equal. "ham sari dinu dāralu nē tum sari."—*dhēna ravidas*. "hanuman sari, garuṣ sāmān."—*dhēna kabir*. 2 in the pond, on water. "sari hās ulathre ai."—*sri m 1 pahire* 'The pond is the body, the swans are the white hair.' 3 *Skt* *n* a river.

ਸਰਿਆ [saria] *adj* created, made, crafted. 2 became a pond. "tisū bhāṇa ta thālī siri saria."—*bher m 5*. 3 See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਸ [sarīs] *adj* angry. 2 balanced, even.

ਸਰਿਸ਼ਟਾ [sarishṭa] *P* سریشٹا *n* an office, a register.

ਸਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਦਾਰ [sarishṭedar] *P* سریشٹے دار *n* an officer, incharge.

ਸਰਿਸ਼ਟ [sarishṭ] *P* سریشٹ *n* a blend, mixture. 2 yeast; an innate quality. 3 a characteristic, habit, temperament, nature.

ਸਰਿਕਾ [sarika] *A* سرقة *n* theft.

ਸਰਿਹ [sarī(h)] See ਸਿਰਹ

ਸਰਿਠਾ [sarī(ṭha)] *to/for* the world. "ap tare taren sarī(ṭha)."—*BG*

ਸਰਿਤ [sarit] *Skt* सरित् *a* river, so called because it is ever-moving. See ਸਿ੍ਰ *vr*

ਸਰਿਤਜ [saritaj] *n* son of the river Ganga, Bhisham Pitamah. 2 grass. *sanama*.

ਸਰਿਤਾ [sarita] *Skt* *n* a river; something gushing forth. See ਸਰਿਤ. "het bhagatī sarita bistaran. nanak rai jagat nistarān."—*NP*

ਸਰਿਤਾਧਿਪਤਿ [saritadhīpati], ਸਰਿਤਾਨਾਥ [saritanath], ਸਰਿਤਾਪਤਿ [saritapati] *master* of rivers, the ocean. 2 Varun.

ਸਰਿਤੇਸਰੀ [saritesri] *n* the goddess of rivers, Ganga.—*sanama*.

ਸਰਿਧ [saridh], ਸਰਿਧਿ [saridhi] *n* a receptacle of the rivers, ocean.—*sanama*.

ਸਰੀ [sari] See ਸਰਿ. 2 See ਸਰਣਾ. "bhalī sari jī ubri."—*sri m 1* 3 iron rod. "sari sar ki jānu ih badhi."—*GPS*. 4 with arrows, with shafts. "bedhī tikhān sari."—*keda m 5*.

ਸਰੀਅਤ [sariat] *A* سريّة *n* a path, way. 2 a religious path. 3 a tradition established by a religious preceptor.

ਸਰੀਅਤ ਪਰੋਸ਼ [sariat parosht] *P* سریت پرست *adj* the follower of a religion; a protector of religion.

ਸਰੀਅਤਿ [sariatī] See ਸਰੀਅਤ. "musalmāna siphātī sariatī."—*var asa*.

ਸਰੀਅ [saria] *adj* created, formed, made. "bīdu rakatū mālī pīdū saria."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 a long iron rod.

ਸਰੀਯ [sarīh] *A* سرى *adv* manifest, perceptible, evident.

ਸਰੀਹ [sarīh] *Skt* शिरीष *a* tree. *L* Acacia Sirissa.

ਸਰੀਹਣ [sarīhan], ਸਰੀਹਨ [sarīhan] *P* *adv* visibly, evidently. See ਸਰੀਹ.

ਸਰੀਕ [sarik] *A* سریک *n* a partner. 2 one who considers another as equal. "tis ka sarik ko nāhi."—*var vād m 3*. 3 *Skt* श्रुतिक *adj* elegant. 4 beautiful.

ਸਰੀਕੀ [sərikɪ] *adj* who shares, who is a partner.
“təb huz bhisət sərīkī.”—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* a share,
partnership.

ਸਰੀਖ [sərikh], ਸਰੀਖਾ [sərikha] *adj* balanced,
even.

ਸਰੀਣ [sərin] a subcaste of the Khatris. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ.
ਸਰੀਫ [səripʰ] 1 *adj* good, noble.
2 elderly; (one) who maintains his dignity.
3 *n* the ruler of Mecca. This is a traditional
meaning, just as Amir has always been the
epithet of the emperor of Kabul.

ਸਰੀਫਾ [sərifə] See ਸੀਤਾਵਲ.

ਸਰੀਰ [sərir] *Skt adj* that dissipates moment by
moment.¹ “nirmal deh sərīr.”—*sri m 1*. 2 *n*
body, physical body. “sərīr svəsth khin samāe
sirmrētī nanak.”—*sahas m 5*. 3 *P* *adj*
good, noble. 4 beautiful. 5 *A* debased,
wretched. 6 *n* a sea beach.

ਸਰੀਰਕ [sərirək] See ਸਰੀਰਿਕ.

ਸਰੀਰਾ [sərirā], ਸਰੀਰਿ [sərirɪ], ਸਰੀਰੀ [sərirī] *Skt*
ਸਰੀਰਿ *n* a soul. 2 a living creature. “deh
bimālmātī sādā sərīrā.”—*asa kabir*. ‘May the
creature be blessed with good sense.’ 3 to the
body/soul. “deh sərīrī sukhu hovē sēbādī
hārī nāī.”—*vad m 3*. ‘May the body and soul
receive bliss from reciting the Creator’s
Name.’

ਸਰੂ [sarū] See ਸਰ. 2 *n* a sound, melody. “sur
sarū sosilā.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Dry up the pingla
vessel with a kind of breathing exercise.’
3 *Skt* anger 4 a weapon. 5 violence, murder.
6 *adj* violent. 7 lean and thin.

ਸਰੂਖਾ [sarukha] *adj* angry. 2 harsh, without
gentleness. “sunāt rāī ur rīs bhār sarukha.”
—*NP*.

ਸਰੂ [sarū] See ਸਰਣ. 2 *P* *n* “sarū ek sar khare
hare hare pat jare.”—*GPS*. *Skt* cypress tree *L*
Cupressus Sempervirens.

ਸਰੂਚ [səruc] *Skt* ਸਰੂਚ *adj* interested. 2 joyful.

¹See Aitrey Aranyak, aranyak 2, Chapter 1, Part 4

“nabh mag cale chitī path cale bahu, cale
adhar” səruc hī.”—*saloh*. 3 ਸ-ਰੂਚਿ with interest.

ਸਰੂਪ [sarup] *adj* of the same or identical form.
2 ਸਰੂਪ beautiful form. “catur sarup siana sol.”
—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 ਸਰੂਪ *n* oneself, self.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ [sarup sɪŋh] Jind’s glorious king,
son of Sardar Karam Singh Bajidpuria, who
took over as the ruler after Raja Sangat Singh
of Jind died childless. He ascended the throne
on Fagun Badī 2 Sammat 1893 (18 March,
1837). He was a wise, farsighted and able
administrator. He sided with the British
during the Anglo-Sikh wars in 1845-46. He
supported them during the revolt of 1857 and
was present with his army when Delhi was
captured. The British bestowed great honour
on him for his help and added the district of
Dadri with Jind from the lands annexed from
Nawab Jhajjar. He took over the mosque near
Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi from the British
and the service that he rendered to the
gurdwara will always be remembered in Sikh
history. Raja Saroop Singh died on 26th of
January, 1864 at the age of fifty-one in
Bajidpur. 2 See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [sarup sɪŋh baba] This noble
mahatma with great achievement to his credit
was born on Chet Sudi 9 Sammat 1840 in
village Pitho (Nabha state). Initially he served
the state of Nabha, then came under the
protection of Baba Ajapal Singh and got
higher education.

He was appointed mahant of Baba Ajapal
Singh’s gurdwara in Sammat 1869 and served
at this post with distinction. He initiated a
large number of people into the Sikh faith by
baptizing them. He also baptized the entire
family of Raja Bharpur Singh Bhagwan
Singh.

¹ਬਸਤ੍ਰ — midway to the under world

He passed away on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1918 in Nabha. His grandson, Baba Narayan Singh was appointed mahant in his place. See ਅਜਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪਚੰਦ [sarupcād] See ਮਹਿਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਸਰੂਪਦੇਵੀ [sarupdevi] wife of Baba Ajit Singh Bedi and the mother of Baba Sahib Singh Rais Una.

ਸਰੂਪਿ [sarupi], **ਸਰੂਪੀ** [sarupi] *Skt* सुकुपिन् *adj* handsome, beautiful 2 (woman) with a beautiful form. "ab ki sarupi sujanī sulakhni."—*asa kabir*.

ਸਰੂਰ [sarur] *A* ॥ १॥ *n* bliss, happiness.

ਸਰੇ [sare] See ਸਰਣਾ. "tin ke kaj sare."—*majh barahmaha* 2 comparable, like. "əvar na duja kujh sare."—*var biha m 4*.

ਸਰੇਉ [sareu] See ਸਰੋਚਨ. 2 to use, offer. "kavan seva sareu."—*savaye m 4 ke* 3 See ਸ੍ਰੋਯ.

ਸਰੋਉਣਾ [sareuṇa], **ਸਰੋਉਨ** [sareun] See ਸਰੋਚਨ.

ਸਰੋਉਣਾ [sareuṇa] See ਸਰੋਚਨਾ.

ਸਰੋਸ [sares] *P* ॥ १॥ *n* a glutinous substance extracted from the joints of bones and hide, used as an adhesive for joining wooden pieces etc. 2 a sticky substance prepared from resin etc. and used as an adhesive.

ਸਰੋਸਟ [saresaṭ] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ. *adj* deserving the highest praise. "harī ʔmurtikatha saresaṭ utam."—*var sri m 4*. "bhagatī saresaṭ purī."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਸ੍ਰੋਸਟ. 3 *Skt* a mango.

ਸਰੋਸਿਆ [saresia] *adj* balanced; (one) who maintains equality.

ਸਰੋਖਣ [sarekhaṇ] the act of uttering sounds; speaking in loud tones. "gūg na sarekhai."—*BG* 2 *adj* neighing, whining.

ਸਰੋਖਾ [sarekha], **ਸਰੋਖੀ** [sarekhi] *adj* equal, comparable, even. 2 pure, unadulterated. 3 best. "gurārkhaḥ rahīras sarekhi."—*BG* narrated. See ਸਰੋਖਣ.

ਸਰੋਵਣ [sarevaṇ] *Skt* शैवन् *n* the act doing something in the best way; worship, service.

See *E* service. "nanak binv tise sarevhu."—*dhana m 1*. "sace caran sareviahi."—*sor a m 5*. "guru ke caran sarevne."—*sri m 5*. "sada sarevi ikmanī dhrai."—*majh a m 3*.

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sarevat] *uses*. 2 *adv* while using or offering. "gurcaran sarevat dukh gara."—*bāsāt m 5* See ਸਰੋਵਣ.

ਸਰੋਵਨ [sarevan] See ਸਰੋਵਣ.

ਸਰੋਵਰਾ [sarevra], **ਸਰੋਵਰਾ** [sarevra] *Skt* श्रुवा *n* a preacher; one who preaches. 2 Jain. 3 a Buddhist; a disciple of Buddha. "sāb sarevre ke anumanī."—*NP*.

ਸਰੈ [sarē] See ਸਰਣਾ. "harī jiu te sabbhe sarē."—*maru ravidas*. 2 See ਸਰਾ. 3 *adj* lawful according to the Muslim laws. "sare sariat kar-hī bicar."—*var sri m 1*.

ਸਰੋਆ [saroa], **ਸਰੋਆ** [saroa] *Skt* श्रुवा *n* a ladle which looks like a man's right hand for pouring ghee during a fire worship ceremony; also called 'Brahmashast'. "karvaran ke kin saroe."—*NP*. 'Swords were turned into ladles.'

ਸਰੋਸ [saros] See ਸਰੋਖ.

ਸਰੋਸਰੀ [sarosari] *adj* per head; each one. "nacci kal sarosari."—*cāḍi 3*. 2 *P* ॥ १॥ *adv* from top to bottom. 3 completely, entirely.

ਸਰੋਹ [saroh] *adj* angry. 2 *n* tresses, hair. "kahū saroh pattiā."—*VN*.

ਸਰੋਹੀ [sarohi] See ਸਿਰੋਹੀ.

ਸਰੋਕਾਰ [sarokar] *P* ॥ १॥ *n* concern, relation, purpose.

ਸਰੋਖ [sarokh] *adj* angry, angrily.

ਸਰੋਖ [sarogh] *Skt* शरौख. a host of arrows. "sarogh prahar."—*saroh*. 2 a shower of arrows.

ਸਰੋਜ [saroj] *n* lotus flower growing in a pond. 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has written 'ਸਰੋਜ' instead of 'ਸਿਰੋਜ' which is a town in the state of Tank in C.P. It is two hundred miles to the south-east of Tank. The tenth Guru stayed here on his way to Nanded. "sahar saroj ujan

ko kar sāgat mela."—GPS

ਸਰੋਜਸੂਤ [sərojsut], ਸਰੋਜਭਵ [sərojbhav] Brahma, born from a lotus; Chaturanan; Kamaladan.

ਸਰੋਤ [sərot] *Skt* ears. "or bedhio sahaj sarot."—asa chāt m 5. '... was overpowered by the scent of musk-deer. 2 See ਸਰੋਦ. 3 a rumour, hearsay.

ਸਰੋਤਮ [sarotam] *adj* ਸਰੋਤਮ a superb arrow. 2 a holy pond. 3 n Mansar. 4 Amritsar.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sarota] *Skt* श्रोतु *adj* who listens. "anik sarote sunhi nixhan."—sara m 5 2 (in Hindi) an areca nut cutter, shaped like a pair of broad scissors, also called ਸਰੋਤਾ.

ਸਰੋਤਿ [saroti] *Skt* श्रोत्र *adj* worth listening to. "iko sunia srevan saroti."—var gau I m 4. 2 n a source, flow. "janam mue bin bhagati saroti."—asa e m 1. 3 See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿ.

ਸਰੋਦ [sarod] *P* سرود *n* music; a song. "keran sarod din harkari."—NP. 2 stringed musical instrument like a rebab (violin-like), favourite with the people of Kabul.

ਸਰੋਰੁਹ [saroruh] *n* that which grows in a pond; lotus. "lakh sur saroruh so damkyo."—nar s fgh.

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sarovar] *n* an excellent pond. "sarir sarovar bhitre achu kamal anup."—bzla kabir. 2 a sea.

ਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sarovarī] from the sea. "sariri sarovarī gun pargatī kie."—asa m 4. 2 in the pond. "ramdas sarovarī nhate."—sor m 5.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sarota] See ਸਰੋਤਾ 2

ਸਰੋਜਮ [sarajam], ਸਰੋਜਮਿ [sarajami] *P* سرایم *n* material to accomplish, task. 2 arrangement, management. "sarajami lagu bhavjal taran ke."—sopurakh.

ਸਰੋਜੀ [sarāji] See ਸਰਜ. "sarāji udhare."—kaiki.

ਸਰੋਦ [sarōd] short form for ਸਰੋਦਿਦ. See ਸਰੋਦਿਦ. "maia lōb sarōd rahi."—BG 'Maia, a Sikh of Lamb subcaste lived at Sirhind.'

ਸਰੋਦਾ [sarōda] a stringed musical instrument

played with a bow. This was designed on the suggestion of Guru Arjan Dev. He not only gifted it to the Sikh ragis, but also taught them how to play it. See ਸਰ. 2 See ਸਰੋਦ.

ਸਰੋਨਿ [sarāni] See ਸਰਨ.

ਸਰੀਆ [sarhia] *Pu* a sari, a head covering for a woman; a dress. "dehu kahyo hamri sarhia."—krisan.

ਸਰੀਆ [sarhiya] a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil and police station Moga. It is situated approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Dagru railway station. Towards the south of this village, a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated at a distance of one furlong. It is a small temple. The priest is a baptised Sikh. The village has donated two ghamaon of land to this gurdwara.

ਸਲ [sal] *Skt* सल *vr* to move, go; to praise; to pierce. 2 *Skt* सल *vr* to creep, crawl; to pulsate; to vibrate. 3 *n* water. 4 praise, appreciation. 5 a camel; an ostrich. 6 *Pkt* a pyre. "carh bethi tahi sal ko banai."—ramav. "gādhī meli sal maddhā."—salo. 7 See ਸਲਤ and ਸੱਲ. 8 *شال* *n* a cripple. 9 one whose limbs are disabled or immobile.

ਸਲਕ [salak], ਸਲਖ [salakh] *T* سلق *n* the act of simultaneously firing shots with many guns. *E* volley. "kar salakh devan pritham yatra."—salo. "chuti taphāg-hi salakh bisala."—GPS. 2 *Skt* सलक a piece, part. 3 back.

ਸਲਗਮ [salgam] *P* سلقم a turnip. In Dhanni Pothohar it is called a thipper.

ਸਲਖ [salagh] See ਸਲਖਾ and ਸਲੱਖ.

ਸਲੱਜ [salaji] *adj* shy, modest.

ਸਲਤਨ [saltan], ਸਲਤਨਤ [saltanat], ਸਲਤੰਤ [saltāt] *A* سلتان *n* rule, reign. 2 kingdom. "saltan hit bahu kare upay."—GPS.

ਸਲਬ [salab] *A* سلب to snatch. 2 to expel. 3 *ملب* to hang.

ਸਲਤ [salabh] *Skt* सलत *n* a moth. "sannukh devi

ke bhayo salabh dip anuhar."—cāḍi 1. 2 a locust, pest. "gəmnə dəl səm saləbh ke kər maro maro."—GPS. 'Armies attacked like swarms of locust.'

ਸਲਲ [salal] *Skī* ਲਲਿਲ *n* flow of water. 2 water. "mɪɪɪ sələl səl-le."—nəɪ *m* 4. 3 *Skī* ਸਲਲ the quill of a porcupine. 4 the hair of a pig.

ਸਲਲਧਰ [sələldhər] *n* water-bearer; the cloud. 2 an ocean. 3 one controlling the flow of Ganga; Shiv—*sanama*.

ਸਲਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਕੇਰੁ ਚੱਛੁ ਅਰਿ [sələldhər əɪ ketu cəcchu əɪ]—*sanama*. Kam, the enemy of Gangadhar Shiv, his flag—a fish, the enemy of its eye, Arjun. While wedding Draupadi, Arjun had pierced the eye of the device set up as fish.

ਸਲਵਾਤ [salvat] *A* سلاوة *n* plural of ਸਲਾਤ; Muslim prayers. "mɪɪɪɪ bəg salvat əʊnət kurana."—*chəkke*. 2 In Punjabi a satirical way of rebuking: "us ne khub salvatā suṇaiā."—*prov.*

ਸਲਵਾਰ [salvar] *P* سلاوار *A* ਸਲਵਾਰ *n* trousers.

ਸਲਵੇ [salve] *S* moves, goes. "aghu aghu salve."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 'You move ahead to get hold of objects.'

ਸਲਾਣਿ [salax] *n* a spoke, iron-bar. "bhaṭhi ādarɪ paia mɪli əgənɪ salax."—*s* *m* 1 *bəno*. See ਸਲਾਕਾ.

ਸਲਾਣੀ [salai] See ਸਿਲਾਣੀ. 2 a needle for putting collyrium. "bhe kia deh salaiā nənɪ."—*ɪɪlāg* *m* 1. 3 A long metallic needle for knitting.

ਸਲਾਹ [salah] *n* praise, appreciation. 2 *A* صلاح betterment. 3 advice, suggestion.

ਸਲਾਹਣ [salahaṇ], ਸਲਾਹਨ [salahan] *Skī* ਜਲਾਹਨ *n* praise, appreciation.

ਸਲਾਹਿ [salahɪ] See ਸਲਾਹ. 2 having praised or admired.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] *adj* worthy of praise. 2 who advises, a minister. "əpən salahi səkəl həkare."—GPS.

ਸਲਾਹੀਓ [salahio] let's praise, let's admire.

ਸਲਾਹੁਣਾ [salahuṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਕ [salak], ਸਲਾਕਾ [salaka], ਸਲਾਖ [salakh] *n* ਸਲਾਕਾ a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes. 2 a thin metallic rod. "təpət salak dər chɪɪɪ dət."—*cəɪɪɪ* 70. 3 an arrow. 4 a bone.

ਸਲਾਹਨ [salaghan] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਹਨੀਯ [salaghniy] *Skī* ਜਲਾਹਨੀਯ *adj* praiseworthy, admirable.

ਸਲਾਹਾ [salagha] *Skī* जलाह् *vr* to praise, boast; to trust; to get arrogant. 2 *Skī* जलाहा *n* praise, appreciation. 3 a desire.

ਸਲਾਤ [salat] *A* صلاة *n* Muslim's prayer. 2 See ਸਿਰਾਤ 2 and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

ਸਲਾਬ [salab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਾਬਤ [salabat] *A* سلاطيت *n* hardness, rigidity. 2 determination, firmness.

ਸਲਾਬਤਖਾਨ [salabatkhān] Paymaster-general of emperor Shah Jahan, king of Delhi, who was also a high official of the Arzbegis. Supplications to the emperor were routed through him. Upon a sarcastic remark, Amar Singh Rathaur, son of Gaj Singh stabbed him to death, in the presence of the emperor at Agra Fort. The royal soldiers did not spare him either. The gate relating to this incident is now known as Amar Singh Gate. This event took place on 25th July, 1644.

ਸਲਾਮ [salam] *A* سلام *n* peace, wellbeing. 2 blessing, benediction. 3 In the Quran, God being blissful, is also named 'salam.' 4 short form for اسلام. It is a convention among Muslims that whenever they meet, the first greets with əssalamuəlekum meaning 'peace be with you', the second responds with və əlekumməsalam, that is سلام عليكم, meaning peace be with you too. 5 a salutation. "səlam jəvab dōvə kərə"—*var asa*. 6 respect, sway. "kia sultan salam vɪhūna."—*asa* *m* 1.

ਸਲਾਮਤ [salamət], ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [salaməti] *A* سلامت *adj* safe and sound, in good health "tū sādā

salamatī nirākar.”—*japu*. 2 trouble-free, without any conflict.

ਸਲਾਮਤੀ [salamti] *n* well-being. 2 safety.

ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕ [salamalek], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕਮ [salamalekam], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕੀ [salamaleki], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਖੁ [salamalekhu]
See ਸਲਾਮ “salamalekam mukhō alavī.”—*GPS*.
“milde musulman dui mil mil karen salamaleki.”—*BG*. “vir, salamalekhu.”—*s m / bāno*.

ਸਲਾਮੀ [salamu] *n* a salute. 2 a ritual of blessing the bride and the bridegroom. 3 *adj*(one) who salutes. 4 sycophancy.

ਸਲਾਮੁ [salamu] See ਸਲਾਮ. “sahās nam le le karau salamu.”—*asa kabir*.

ਸਲਾਰ [salar] *P* سار *n* chief, commander. “sekh pir salar.”—*sri m /*. “satarx sex salar ha jake.”—*bher kabir*. 2 *Skt* सलार *a* nail. 3 *a* ladder. 4 *a* cage.

ਸਲਿ [salī] *Skt* सल *n* a wound. 2 See ਸਲਜ.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] *Skt* सलिस *vr* to embrace, cling.

ਸਲਿਤਾ [salita] *a* river. See ਸਲਿਤ. “gāga ke sāgr salita bigri.”—*bher kabir*. See ਸਿਲਵੀ.

ਸਲਿਤਨਾਥ [salitanath], ਸਲਿਤਪਤਿ [salitapati] *Skt*
सरितपति *lord* of the river; the ocean. 2 *God* Varun.

ਸਲਿ ਬਿਸਲਿ [salī bisalī] *n* a herb that heals the wounds. See ਸਰਬੋਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ and ਬਿਜਲਨਕਰਣੀ.
“salī bisalī apī tokhile hari.”—*dhana trilocan*. 2 *a* river named Shalyo Vishalya, which finds mention in the 45th Chapter of Sakand Puraṇ.

ਸਲਿਲ [salil] See ਸਲਲ.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] *A* سلس *adj* easy, simple. 2 tender, delicate.

ਸਲੀਕਾ [salika] *A* سلیک *n* warm nature, nice disposition. 2 etiquette, manners.

ਸਲੀਖ [salikh] *A* سلیخ *n* a prayer carpet; Muslim place of saying prayer. 2 *a* sound, word.

ਸਲੀਖਤ [salikhat] *A* سلیخ *n* an offspring, progeny. “salikhat mudame.”—*japu*. ‘God’s progeny is ever-lasting.’

ਸਲੀਤਾ [salita] *P* سلیت *n* a camel’s pannier. 2 *a* canvas bag for packing a tent or a canopy.

ਸਲੀਬ [salib] *A* صلیب *n* cross, its shape is †. 2 *a* cross-shaped object which the Christians wear round their necks. This is done in memory of Jesus Christ who was crucified on the cross
ਸਲੀਮ [salim] *A* سليم *adj* who remains safe. 2 *a* Chishti Faqir of Ajmer, whose prayers are said to have blessed Akbar with a son, Jahangir
That is why he was named Salim.

ਸਲੀਮਸਾਹ [salimsah] See ਸਲੋਮਸਾਹ.

ਸਲੁਸ [salus] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸਲੇਸ. 2 *n* unity, union.

ਸਲੁਕ [salukan], ਸਲੁਕੁ [salukū] *adj* plucking of the hair. See ਲੁਕਨ. “jamī pakre kalī salūku.”—*basāt m /*. ‘Yam caught (him) at the time of death and dragged from the hair.’

ਸਲੁਨੋ [salūno] See ਸਲੁਨੋ.

ਸਲੁਕ [saluk] See ਸਲੁਕ.

ਸਲੁਣਾ [saluna] *adj* salted, saltish. 2 *n* cooked, salted vegetables or dishes etc.

ਸਲੁਰੀ [saluri] *a* village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north of Anandpur at a distance of 27 kos. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh rested for a while on his way to Nadaun to help the hill-rulers. A gurdwara which was erected during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh stands at the top of the hill. It is situated to the north of the railway station Hoshiarpur, at a distance of 25 miles
ਸਲੇਸ [sales] *Skt* सलैष (*Skt* सलिस *vr* to join, unite embrace). *n* unity, union. 2 *a* metaphor, word suggesting several meanings.

Examples:

mohan tere uce mādrī mahāl apara.

—*gau chāt m /*

Here Mohan stands for both God and Babi Mohan.

adhī biadhī upadhī ras kab-hu nē tuṭe tap parbrāham puran dhani nāhī bujhe pārtap.

—*gau thīti m /*

'bujhe' means 'to be extinguished' as also 'to understand.' 'partap' means splendour and distress — 'partap.'

gurdarsan udhre sāsara—asa m 3.

Here 'gurdarsan' means 'sight of the Satguru' and also 'awareness of his doctrine.'

babiha benti kare, kari kirpa dehu jadan.

—var mālā m 3

'jadan' means 'a gift of life' as well as 'gift of water.'

ਸਲੋਸਿਆ [salesia] joined श्लिष्ट. 2 united, having several meanings. 3 See ਸਲੋਸ 2.

ਸਲੋਮਸ਼ਾਹ or ਸਲੀਮਸ਼ਾਹ [salemshah or salimshah] younger son of Sher Shah Suri. His original name was Jalal Khan. Having ascended the throne, he assumed the name of Islam Shah which degenerated into Salim Shah. After Sher Shah's death, he ruled over India from 1545 to 1553 AD. Due to oversight, Bhai Santokh Singh has termed Salem Shah and Sher Shah as brothers and has mentioned a battle at Paryag between Hamayun and these two brothers, i.e.

dvr bhurata pathan vad sure,
bad umrav su kin hadure.
bigar pare dilipati sṛg,
garab than cahat bhe jṛg.
ek salemshah tis nam,
sherash dusar bal dham.
aki durag prag kar lina,
sokal samaj juddh ka kina.

—GPS rasi 1 a 10

2 younger brother of Jodh Ray.

ਸਲੋਸਣਾ [salosna], ਸਲੋਸਣ [salosan] v to unite. See ਸਲੋਸ to fondle lightly. "carnodak le nen salose."—NP. See E solution. 2 to foment with hot water.

ਸਲੋਕ [salok] ਸ-ਲੋਕ the same people, the same country 2 Sk. ਸਲੋਕ a type of salvation. It involves living in the realm of the Deity.

3 Sk. ਸਲੋਕ praise, appreciation. 4 a song of praise. 5 verse; metre. "utam salok sadh ke bacan."—sukhmani. In Guru Granth Sahib there are numerous metrical compositions under the heading of saloks. Various forms of these compositions are explained in Guru Chhand Divakar. 6 See ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਭ. 7 See ਸਲੋਕ. ਸਲੋਕ ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [salok sahaskriti] See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤਾ and ਰਾਜਾ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾ ਤੇ ਵਾਧਿਕ [salok varā te vadhik] the saloks which remained unabsorbed while determining the order of the pauris. Their number is 152. Guru Arjan Dev put those saloks towards the end of Guru Granth Sahib before Mundavani. Guru Gobind Singh, while recreating the manuscript (bir) posted the saloks of Guru Teg Bahadur between Varan te Vadhik saloks and Mundavani.

ਸਲੋਣਾ [salona] See ਸਲੂਣਾ and ਸਲੋਨਾ.

ਸਲੋਟਰ [salotar] Sk. सैट्ट n a rod, stick. 2 a goad, this word is derived from the root 'वृट्' which means to reprimand. 3 See ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਲੋਟਰੀ [salotri], ਸਲੋਟ੍ਰੀ [salotri] ad/a staff bearer. 2 a nihang Singh. 3 a veterinary surgeon. See ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. "gan salotri turet hakare."—GPS.

ਸਲੋਨਾ [salona], ਸਲੋਨੀ [saloni], ਸਲੋਨਾ [salona], ਸਲੋਨੀ [saloni] adj/ਸ-ਲਾਣਾ salted, rather saltish. 2 beautiful. "nen saloni sōdar nari."—gāo a m 1. 3 a woman with beautiful eyes. "jagu salonie, bole gurbaṇi ram."—bila chāt m 1.

ਸਲੋਨੇ [saloni] See ਸਲੋਨਾ. 2 See ਸਲੋਨੀ.

ਸਲੋਦੀ [salodi] a village situated at a distance of ten kōhs to the north of Sirhind by the Grand Trunk Road. A number of Sikh warriors who fought to defend their faith were born in this village. See ਅਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਲੋਘ [salagh] n a pitchfork. It is an agricultural implement. Its shape is like that of a trident. It is a large fork with sharp, widely spaced prongs for pitching straw and chaff.

ਸਲਾਹ [salhab] See ਸਿਲਾਹ

ਸਲਾਹ [saly] *n* Guru's euologist bard. "guru amardas sar saly bhay."—*savrye m 3 ke. 2 Skt* ਸਲਾਹ a wound. 3 a spear, lance 4 an arrow. 5 a sin. 6 harsh words. 7 a bri tree. 8 king of Madrdesh, who was the brother of Madri, wife of king Pandu. During Draupiti's swayambar he was defeated by Bhimsen, and turned enemy of his sister's sons. During the battle of Kurukshetar, he sided with the Kauravs and became the charioteer of Karan as he was very adept at goading horses. On the 18th day of the battle, he was killed by Yudhishtar. In Mahabharat there is a chapter, assigned to him. "bhay senpalā bali sulī salyā."—*janmejay*

ਸਲਾਹ ਜਨ [saly jan] *n* the air.—*sanama*. The wound worsens when it is exposed to the air. 2 blood —*sanama*.

ਸਲਾਹਿਓ [salyriyo] *n* the killer of Raja Shaly, Yudhishtar. See ਸਲਾਹ 8.

ਸੱਲ [sall] See ਸਲਾਹ.

ਸੱਲਕੀ [sallki] See ਸੇਹ.

ਸੱਲੋਕ [sallok] *Skt* सल्लोक *n* gentlemen, pious people.

ਸਲ੍ਹ [salv] See ਸਲਾਹ.

ਸਲ੍ਹਕੋਟ [salvkot] See ਸਿਅਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਵ [sav] See ਸਵਟਾ and ਸਵਾਸਨਾ. "dukh mahī save."—*sri a m 3*. "sukh savāti."—*sor m 5*. 2 *Skt* सव *n* a dead body, corpse. "janat jogi sav-hi utharo."—*caritr 312*. "sav ko khahu bilāb nahī kar."—*NP*. 3 water. 4 short form for ਸਵਾ. all. 5 *Skt* सव the process of extracting somras by pressing som, a creeper. 6 an offspring, progeny. 7 yag; oblation. 8 the sun.

ਸਵਗੁਣ [savgun] See ਸਿਵਗੁਣ. 2 a hundred times. 3 short form for ਸਵਗੁਣ.

ਸਵਣ [savan], ਸਵਣਾ [savna] *Skt* सवन *n* a bed, bedding. 2 to sleep. "grani jag-hi sav-hi subhai."—*var sor m 3*. "kia savna kia

jagna."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਵਟ (savat) *n* co-wife. "savat gira te man bikhai."—*NP* See ਸਵਿਕਣ. 2 white. See ਸਵਟ ਸਵਟ

ਸਵਟ

ਸਵਟ ਸਵਟ ਟਨ [savat savat tan]—*sanama*. a black deer; whose body is white and black; a deer with black back and white chest.

ਸਵਤਿ [savati] a co-wife. See ਸਵਿਕਣ. "savati ek tih nrip-hi bulai."—*caritr 33*.

ਸਵਦ [savad] See ਸਵਦ. 2 *P* ساد may happen. See ਸੁਦਨ. "cū savad takbir."—*hāg m 1*. "savad kurban khake sadhsāgāi."—*digo*.

ਸਵਦਾ [savda] See ਸਵਿਦਾ. 2 sleeping.

ਸਵਦਾਗਰ [savdagar] See ਸਵਿਦਾਗਰ. "savdagar ko tū gyo mat ghi ko."—*krisan*.

ਸਵਧਾਨ [savdhan] See ਸਾਵਧਾਨ. "sabad aurat savdhan ho."—*BG*

ਸਵਮ [savam] *P* ساف I will go, I go, I may go. 2 I will be, I am, I may be. Its verb is ساف.

ਸਵਯਾ [savayya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ. 2 one and a quarter. "pal pal bikhe savayya care."—*GPS*. 'will become more and more adept.'

ਸਵਰ [savar] *Skt* सवर *n* a bhīll caste; a low caste, which resembles bhīlls.¹ See ਸਵਰੀ. 2 Shiv. 3 *P* ساف a husband, bridegroom. "pīru ravraya sacu savra."—*vaq m 4*. the true master. 4 a commentator of mimāsa sutra, Shavar.

ਸਵਰਣ [savarān] of the same colour. 2 of the same caste. 3 sounds with the same place of articulation as- ਅ ਹ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ and ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਢ ਢ etc.

ਸਵਰਥ [savarath] See ਅਰਥੀ.

ਸਵਰਨਾ [savarṇa] *v* to be reformed; to improve; to be set right. "jitu savre mera kajo."—*sri chāt m 4*. "binu gursabed na savor-sī kaj."—*gau a m 1*.

ਸਵਰਾ [savra] See ਸਵਰ.

¹These people used to live in the forests of central provinces (C. P) and Rajputana. The Greek writer Pliny calls them Suari and for Ptolemy they are Sabri.

सवरी [savri] See सवरी.

सवल [saval] See सवल. 2 See सवल.

सवला [savla], सवली [savli] *adj* swarthy. "khar aghai savli gori."—*NP* 2 reasonably priced, profitable. "lade khep savli."—*srī chāt m 5*.

सवा [sava] *Skt* सवा *n* one and a quarter, 1¼.

सवाटिआ [savaia] *adj* सवाट meaning more, extra. "dinu dinu care savara."—*gau thit m 5*. 2 *xa* little, hardly any. "savara gappha dena."—*prov*.

सवाटी [savai] See सवाटिआ. more, extra. "din din care savai."—*srī m 1*. 2 *n* the title of Maharaja of Jaipur. "bad raja je sigh savai. jpur ko peti vidit mahai."—*GPS*. See सवा सिंघ.

सवासन [savaśan] See सवास.

सवाही [savahi] See सवाही.

सवाग [savāg] *Skt* स्वाङ्ग म् (own) अङ्ग (body). 2 wearing the dress of some one else on one's own body. 3 impersonation of some one else. assumption of some one else's form.

सवाणी [savaṇi] *n* an acharay brahmin who eats (the food of) a dead body; a great brahmin. "kithe sauṇ savāṇi hoe."—*BG* 'There were many omen-tellers and teachers.' 2 See सवाटी.

सवात [savat] See सवात. 2 *Skt* सुवासु a stream in the North-West Frontier Province. It is also known as Svant, Suant and Svat. It finds mention in Rig Ved. The Chinese and Greek pilgrims have also mentioned it. 3 plain lying in the valley of Swat river which for the Buddhist writers was a part of Uddian Desh.

सवाद [savad] *Skt* स्वाद *n* taste, savour. 2 *आ* सूत. 3 a stack of dried cow dung in a village. 4 ability, capability. 5 a draft of a composition.

सवान [savan] short form for सवसुती वयन, a riding bird that has beautiful gait, swan. "ban ban dola kag kahā dho savan he?"—*BGK*. 2 See सुन.

सवनि [savanī] See सवाटी.

सवनिह [savanīh] *A* سَوانِي plural of सवनिह a life's description, life's narration.

सवानी [savani] See सवाटी.

सवाब [savab] See सवाब.

सवार [savar] See असवार and सवारता.

सवारता [savarṇa], सवारता [savarṇa] *v* to set right, reform. 2 to adorn, render the complexion fair.

सवारा [savara] See असवारा.

सवारीअनु [savarīanu] he set it right. "gur ki perī parī kaj savarīanu."—*var guj m 5*.

सवारी [savari] *n* a carriage, vehicle, conveyance. 2 *adv* early morning, at dawn. "āstari gavau bahari gavau gavau jagi savari."—*asa m 5*. 3 See सवारता. "jan ki pej savari apr."—*guj m 5*.

सवारे [savare] See सवारता. "karaj savare sagle tan ke."—*ram m 5*. 2 *adv* early morning; at dawn. *S* सवारे "nhaven javat hot savare."—*krisan*.

सवारे [savare] See सवारता. 2 See विमान 3. 3 *adv* early morning before sunrise. "kavi syam kahe dou sājh savare."—*krisan*.

सवाल [saval] *A* سَوال *n* a question. 2 a request, demand.

सवालना [savalna], सवालना [savalna] *v* to put to sleep. "ja tini savalia ta sav rahia."—*var brha m 3*.

सवा लाख [sava lakh] *n* one lakh and twenty five thousand. "sava lakh siu ek laṇā."—*rahit*. 2 *xa* one. "us ne khalse nū sava lakh dāmra ardās karaia."—*prov*.

सवा लाख पैकाबर [sava lakh pekabar]—*bher kabir*. In Islamic literature, there is a mention of one lakh and twenty four thousand prophets. This figure may be regarded equivalent to one hundred twenty five thousand.

सवालिया [savalia] See सवालता.

सविकल्प [savikalap] *Skt* सविकल्प *adj* imaginatively, intuitively.

ਸਵਿਤਾ [savita] *Skt* ਸਵਿਤੁ *n* the Creator. 2 father. 3 the sun. "savita ast nisa hui ai."—*NP*.

ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitri] *Skt* *n* a begetter, mother. 2 Durga. 3 Gayatri. 4 a midwife. 5 a cow. 6 See ਸਾਵਿਤੀ.

ਸਵਿਦਤ [savidy] See ਸਵਿਦਤ.

ਸਵੀ [savi] *P* ੴ May you be. Its root is ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸਵੀਯੇ [saviye], ਸਵੀਯੇ [saviye] See ਸਵਟਾ. "sukh sahij saviye."—*var manu 1 m 3*. 'Sleep in the bliss of spiritual state, or sleep in a blissful state of knowledge.'

ਸਵੇਰਾ [severa] *n* early morning, at day break. 2 *adv* first. "hirdi ram ki na jap-hi severa?"—*sor kabir*. 'Why don't you worship Ram before dying?' 3 Immediately, at once. "ur bhi lage kadh severa."—*suhi ravidas*. 'Close relatives also held that the dead body be immediately taken away from home.' 4 auspicious time, good time. "janam krutarath saphal severa."—*gaur m 5*.

ਸਵੈ [save] sleeps. "gun ucari-hi gun mahi save samai."—*slok m 4*.

ਸਵੈਯਾ [saveya] This is a popular metre having four lines with numerous names; and is mainly of two types. i.e. matrik and varnik.

The best form is a matrik saveya assumes is when all the four lines alliterate; for two lines to alliterate is a must. The poets insist that in a varnik saveya, all the four lines must have assonance or internal alliteration.¹

A large variety of this metre is to be found in poetical compositions. For the knowledge of readers, metres available in Sikh literature or which are our favourite are given below along with illustrations:

(1) The first type of saveya is 'bir'. It has four lines, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at 16th, the second at

¹In case of saveyas of different rhymes, this rule is not applicable.

the subsequent 15th with guru and laghu matras at the end. It is also called matrik saveya.

Example:

nabhikamal te brahma upje,
bed parhi mukh keth savari. ...
jaki bhagati karhi jan pure,
muni jan sevhi gurvicari. ...

—*gurm 1*.

Viewed from the guru and laghu angle, this saveya is of Sen type as it has a total 31 guru and 62 laghu matras.

(2) The second type of saveya is 'ban', each line having 31 matras. The pauses come at the 16th and the subsequent 15th, the last two being guru.

Example:

smriti namu tumara thakur,
ehu maharasi jan-hi piyo...

—*asa m 5*.

(3) The third type of saveya is of 'somy', each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at the 16th, second at the subsequent 15th, with a nagan (॥) at the end.

Example:

mukh te jika sahiti ucarai,
ram ride nahī puran rahit,
kari updes sunave logan,
kachu na kamave apen kahit...

—*GV 6*.

(4) The fourth type of saveya is 'dāḍkālā'. This is also known as 'nīsakar'. It has four lines, each line having 32 matras. The pauses come at 16th and the subsequent 16th matra with a sāgan, ॥5, at the end.

Example:

buddhi vivek gyan ar vidya,
saphal hot upkar karai jo. . .

(b) the second form of 'dāḍkālā' has 18th and 14th matras, with a sāgan, ॥5, at the end.

Example:

satiguru matigur, bimalsatsāgati,
 atamurāgi calulu bhaya,
 jagya manu kavalu sahji parkasya,
 abhe nirājanu ghar-hi laha. ...

—sāveye m 4 ke.

(5) The fifth type of sāveya is 'māld', each line having 32 matras, with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with yāgan, 155, at the end.

Example:

te sadhu hāri mel-hu svami,
 jīn jāpia gati hori hamari.
 tin ka dārasu dekhi manu bigse,
 khini khini tin kau hau bāihari..

—bher m 4

(b) With only two guru matras at the end instead of a yāgan is also a form of 'māld' as: kab lage mastak cārnan rāj,

dāras dāyalu drigan kab pekhō,
 śmrit bacan suno kab srāvnani,
 kab rasna benti bixekhō.—BGK.

(6) The sixth type of sāveya is 'sāman', each line having 32 matras, pauses being at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with a bhāgan, 51, at the end.

Example:

brāhmadik siv chādmunisur,
 rasaki rasaki thakur gun gavet, ..
 re man mur simar sukhdata,
 nanak das tujh-hi samjhavat. ...

—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5.

(7) The seventh type of sāveya is 'drumila'. It is marked by 4 lines, each line having 32 matras; the first pause is at the 10th the 2nd at the next 8th the third at the subsequent 14th matra with a sāgan and two guru (115, 5, 5) at the end.

Example:

jāy jāy kalgidhar, sevāk dukh-har,

nāhi samsar bāl ke dhari. ...

(8) The eighth type of sāveya is 'lālī'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven māgans with two gurus at the end: 555, 555, 555, 555, 555, 555, 5, 5.

Example:

dekho jū kase e jhāde jo jhule hē
 dhūse ki dhūkō se sabbhu bha bhola...

—sikkhi prabhakar.

(9) The ninth type of sāveya is 'mādra'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgans, with one guru at the end. 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 5.

Example:

sātāt hi satsāgati sāg,
 surāg rāte jāsu gavāl hē. ...

—sāveye m 4 ke.

(10) The tenth type of sāveya is 'mātgayād'. It is also known as 'fāv' and 'māli'. In Dasam Granth it is called 'bixē'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgans, two gurus at the end 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 5, 5.

Example:

danav dev phānd nīsar
 bhut bhavikkh bhavan jēpēge,
 jiv jite jēl me thāl me
 pāl hi pāl me sabb thap thapēge,
 pūn prātan bādhāt jadhunī
 papan ke bahu pūj khapēge,
 sādī sāmuh prāsān phirē jēg
 sātru sabbē avilok cāpēge.

(11) The eleventh type of sāveya is 'cākor'. See Figure 2.

(12) The twelfth type of sāveya is 'ārsat'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgans and one rāgan. 51, 51, 51, 51 51, 51, 51, 55.

Example:

sve nīj pay prāmōd sādā
 sōbdadī virāc vīkōth lākhe vīkha,
 jā sūbh kurātī ko jēg me

gərunayək sarəd hū nā sākē līkha,
 he kəc dipit cītmāni sām
 ujal śmrīt si līkhnā ikha,
 muratī śrī guru bhəd nā rōcak
 dhən guru ərū dhən gurusīkha

—sīkkhī prabhakar.

(13) The thirteenth type of *saveya* is 'ramy'. It has seven bhagans with one guru in first line and eight sagans each in the remaining three lines.

Example:

bhejət he ih pe hām ko
 ih gvarāni rup guman kərə,
 ih janət ve ghəṭ hē hām te
 tīh te haṭh bādḥ rāhi nā tərē,
 kavī syām pikho ih gvarāni ki
 mətī syām-hī kop nā nek dərē,
 tīh sō bəl jaō kahā kahīye
 tīh lyavhu jo mukh te ucra—krīśan.

(14) The fourteenth type of *saveya* is 'kīrī'. It has four lines each line having eight bhagans ŚH, SH, SH, SH, SH, SH, SH, SH.

Example:

cād prācād tēbe bəl dhar
 sabbhar lai karvar kari kar.... —cādī 1.

(15) The fifteenth type of *saveya* is 'durmī', also known as 'cādrkālā'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sagans. IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

māthra bhānī bhag bhālē un ke
 mān icchət hī phəl pavat hē....
 —saveya m 4 ke.

(16) The sixteenth type of *saveya* is 'sūdri', also varyingly known as 'sukhdāni', 'mānmodak', and 'malh'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sagans and at the end is a guru. IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, S.

Example:

pārnīd daga cuglī nā kərə

jəg apas te nā baḍo bān bese,
 nīj puṭ prāsē nā nek bhānē
 nīrman alobh guru gīrī jese,
 nā tēpay dukhay nā bhul kīse
 yadī hve saprāmād pəgē ləg bhese,
 nīskam sādā śubh rītī dhārē
 updēṣ bhālō prād hve sīkh tse.

—sīkkhī prabhakar.

(17) The seventeenth type of *saveya* is 'ratān mālikā'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sagans and one laghu IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, I.

Example:

bəl vās kəṭ chābī āg ləṭe
 jəg mān ghāṭe pəṭe kul cāl,
 bhāl rītī dāg jēs pōn bhāgē
 cīt cīt jəg nā ləgē prabhū nāl,
 tān rog bādḥ aṭī pāp cādḥē
 suṭī tēj kādḥē sū māḍḥē jəg jāl,
 khāl bālbādḥū mud rācīk kārēn
 phēkāt bīdū amolēk lāl.

—nīrmal prabhakar.

(18) The eighteenth type of *saveya* is 'kūdlā'. It is also known as 'savan', 'sukh' and 'har'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sagans and two laghus, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, II.

Example:

jər jāz nāhi kīs tē ājī
 aṣ pāz gāe sāgī ur mē jər.... —GPS.

(19) The nineteenth type of *saveya* is 'surdhunī'. It has 4 lines, eight sagans and one guru in the first line. In the remaining 3 lines, there are seven bhagans and two gurus.

Example:

hārī sō mukh hē hārī dukh hē
 ālkē hārhar prabhā hārū hē,
 locān hē hārī se sārse hārī se
 bhārūṭe hārī si bārni hē. .. —cādī 1.

(20) The twentieth type of *saveya* is

'manoj'. There are in the first line eight sǝgans and two laghus. The remaining 3 lines carry eight bhǝgans each.

Example:

brikhbhanu suta pikh riḥ rahi
 ǝri sūdarī sūdar kanh ku anən,
 rajət hir nadi jih ke su
 virajət phulan ke yut kanən - *krisən*

(21) The twenty first type of sǝveya is 'manidhar'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight yǝgans: 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS.

Example:

jiti vasna ek hi basna me
 jite ǝg so ek hi ǝg me hē.
 -*nirmal prabhakar*

See **ਫੁਲਨਾ** (a) and **ਹੁਸੀਨਪੁਰ** (d)

(22) The twenty-second type of 'sǝveya' is 'gǝgdhar' or 'gǝgodak'. It is also called 'khǝjan'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight rǝgans. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS

Example:

jhuṭh a lobh ko tyagke sǝjinoi
 saty sǝtokh ko cirt me dharīye....

(23) The twenty-third type of sǝveya is 'uṭakan'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven rǝgans and a guru.

Example:

cǝr cǝdrǝ karǝ chǝtr surǝ dharǝ
 bed brǝhuna rǝrǝ dvar mere. - *ramav*

(24) The twenty-fourth type of sǝveya is 'sūdarī'. It has 4 lines, each line having 11S, 11S, 11, 11S, 11, 11, 11, 11S.

Example:

muni dev na pavē thak matī gavē
 hē bin adi anēt guru...

(25) The twenty-fifth type of sǝveya is 'vam', also known as 'mǝkrād', 'madhvi' and mǝjari. Its each line has seven yǝgans and one yǝgan. 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1SS.

Example:

karo na bura kihko kabī hi mridu
 ben bhano tǝjke kuṭlai...

(26) The twenty-sixth type of sǝveya is 'mattakriṭa' with each line having SSS, SSS, SSI, III, II, II, II, I, S.

Example:

pave vidya dhare sikkhi
 kab-hu na dharat kupath pag nar so...

(27) The twenty-seventh type of sǝveya is 'abhar'. It is also known as 'patal'. Its each line has eight tǝgans. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI.

Example:

japē na tāko ju jē sarvdata
 kahā hoy puje nadi kup pakhan?
 rakha na hove kadī ǝt vele bina
 ǝri prabhū bat tu sǝtyke jan...

(28) The twenty-eighth type of sǝveya is 'sumukhi'. It is also known as 'mǝllika' and 'malini'. Its each line has seven yǝgans with laghu guru at the end. 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, I, S.

Example:

ju manet hē guruvakan ko
 rǝhite jag mahī kadī na dukhi,
 rǝhe na kami dhan dham bhare
 grǝhi atam deh sǝdiv sukhi...

(29) The twenty-ninth type of sǝveya is 'krǝc'. Its each line has 11, SSS, 1S, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11 S, with four pauses at 5th, 10th, 18th and 25th matras.

Example:

prem viḥina, pai na sāti,
 yadapi dharati dhan, ǝgnit dharhi,
 tap ride te, dur na hove,
 jǝp tǝp vrāt pun, pun nar karhi....

(30) The thirtieth type of sǝveya is 'jhuṭna'. See second form of **ਫੁਲਨਾ**.

(31) The thirty-first type of sǝveya is

'mukt-hara'. Each line has eight jagans. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI

Example:

vilok gurumukh pākaj sikkh
rahe hur bhār rasi mēkrād...

(32) The thirty-second type of saveya is 'lavāglata', each line having eight jagans and a laghu at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I.

Example:

jinhe na kachu kavita ras he
nahi rag vikhe man rag lagavat,
japē nahi vahguru gurumātr
serup manukkh paṣu nāzravat. ...

(33) The thirty-third type of saveya is 'saravgami'. Each line has seven tagans and two gurus at the end. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SS.

Example:

gaje maha sur ghūmi rāṇā hur
bhrāmī nabhā pur bekhā anupā. ...
—ramav.

jako rida he kripa sath puryo
prajapyar vase sada cīt mahi
mātrī tatha sen hē varte pran ko
tāhi ke raj bhe hot nahī. ...

(34) The thirty-fourth type of saveya is 'sarda'. Each line has seven ragans and guru laghu at the end. SS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SI.

Example:

dhīr gābhīr he gyan ko pōj he
prem ko rup he sēru ko kal,
dintahin lēlu udyog me
dan datar he khalsa lal. ...

ਸਵੈਤ [savēt] adv sleeping. "khat pivēt savēt sukhia."—sar m 5.

ਸਵੈਤੀ [savāti], ਸਵੈਧਿ [savādhi] Skt स्वप्ति sleeping (feminine gender). "sābh nanak sukhi savāti."—sar m 5. "sukh savādhi sohagnī."—maru a m 1.

ਸਵੈਨ [savān] See ਸੁਵਰਣ. 2 adv while sleeping.

ਸਵੈਨੀ [savānvi] adj fair complexioned. 2 golden. "bhām gharī savānvi."—s farid. meaning 'a beautiful body.'

ਸਵੈਨਿ [savāni] sleep. See ਸਵੈਧਿ. "sukh savāni."—var gau 1 m 4.

ਸਬਜ [savy] Skt adj left. 2 at some places it also means the right side. See ਸਬਜ਼.

ਸਵਯਸਾਚੀ [savysaci] Skt सव्यसाचि n one who draws a bow with his left hand; Arjun. In Mahabharat it denotes a person who also draws a bow with his left hand, meaning thereby he is ambidextrous in so far as shooting of the arrows is concerned. Arjun used to shoot arrows with his left hand also.

ਸਭ [sar] n burn, scald. See ਸਭਨਾ.

ਸਰਕ [sarak] Skt सरक n a road. Skt सुदृक् ਸਿੰਘ and ਸਿੰਘਿ are also used for a path. 2 onom a sound of the unsheathing of swords. "sarak miano kaḍḍhiā."—cādi 3.

ਸਰਜ [saraj] See ਸਰਜ਼.

ਸਰਨਾ [sarṇa] v to rot, putrefy, decay. 2 to dry. 3 to burn.

ਸਰਾਕਾ [saraka] onom sound suggesting unsheathing of swords. See ਸਰਕ 2.

ਸਰਾਣਾ [sarāṇa] n jealousy. 2 causing of putrefaction; a decay causing process. 3 fire; which burns. "dup bhar sarāṇe sarāṇa."—BG 'one who is badly engrossed/burning in duality.'

ਸਰੈਨੇ [sarṇone] Skt सुवर्ण, सुवर्ण-ਪੁੰਨੇ full moon night in the month of Savan; beautiful (face) See ਰੈਖਣੀ.

ਸਾ [sa] pron that. "kāhu nanak sa kethni sar."—gau m 5. "sa vela parvan jitu sātiguru bheṭia."—var guj 2, m 5. 2 adj like, such (as). "tum sa mit nā avār koi."—asa m 1. 3 v past tense of ਅਸਿ. was. "os ne āṇu akhīa sa."—JSBB. 4 Skt n Parvati. 5 Lachhmi.

ਸਾਂ [sā] indicator of past tense. See ਸਾ 3. as "me othe grā sā." 2 a suffix used in Persian.

This is a transformed version of Sanskrit word as **सौख्यम्**

ਸਾਢੀ [sau] *S* (Skt ਸ੍ਵਾਦ) *n* taste. "sau prāṇi tina laga jini śmṛitu paia."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*. 2 ecstasy. "sau na paia jai."—*var majh m 2*. 3 Skt welcome, honour. "kāt na paio sau."—*var suhi m 1*. 4 Skt purpose, self-interest. "tū jaṇ mahīja sau."—*var maru 2 m 3*

ਸਾਢੀਫੀ [sauḡi] See ਸਾਢੀਫੀ.

ਸਾਢੀਫ [sauḡ] See ਸਾਢੀਫ.

ਸਾਢੀਫ ਮੈਲ [sauḡ mall] See ਸਾਢੀਫ ਮੈਲ and ਸਾਢੀਫ ਮੈਲ.

ਸਾਢੀਫੀ [sauḡi] *n* crop of the autumn season. 2 See ਸਾਢੀਫੀ.

ਸਾਢੀਫੀ [sauri] *n* one who has the knowledge of music. One who tells of profit or loss from the left or right vessel. See ਸੋਰੀ. 2 one who practises tantar shastar of Shiv.

ਸਾਢੀਲਾ [saula] See ਸਾਢੀਲਾ.

ਸਾਢੀ [sau] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 ਸ੍ਵ-ਆਧੁ of the same age. 3 *n* members of the marriage party. 4 a barber. 5 a confidant of the king. See ਸਾਢੀਆ.

ਸਾਢੀਲ [saat] See ਸਾਢੀਲ.

ਸਾਢੀਲ [saar] See ਸਾਢੀਲ.

ਸਾਢੀਲੀਤ [saāgit] See ਸਾਢੀਲੀਤ.

ਸਾਢੀ [sax] *pron* same. "sōdārī sar sērup bickhēṇī."—*trīśg m 1*. 2 lord, master. "sukhdata hārī pransai."—*sar m 3*. 'pranpātī sukhdata.' 3 Skt ਸਾਧ *n* sleep, lying down. "mera pīru risalu sāgī saī."—*basāt m 1*. 4 Skt ਸਾਧ *evening*.

ਸਾਢੀਸ [saīs] *E* science. *n* essence of a branch of knowledge. 2 chemistry and physics. See ਸਾਢੀਸ.

ਸਾਢੀਸਰਨ [saīstān] *P* سَائِسْتَان *v* to be competent, be capable of.

ਸਾਢੀਸਰਾ [saīsta] *P* سَائِسْتَا *adj* capable, capable.

ਸਾਢੀਕ [saik] See ਸਾਢੀਕ.

ਸਾਢੀਫੀ [saīḡi] *S* Skt a mistress, landlady

ਸਾਢੀਫ [saī] See ਸਾਢੀਫ 2 *A* سَائِي *n* a short span

of time. "cāl-hu īh saī."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਢੀਬਾਨ [saiban] See ਸਾਢੀਬਾਨ.

ਸਾਢੀਰ [saīr] *Dg* sea (*S* ਸਾਢੀਰ *Skt* ਸਾਗਰ) "saīr sēpat bhare jāi nirmālī."—*prabha m 1*. See ਸਾਢੀਰ ਸਾਗਰ. "saīr bhare kī suk?"—*var majh m 1*. "vici upāe saīra tina bhi roji deī."—*var ram 1 m 2* 2 a lake. "saīr bhār sū bhar."—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 This word has also been used for Shatdrav (Satluj) in particular and a river in general "choḍ dīo tab thā nirmoh ko par bhāe jāi saīr tīra."—*gurusobha*. 4 *A* سَائِي *a* poet. "je sū saīr melīe tīlu nā pūjavhī rōī."—*sri 2 m 1*. "nanak saīr īv kēhīa."—*asa pāṭi m 1*.

ਸਾਢੀਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [saīr kī putrī] *n* daughter of the Sea, Lachhmi. According to a Puranic myth, she emerged while the sea was being churned. 2 wealth. "saīr kī putrī bīdārī gēvalī."—*gēv 2 m 3*. 'The enlightened one has abandoned wealth.' "saīr kī putrī pārhārī kīagi cārān tāle vicārē."—*asa chāt m 1*. 'Wealth has been discarded with contempt, considering it as a maid-servant.'

ਸਾਢੀਲ [saīl] See ਸਾਢੀਲ.

ਸਾਈ [sai] *pron* the same. "jō tūdh bhavē saī bhālī kar."—*jēpu*. 2 *n* master, lord. "jīthē jāi jēgēt mēhī tīthē hārī saī."—*var bīla m 4*. 3 Skt सदैव *earnest* money given in advance to strike a deal. 4 *P* سَائِي *God*. 5 *A* سَائِي *one* who puts in effort.

ਸਾਈ [sāi], **ਸਾਈਂ** [sāi] *Skt* master, lord. "tū karta sēcīarū mēdā sāi."—*sopurukhu*. 2 king. 3 husband. 4 a saint of the sublime sort.

ਸਾਈਆਂ [sāiā] a Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, Sethi by caste. The Guru impelled him to perform Kirtan. He became a wonderful preacher of Sikhism. 2 a vocative: 'O Master.'

ਸਾਈਸ [saīs] See ਸਾਈਸ.

ਸਾਈਂ ਦਾਸ [sāīdas] a resident of Darohī (district Ferozepur) who was a Khatri by caste. He

was married to Ramo, the elder sister of Mata Damodari. Guru Hargobind had a long and comfortable stay at his residence. He became the Guru's disciple and attained salvation. See ਭਵੇਲੀ. 2 a very ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, he was a Bhandari by caste. 3 a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was a resident of Lahore and was Jhanji by caste. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev as well.

ਸਾਈਂ ਚਿੰਤਾ [sāiditta] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur. 2 a Jaria follower of Guru Arjan, who acting upon the teachings of the Guru, devoted his life for the good of the people.

ਸਾਈਲੋਕ [sāilok] *n* godly people, saints.

ਸਾਸ [sas] *Skt* ਸਾਸ *n* breath, respiration. "sas bina jiu dehuri."—*keda chāt m 5*. 2 a vowel, tone. "pure tal nihale sas."—*bher namdev*. 3 *Skt* a weapon "pādīt sēgi bas-hi jēn murakh agam sas sune."—*maru m 1*. 4 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਸੁ mother-in-law. 5 a respiratory disease, asthma. "sanpat sas bhagīdr jur."—*saloh*. 6 *Skt* शास् *vr* to praise, sermonise, preach something for the good of others, ingratiate, order, punish, warn. 7 *n* an order. 8 *P* شش urine. See ਸਾਈਦਨ.

ਸਾਸ [sās] breath, respiration. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਸ with parts.

ਸਾਸਕ [sasak] *Skt* ਸਾਸਕ *adj* an administrator. 2 *n* a king. 3 a spiritual guide, guru. 3 See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸ ਗਰਾਸ [sas garas], ਸਾਸ ਗਿਰਾਸ [sas giras], ਸਾਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [sas gras] life and livelihood, life and sustenance "sas gras ko dato thakur."—*gau kabir*. 2 breathing in and out.

ਸਾਸਟਾਂਗ [sastāg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸਣ [sasāṇ] *Dg n* an order. See ਸਾਸ 6 and ਸਾਸਨ.

ਸਾਸਣੀ [sasāṇī] *n* one who issues a warning, king's army—*sanama*. 2 *adj* (one) who administers. See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸਤ [sasat], ਸਾਸਤਰ [sastar], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sasatru], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sastre] *Skt* शास्त्र *n* a book that enforces

discipline; a law enforcing book. See ਸਾਸ-6 "sasat simriti bed carī."—*sri a m 5*. "soi sasatru saun soi."—*sri m 5*. "sastre bed tre gun he mara."—*bher m 1*.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਕ [sastreg], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਕਿ [sastregi], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਕਿਆ [sastregia], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗੰਤਾ [sastregāta], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਕਰ [sastregy] *Skt* शास्त्रज्ञ *adj* who is an authority on Shastars. "munī jogi sastregī kahavēt."—*guj m 5*. "sābhe sastregāta kukarmā prānāsi."—*datt*

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastradhari] *adj* who lives according to Shastars, a pandit. 2 an armed man.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਨਿਕ [sastranik] ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ-ਅਨਿਕ various Shastars. "pārhi kok vyakaraṇ sastranik."—*cārit 250*.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sastri] शास्त्रिन् *adj* possessing Shastars, who is an authority on Shastars. 2 *n* a higher level degree of Sanskrit.

ਸਾਸਨ [sasan] *Skt* सासन *n* ordering. See ਸਾਸ 6. 2 punishing. 3 a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨਾ. "anik sasan tarēt jēmdutēh."—*sāhas m 5*. "sasēn te balēk gam nā karē."—*bher m 3*. 'ignores the warning.' "dēx sasan jām."—*ram m 5 ruti*. 4 *Skt* श्वसन to breathe.

ਸਾਸਨਪਾਕ [sasānpak] *Indar*. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. "sasān, pak sarasān jōu."—*NP*. 'the bow of Pakshasan' (*Indar*).

ਸਾਸਨਾ [sasna] *Skt* सासना *n* an order. 2 a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨ. 3 a sermon, teaching. 4 *Skt* सस्रा a jowl, loose skin hanging from the neck of a cow or a bullock, a wrap for neck and shoulders.

ਸਾਸਨਿ [sasāni] *Skt* सासनि *n* a breath. 2 *adv* while breathing, which means 'while being alive.' "sasāni sasi sasi balu paic, nīhsasāni namu dhīavego."—*kan a m 4*. 'Make recitation of the Name a part and parcel while alive, and it will have its sway after death.'

ਸਾਸ ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [sas nihārān] to count breaths. "jām nihārē sasa."—*asa kabir*. 2 to protect life. "bhagatjāna ke sas nihārē."—*bher m 5*.

ਸਾਸਨੋਂ ਰਹ [sasnotter] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 5 (b)

ਸਾਸਾ [sasa] plural of ਸੁਸਾ "jicaru ghaṭ āterī he sasa."—*sor m 3*. 2 *n* a doubt. "opje put dham binsasa."—*caritr 279*. 'Without doubt, a son will be born.'

ਸਾਸਾਰਿਕ [sāsarik] *Skt adj* worldly, mundane.

ਸਾਸਿ [sasi] with breath. 2 *Skt ਸ* (with) ਅਸਿ (sword); with a sword.

ਸਾਸਿ ਸਾਸਿ [sasi sasi] with every breath, always. "sasi sasi prabhū dhiaie."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਾਸਿ ਗਿਰਾਸਿ [sasi girasi] while living and enjoying life. "sasi girasi sēda manī vase."—*var bīla m 3*.

ਸਾਸੀ [sāsi] a low tribe that leads nomadic life and is ridden with crime. It is found outside India too. Many scholars are of the view that this tribe grew from the soldiers who came with the army of Alexander the Great, but chose to make India their home. It has nothing to do with sanhasi tribe of the jats. See ਸਾਂਹਸੀ.

ਸਾਸੀਦਨ [sasidan] *P* ساسیدن to urinate.

ਸਾਸੁ [sasū] See ਸਾਸ. 2 *Skt* सासु *adj* ਸ (with) ਅਸੁ (breath); living. 3 *n* mother-in-law. "sasū buri gharī vas nā deva."—*asa m 1*. Here it means ignorance. 4 breath. "jēb lēg sasū."—*kalī 2 m 4*.

ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ [sasū ki dukhī] This is a shabad in Rag Asa is of Kabir:

1 sasū ki dukhī sasū ki prārī
jēth kē namī dārau re.

2 sakhī sakhī nānād gaheli
devār kē bīrāhī jārāu re. ...

3 seje rāmāu nēn nāhī pekhāu
rhu dukh kā sū kahu re.

4 bapū savkā kār lārī
marā sād matvarī.

5 bādē bhāī kē jēb sēgi hotī
tēb hau nah pīārī.

6 kahat kabir pāc kō jhāgra. ... -25.

It means:

1 I am fed up with my mother-in-law (illusion). My father-in-law (God) has affection for me. I am afraid of the elder brother-in-law (Yam-raj)

2 My sister-in-law (folly) has caught hold of me. I am longing for the younger brother-in-law (wisdom)

3 I do not feel the intimacy of the omnipresent Lord in the bed of conscience.

4 Father (the body) is always busy fighting with children (comforts and discomforts). Mother (selfishness) is always in a state of intoxication.

5 When I was with the elder brother (knowledge) the Lord loved me.

6 All this is a quarrel between the five evils.

ਸਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ [sasū masū] breath and body, soul and the body. "sasū masū sabh jīe turnarā."—*dhana m 1*.

ਸਾਸੁੰਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [sasūṅg prāṇam] a respectful bow with all the eight organs. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸੁਣ [sasvāt] *Skt adv* continuous, without break. 2 daily. 3 *n* the sky. 4 the heaven. 5 Shiv.

ਸਾਹ [sah] *n* a breath. "lekhe sah lavaiahi."—*sri m 1*. 2 *P*, ساه a king. "sabhī tujh-hī dhīav-hī mere sah."—*dhana m 4*. 3 a money-lender, banker. "sah cālē vānjārīa."—*var sar m 2*. 4 a title bestowed by Guru Arjan Dev on a Sikh family. See ਸੋਮਾ 2. 5 lord, husband. 6 *Skt* साह *adj* strong, dominant.

ਸਾਹ ਅਲਮ [sah alām] *P* ساه *adj* master of the world, king of the world. "khakhe khōdkar sah alām."—*asa pāṭi m 1*. 2 *Muazzam*

¹The meaning of the invisible intrigue, described here, is not satisfactory. But most of the traditional scholars have their interpretations. Hence these are being reproduced here.

(Bahadur Shah) son of Aurangzeb. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ. 3 the nominal Mughal king of Delhi, whose real name was Ali Gauhar. He ascended the throne in Oct. 1760. He handed over the civil authority of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the then East India Company, in 1765 AD. Thereafter he became a stipendary of the English Government. Then the Marathas captured him. Later in August 1788, he fell into the hands of Ghulam Kadir Ruhela, who maltreated him brutally and got his eyes gouged out. He was a mere nominal king of Delhi till his death on 19th of Nov. 1806.

ਸਾਹਸ [sahas] *Skt n* work done with force. 2 courage. "kar sahas beg ji dhayo."—GPS. 3 theft. 4 an act done mindlessly. 5 fire.

ਸਾਹ ਸਰਾਫ਼ [sah saraḥ] ساه سراف a fakir who felt deeply obliged to Guru Nanak Dev after having held a discourse with him. 2 a Sadhu of Bihar, who had divine powers. He died in 1379 AD. A large fair is held at his tomb every year.

ਸਾਹਸਾਹਾਯ [sahaahan] ساهسان an emperor, king of kings. "sahaahan gəṇiḥje."—japu. In Mishkat it is held that Mohammad directed that none should be called Shahanshah, as this title is reserved only for God.

ਸਾਹਸੀ [sahsi] *adj* (one) who courageously accomplishes his task. 2 persevering. 3 inspiring. "təhā sahsi sahsāgram kope."—VN. 4 See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਂਹਸੀ [sāhsi] a sub-caste of jats. Scholars are of the view that its root lies in the Sanskrit word 'sahasi', which means valiant, tenacious and courageous. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab was from the same clan. 2 Sansi clan is different from it. See ਸਾਂਸੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੀਗ੍ਰਾਮ [sahsāgram] *adj* lord of war. 2 *n* Sangoshah, son of Bibi Veero, upon whom the tenth Guru bestowed this title, sacrificed his

life in the battle of Bhangani. "lakhe sahsāgram juihe juiharē. tərē kit banē kamanā sōbharē."—VN. See ਸੈਫੋਸਾਹ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਰੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੂ [sahsra] See ਸਹਸੂ.

ਸਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ [sah husen] ساه حسين son of Sheikh Usman of Lahore. Born in Hijri 945, he was a devotee of the Lord. When Guru Granth Sahib was being compiled, he too along with saints like Kahna, came to Amritsar. He beseeched Guru Arjan Dev that his compositions should also be included in Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru asked him to recite his composition. There upon Shah Husain recited. "cupp ve aṛia cupp ve aṛia." On listening to it, the Guru asked him to stop i.e. to observe silence. Shah Husain died in Hijri 1008. See ਸਾਹੂ.

ਸਾਹ ਕੀ ਚੋਰੀ [sah ki dheri] See ਡਕਸਿਲਾ.

ਸਾਹਕੀ ਖਾਨ [sahcikhan] His real name was Ahmed Khan. He was a commander of the king of Kabul, Zamanshah, who was the grandson of Ahmad Shah. In 1798 AD, the king sent him to Punjab with a cavalry of twelve thousand men. He was very cruel to the Sikhs and Hindus. At last he was killed by Sardar Sahib Singh of Gujrat in 1800 AD. His tomb is situated to the east of Gujrat at a distance of four miles from the city.

ਸਾਹਜਹਾਂ [sahjahā] ساهجهان He was the third son of Jahangir from Balmati (Jodh Bai), daughter of Raja Uda Singh Jodhpuri. He was born in Lahore on 5th of Jan. 1593. His real name was Mirza Khurram. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne in 1628 AD.¹ The kingdom prospered during his reign; the revenue collected per year was twenty three crores.

¹His full name was Abu Ali Muzzafar Shahabuddin Shah-jahan. He is presumed to have become the king after the death of Jahangir. Hence in history his reign started from 1627 AD but formally he ascended the throne on 4th of February, 1628 AD.

He was very fond of architecture. Apart from Moti Masjid, he got a mausoleum constructed for his dear wife Arjmand Banu (who is also known as Mumtaz Mahal and Kudsia Begum). She was the daughter of Asif Ali, a brother of Noor Jahan. She was born in 1592 AD and died on 7th of July 1631. This mausoleum cost the exchequer rupees four crore and fifty lakhs. It is popularly known as the Taj Mahal. Some writers have estimated its cost at rupees one crore, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand only.

Delhi at present situated on the bank of Jamuna opposite the Red Fort, was founded by the same ruler in 1631 AD. He named it Shahjahanabad. Elegant buildings of Delhi like Lal Quila, Diwan-e-Khas, Dewan-e-am and Jama Masjid add to his reputation. The Peacock throne, which cost the state exchequer rupees seven crore and ten lakh, was got built by this king. The world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond, which weighed 319 rattis and was estimated to value at Rs. 7,815,225/- then, was presented to him by Mir Jumla.

Due to the ineptness of certain corrupt ministers, he persecuted Christians and Hindus. As a result, he became hostile to Guru Hargobind, so the Guru had to take up arms in self-defence.

Shahjahan had four sons: Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Once when Shahjahan fell ill, Aurangzeb (after subjugating his brothers) incarcerated him in the Agra fort in the year 1658 AD. After 7 years of incarceration by his son, Shahjahan pining all the while to rule, died to be buried at the Taj by the side of his beloved wife.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਨਾਬਾਦ [shahjahanabad] a name of Delhi. See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਨਾ. "shahjahanabad ko kīno kuc apar."—*gurusobha*.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਪੁਰ [shahjāhpur] a town in U.P. which was built by Daler Khan, an army officer of Shahjahan in the year 1647 AD on the left bank of Deoha (Garra) river. It is situated at a distance of 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay "shahjāhpur me hut ik paṭua ki nari."—*caritr 41*.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਮਾਨ [shahjāman] See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਮਾਨ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਾਦ ਪੁਰ [shahjad pur] See ਸ਼ਾਹੀਦੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਾਦਾ [shahjādā] *P* شاهزاده *adj* a prince. 2 *n* son of Bhai Mardana, who kept on doing Kirtan in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਾਹਣੀ [sahṇī] a caste of Khukhrain Khattris. 2 wife of a money-lender. 2 wife of a king, a queen.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦ [shahad] شاهد *n* a witness; one who gives evidence.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦਰਾ [shahdara] Mausoleum of emperor Jahangir across river Ravi near Lahore. A nearby settlement is also known as Sahdara. See ਸ਼ਾਹੀਰ. 2 a village set up by emperor Shahjahan across Jamuna at a distance of five miles from Delhi. At that time, it served as a market place.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ [shahdī] *P* شاهدي *n* evidence.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦੋਲਾ [shahdola] See ਦੋਲਾ ਸਾਹ.

ਸਾਹਨ [sahan] See ਸਾਹ and ਸਾਨ੍ਹ.

ਸਾਹਨਸਾਹ [sahansah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸਾਹਨਦੀ ਖਾਂ [sahāncī khā] See ਸਾਹਦੀ ਖਾਂ.

ਸਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ ਖਾਂ [sah navaz khā] شاه نواز خان son of Khan Bahadur Zakaria Khan. His real name was Hayatulla Khan. He had been a governor of Lahore and Multan. Inspired by Diwan Kaura Mal in Sammat 1809, Bhai Bhim Singh cut off his head during a battle, fixed it to his spear and presented the same to the Khalsa. 2 See ਮੁਜੱਹਿਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਸਾਹਨੀ [sahānī] *n* wife of a king, a queen. 2 a play by the Creator of the universe. "sahānī sātī kare jā apne."—*gāu kabir*. 3 wife of a

money-lender.

ਸਾਹਨੀ [sahn] See ਸਾਹਣੀ. 2 See ਸਾਹਨਿ.

ਸਾਹਪੁਰ [sahpur] a village of Patiala state, tehsil and police station Sunam. East of it is situated a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. To begin with, there was only Manji Sahib. But since Sammat 1980 a "Darbar" is being constructed. The village has donated about 50 bighas of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Singh and it is seven miles to the west from railway station Sunam.

2 A district of the Rawalpindi Division and is its main town. It is situated on the left bank of Jehlum.

ਸਾਹਬ [sahab] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਹਬਚੰਦ [sahabchād] See ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ [sahbaz] See ਸਾਹਬਜ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [sahbaz sīgh] son of Vakil Sabeg Singh who used to study in Lahore's Persian school. Once he entered into a disputation with the maulvis where he fearlessly upheld the point of view of his faith and condemned that of Islam. Thereupon, a complaint was lodged by the maulvis and he was arrested. When he declined to embrace Islam, he, along with his father, was put on the torturing wheel to die at the age of eighteen. This happened in Sammat 1802. See ਸਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਦ [sahbad] a town of Karnal, seized by Sardar Lal Singh and Himant Singh in 1763 AD where they founded their state. These brave Sardars belonged to the Nishan misl. They converted the main mosque of Shahabad into a gurdwara and named it Masatgarh.

ਸਾਹਬੀਕ [sahbhuk], ਸਾਹਬੀਖ [sahbhikh] This saint belonged to the Saiyyed family. He was born in village Siana (tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal). His forefathers lived at Kuhram (Ghuram).¹ For this reason, some writers like

Bhai Santokh Singh have mentioned him as the resident of Kurham.²

Shah Bhikh was a disciple of Abul Mualī Shah of village Ambhita (District Saharanpur). Bhikh Ji spent most of his life at Thaske town which is situated in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. Due to his devotion, Saint Mualī Shah also migrated to Thaske and Shah Bhikh wholeheartedly served his master.

By virtue of his spiritual power, he came to know of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. So he reached there with two pitchers full of sweets and presented them to the Guru. The Guru put his hands on both the pitchers. To satisfy the curiosity of his disciples, the Pir told them that he wanted to find with whom this divine personage (the Guru) would side, the Hindus or the Muslims. So anticipating his feelings, the Guru strengthened his faith with the gesture that he was the patron and well wisher of both the communities.

Shah Bhikh was Saiyyed (Mir), so Thaska is now known as Thaska Miranji. During the rule of the Mughals, a jagir was attached to his tomb which at present brings a revenue of rupees three thousand per annum.

Some writers have also named him as Saiyyed Bhikh and Bhikhan Shah.

ਸਾਹਰਾਜ [sahrāj] P سحره aorta. See ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਾ [saha] ॥ ਸੁ (auspicious) ਅਹੁ (day); according to the Hindu faith, a day fixed for marriage after taking into account the planetary positions. 5 ਸਾਹੋ. "sābətī saha līkhia."—sohria. "saha gəṇ-hī nā kər-hī bicar."—ram २ m 1. 2 parta vocative, meaning O! King "sābhna vici tū vərətā saha."—dhana m 4 3 plural of ਸਾਹ (breath). "jete pə jivhi lē saha."—m 1 var majh. 4 short form for

¹"pur kuhram bikhe huto sah bhikh jeh nam. nāj musāzād ke nīkəṭ rahī thaske gram sudham"—GPS.

¹This city is in Patiala state.

ਸਾਹਾਣ. plural of ਸਾਹ. "siri saha patisahu."
—m 5 var ram 2.

ਸਾਹਾਣ [sahan], ਸਾਹਾਨ [sahan] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ
ਸਾਹਿ [sahī] See ਸਾਹ. 2 while breathing. "sahī
sahī sēda sēmalie."—gur a m 3. 3 the king
(nominative case). "sahī pāthara sahe
pasi."—asa m 5.

ਸਾਹਿਆ [sahia] *n* the time of ਸਾਹ (ਸੁ ਆਹ). See
ਸਾਹ. "oraku ara tin sahia."—sri m 1 pāhre.
This means 'Death as a bridegroom has come
to wed life as its bride.' 2 It is another name
for ਸੁਹੇਵੇ. See ਸੁਹੇਵਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਸ [sahis] See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਿਤ [sahity] *Skt n* the feeling of being
alongwith, a gathering. 2 the poetics
incorporating elements like sentiment and
metre etc. 3 any text dealing with all elements
of a study is known as 'sahity'

ਸਾਹਿਦ [sahid] See ਸਾਹਦ.

ਸਾਹਿਨਸਾਹ [sahinsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ [sahib] *A* صاحب *n* a master. "sahib seli
hukam na cale."—var asa m 2. 2 the Creator.
"sahib siu manū mania."—asa a m 1. 3 a
friend.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਦੂਹ [sahib saur] صاحب شعور *adj* wise,
prudent, sensible.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib singh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਾਧਰੇ. 2 See ਸੈ
ਸਾਹੀ. 3 He was son of Raja Amar Singh of
Patiala and Rani Raj Kaur. Born on Bhaddon
Badi 15th Sammat 1830 (1774 AD), he
ascended the throne at the age of six, after
the death of his father. In Sammat 1844 (1787
AD) he was married with great pomp and
show at Amritsar to Rattan Kaur, daughter of
Sardar Ganda Singh, who belonged to the
Bhangian misl. By temperament, he was a
very credulous person and readily believed
everyone without using his discretion. During
his reign, Diwan Nannu Mal and Rani
Hukman carried on the governance Bibi

Sahib Kaur, his elder sister, contributed a lot
to the defence and administration of the
kingdom. Raja Sahib Singh died on Chet-
Badi 9, Sammat 1869 (26th March, 1813)
4 Baba Sahib Singh was born in the house of
Ajit Singh (son of famous Baba Kaladhari of
Bedi clan) and Mata Saroop Devi in Sammat
1813. He was a man of rare quality and an
ardent preacher of Gurmat. With a sense of
great enterprise, he occupied a lot of territory
and established his capital at Una. Free public
kitchen (lāgar) and continuous Kirtan went
on without any interruption on account of his
initiative. Baba Ji died on Har Sudi 13
Sammat 1891 at Una. See ਢੁੱਨਾ and ਢੇਚੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹਾਲ [sahib hal] *P* صاحب حال *one* who has
realised ecstasy; a blissful soul.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਲਾਮ [sahibkalām] *n* the Creator, master
of language or speech. "ki sahib kalām."
—japu.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਲ [sahib kal] *P* صاحب کمال *adj* one who
has the courage to say what he means. 2 one
who is only a man of speech.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾ [sahibkirā] *A* صاحب کرامت fortunate
i.e. highly dignified. See ਕਿਰਾ. "ki sahibkirā
he."—japu.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ [sahib kor] daughter of Raja Amar
Singh of Patiala and elder sister of Raja Sahib
Singh. In Sammat 1834 she was married to
Jaimal Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh
Rai of Fathegarh of Kanhaiya misl. The
efforts she put in to expand and safeguard
the kingdom of her brother are indeed unique
in Sikh history. In Sammat 1851 she defeated
the Maratha army. She conducted the
administration very efficiently but her
credulous brother did not value her qualities.
She died in Sammat 1856 (1799 AD).
2 Mother of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind and
queen of Raja Fateh Singh, she was very

proficient in the affairs of administration. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ [sahib kor mata] daughter of Bhai Ramu Bassi,¹ Khatri of Rohtas. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 18th of Vaisakh Sammat 1757. The Guru left the Khalsa Panth to her care. That is why at the time of baptism she is declared the mother, and Guru Gobind Singh the father, of the Khalsa. After his arrival at Avichal Nagar, Guru Gobind Singh sent her to Delhi along with the five arms of Guru Hargobind to be kept and displayed with full honours. These arms are at present kept in Gurdwara Rakabganj.

She died before Mata Sundari. Her memorial is quite close to the shrine of Guru Harkrishan located in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦ [sahibzād] a devoted Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great warrior. He attained martyrdom in the battle of Anandpur. As per instructions of the Guru, he was cremated at Nirmohgarh. "jit bhai tahr khalee ki aru sahib cād ki loth uṭhai."—*gurusobha*. 2 A village in district Ferozepur tehsil Muktsar, police station Kot Bhai. Adjoining the habitation, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at the bank of the village pond. The Guru graced this place twice with a visit. A small temple and residential houses have come up close by. An Akali Singh is in attendance here. The village has donated 7 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Balluana railway station to the north-west and is connected by un-metalled road.

ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ [sahibjada] *P* صاحب زاده *n* son of a king; a prince. 2 Guru's son. 3 master's son.

ਸਾਹਿਬਦਿਮਾਗ [sahibdimag] *A* صاحب دماغ *adj* a 'Bha. Santokh Singh has mentioned "rava" sub-caste. See rutt 5, 3 I

very learned man, very wise person. "ki sahibdimag ha."—*japu*

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ [sahib dil] *P* صاحب دل *adj* big hearted; who has control over his mind. 2 wise. 3 a saint. 4 a spiritual mentor. "sudez feze suhbate sahibdilā."—*jIdgi*

ਸਾਹਿਬਦੇਵੀ [sahibdevi] See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਇ [sahibraī], ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਏ [sahibray] See ਭਾਬੂ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ [sahib lok] *n* God's people, servants of God.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾ [sahiba] feminine of ਸਾਹਿਬ 2 vocative of ਸਾਹਿਬ "sace sahibā! kia nahī gharī tere" —*anādu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾ [sahibā] a damsel of Mahni Sial rajputs, engaged to a lad of Chaddhar sub-caste, but she was in love with Mirza. The Chaddhars murdered both of them; their grave is in Danapur. (district Multan) See ਮਿਰਜਾ.

"ravi nadi uparī bāse nari sahibā nam, mirja ke sūg dosti karat aṭhau jam."

—*coritr* 129.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਿਲ [sahiban dil] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਿ [sahibi] the Creator (nominative case). "sahibi ādha jo kia."—*m* 5 *var ram* 2.

ਸਾਹਿਬੀ [sahibi] *P* صاحبی *n* ownership, lordship, sovereignty. 2 authority.

ਸਾਹਿਬੂ [sahibu] See ਸਾਹਿਬ. "sahibu guṇi gahera."—*sor m* 5.

ਸਾਹਿਰ [sahir] *A* ساحر *n* a magician, wizard. See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਾਹਿਲ [sahl] *A* ساحل *n* a river-bank.

ਸਾਹੀ [sahu] *P* ساهي *n* royal. 2 ink. "jeta akharu sahi sēdi."—*var sar m* 1. 'whatever is verbal and written'. 3 سى an effort. "ua ki rari mīṭet bin sahi."—*bavan*. 4 *A* ساهى indifference, carelessness. 5 forgetfulness.

ਸਾਹੀ ਹੁ ਸਾਹੁ [sahi hu sahu] *adj* king of kings, emperor "tu sahi hu sahu, hau kharī nē saka guṇ teria."—*suhia m* 5. 2 chief among money-

lenders.

सहीद [sahid] See सहीद. 2 *adj* pertaining to a martyr

सहीन [sahin] *A* शहीन It is generally believed that kuhi, bahiri and sahin are different names for the same bird of prey. But it is a mistaken belief. Kings fond of hunting have bestowed the status on kuhi and bahiri as sahin kuhi, sahin bahiri. There is no separate bird as sahin. See सिकरी पंढी.

सहू [sahu] a king. "saca sahu vartda."-sri m 3. 2 a money-lender. "saca sahu saca vanjare."-suhi a m 3. 3 breath. "kari bade tu bōdgi jicaru ghaṭ mahi sahu."-ti/ōg m 5
सहूनि [sahunī] wife of a money-lender. See सहीन. "banik bol sahunī so bhakhyo."-caritr 61.

सहुरा [sahura], **सहुरी** [sahurī] father-in-law's house. "peiar sahusav tu sahurā sukhī vas."-sri m 5. 2 *adj* belonging to the in-laws. "sahurā vathu sabh kichu sāju pevakre dhan vakhe."-basāt m 1. 'Parents house is this world, in-laws house is the other world.'

सहुरा [sahura] *adj* father-in-law's house.

सहू [sahu] *n* ash. "gād-hu cādan khauli bhi sahu srao paru."-var suhi m 1. 2 Several kings of this name have ruled in the south, but most renowned of them was the grandson of Shiva Ji who was put in jail quite early in life and remained there till the death of Aurangzeb. In the year 1708, he became the king of Maratha people and ruled for a long time as a nominal king from the capital Satara. Reins of the state were held by Peshwa Shivnath Sahu died in the year 1749 3 *S adj* brave.

सहूकर [sahukar] *Skt* साहूकर a rich trader who lends money on interest

साहोवाल [sahoval] See वेद साहिब. 2 See नानक सर 4.

साही [sahī] See सर. "banita binod sahī."-sahas m 5 'with uxorious pleasure' 2 *m* (that)-अही (myself). 3 short form for स-अहिब. **सख** [sak] *Skt* शक *n* force, might. 2 help. 3 a helpful friend. 4 vegetables, greens 5 an island. See सपड दीप. 6 *adj* belonging to the Shak clan. See सक. 7 *Skt* स्वकीय one's own 8 *n* a great grand-son, kin, close relative. 9 a relationship. "tum-hi pachanu saku tum-hi sōgi."-sar m 5.

साखी [sakai], **साखी** [sakai], **साख** [sakah], **साखि** [sak-hi] can (do), having the capability. See सख. "tumri mahima berani na sakau."-suhu m 4. "asā joru nahi je kichu kari hamī sakah."-suhi m 4.

साखी [sakni] See सावित्री. "ābika totia sitla sakni."-paras.

साख [saket], **साख** [saketu] *Skt* साख *adj* who worships Shakti; devoted to Durga, who worships Kali. 2 *n* Shakat cult, in which Shakti is the chief amongst all gods. Shakti worshippers, usually worship ten goddesses Kali, Tara, Shorsi, Bhuvneshvari, Bhairvi, Chhinnmasta, Dhoomavati, Vagla, Matangi and Kamla. 3 *A* शक *adj* apostate, degraded. "sakat hariraś sadu na jāria."-sohila. "harr ke das tu sakat nahi sāg."-gau m 4. "sakatu mur lage pāci mui."-gau a m 4.

साख दीप [sak dīp] See सपड दीप.

साखी [sakni] See सावित्री.

साखणिक [sakbanik] *n* a spinach seller. "sakbanik jyō kīmat tāhī, nahī janī kalu man mahī."-NP

साकर [sakar] *P* शकर sugar. "jiu gūge sakar manū manīa."-gau kabir. See सावित्र.

साकर [sakar] *Pkt* *adj* narrow, tight. 2 *Skt* शाङ्कर pertaining to Shankar (Shiv). 3 *Skt* *n* a chain. "bharām moh ko naṣṭ kīy dvet-hī sākar kaṭ."-NP

साकरभाषी [sakarmakhi] *n* a honey-bee

"sakarmakhi adhik sātape."—*bher kabir*.

ਸਾਂਕਰਾ [sākra], ਸਾਂਕਰੀ [sākri] *adj* narrow, tight.

2 *Sk* ਸ਼ਾਵਕਰਿ, son of Shiv, Ganesh. 3 fire.

ਸਾਕਲ [sakal] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਾਂਕਲ [sākal] *Sk* ਸਿੰਘਲ a chain. "sākal jevri le he ai."—*gau kabir*.

ਸਾਕਲਪ [sakalap] See ਸਚਿਕਲਪ. "nirvikalap sakalap ucari."—*NP*

ਸਾਂਕਲਾ [sākla], ਸਾਂਕਲੀ [sākli] See ਸਾਂਕਰਾ ਸਾਂਕਰੀ. See ਸਾਂਕਲ.

ਸਾਕਰੀ [sākri] *n* a vegetarian; Sati; Durga, Shakambhri. "ōjñi gūjñi sākri sitla."—*paras*.

ਸਾਂਕਰੀ [sākri] See ਸਾਂਕਰੀ.

ਸਾਕਾ [saka] Shak Sammat, started by Shalivahan which came into force after 78 AD. See ਸਾਨਿਸ਼ਾਹਤ. 2 an event which is worthy of note in history. "dharomhet saka jñn kia."—*VN*. 3 *Sk* ਸ਼ਾਕਾ myroblan.

ਸਾਕਾਰ [sakar] *adj* evident, manifest.

ਸਾਕਿਚੁ [sakichu] that much. 2 *Sk* ਸ਼ਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ *n* dirt, filth. "jāhā sakichu tēhā lagio."—*maru a m* 5. 'The air does not mind touching the filth.'

ਸਾਕਿਣੀ [sakinī] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

ਸਾਕਿਨ [sakin] *A* ساکن a resident. "amər sīgh kamoī sakin khemkaran."—*PP*.

ਸਾਕਿਨੀ [sakinī] *Sk* ਸ਼ਾਕਿਨੀ *n* vegetation bearing earth. 2 a yogini in attendance on a goddess. Her food is blood and marrow. It is mentioned in Sakand Puran that Sakini accompanied Virbhadar when he went to destroy the sacrificial rites of Daksh.

ਸਾਕਿਰ [sākir] *A* شاکر *adj* grateful. 2 obliged, indebted.

ਸਾਕੀ [saki] *A* ساکی *n* one who serves drinks "bēdih sakia! saggre surax fam."—*hakayot*. 2 God, who imparts ecstasy of love. 3 *A* شاکي a complainant.

ਸਾਕੁ [saku] See ਸਾਕ 7-8 "harī mera saku śtī hoī sakhai."—*guj m* 3.

ਸਾਕੇਰ [saket] *n* Ayodhyapuri. 2 territory around

Ayodhya. 3 *adj* who resides in Ayodhya

ਸਾਕੈ [sake] can. See ਸਕਣਾ. "kor nē sake bhīn karī."—*suhi chāt m* 5

ਸਾਕੈ [sakā] See ਸਾਖ and ਸਾਕਾ. "kalu madh kīno baḍo dharom sakā."—*gyan*. 'caused a religious event.'

ਸਾਕੰਭਰੀ [sākābhri] *Sk* ਸ਼ਾਕੰਭਰੀ *n* Durga, provider of nourishment with vegetation. In Markandey Puran there is a story that, once during a great famine when everybody began to die, the goddess assuming the form of vegetation covered the whole earth and thus saved the people from starvation.

ਸ਼ਾਕਯ [šaky] *Sk* an ancient Khatri clan that used to live in the foot-hills of Nepal. It is among them that Shakay Muni (Buddha) was born.

ਸਾਕਯ ਮੁਨਿ [saky muni] See ਸ਼ੁੱਧ.

ਸਾਕਸ਼ [saksar] *Sk* *adj* learned, who can read and write.

ਸਾਕਾਤ [saksat] *Sk* part evident, visible.

ਸਾਖੀ [saksī] *Sk* ਸਾਕਿਨ੍ *n* a witness who deposes what he has seen with his own eyes. See ਸਾਖੀ.

ਸਾਕਸ਼ [saksay] *Sk* *n* evidence, deposition.

ਸਾਖ [sakh] *Sk* ਸਾਖ *n* vegetation, vegetable, agricultural produce. "jēl bin sakh kumlavti."—*barahmahe majh*. "sakh pakēdī aīa hor kārēdī vān."—*s farid*. 2 *Sk* ਸਾਕਸ਼ evidence, deposition. "tab sakh prabhū asat bēnāe. sakh nimīx debē thāhīrae."—*VN*. ; 'gave evidence for'... "hārinam mīle patī sakh."—*maru m* 4. 3 goodwill "so sakh tas ki sādā tihun lok mānīye."—*paras*. 4 *Sk* ਸਾਖਾ *P* شاخ a branch. "tū ped sakh terī phulī."—*majh m* 5. "nam sūtaru sakhāh."—*sahas m* 5. 5 lineage; a family derived from an aboriginal tribe. 6 a vine, creeper 7 a part of a book, chapter.

ਸਾਂਖ [sākh] See ਸਾਂਖੜ and ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 *n* a slice, a piece, a small portion. This word is derived from ਸਾਖਾ. 3 *Sk* ਸਾਂਖ *adj* made of conchshell.

4 *n* a sound blown out of conchshell.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhṭ] *P* سَاخَتْ See **ਸਾਖਤਨ**. 2 a crupper that is joined to the horse's tail and tied to the saddle.

ਸਾਖਤਨ [saxtan] *P* سَاخْتَن *v* to make. 2 to live together.

ਸਾਖਤਿ [sakhṭi] See **ਸਾਖਤ** 2 and ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਗ. "ghore pakhar surne sakhṭi."—*sri m 1*. 2 See **ਸਾਖਤੀ**.

ਸਾਖਤੀ [sakhṭi] *n* vigour or the process of crupping the horses. "ikr hoe asvar ikna sakhṭi."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *P* سَاخْتِي the process of making. "apī karae sakhṭi phiri apī karae mar."—*var asa*. 'He himself is both the creator and the destroyer.'

ਸਾਖਾ [sakhā] *Skt* साखा *n* a branch of a tree. 2 limbs of the body as arm, hand, finger and leg etc. 3 lineage or off-shoot of a tribe. 4 a sect, creed, offshoot of a religion. "sikh sakha bahute kie."—*s kabir*. 5 branches of the Veds. Numerous saints have taught their disciples the texts and meanings of the Veds in different ways, according to their own thinking. This has led to different branches of the Veds. "sakha tinī kahr nit bedu."—*asa m 1*. "sakha tin nivarā ek sabadī liv lai."—*sri a m 3*. Here three branches mean knowledge pertaining to three elements.' See **ਵੈਸ਼ਣ** 3.

ਸਾਖਾਇਨੀ [sakhainī] *n* an army which has groups friendly with one another.—*senama*.

ਸਾਖਾ ਤੀਨ [sakhā tin] Chapters on practice, devotion, knowledge chapter. 2 *Brahma*, *Vishnu* and *Shiv* are the branches. "sakha tin mul matī rave."—*asa a m 3*. 3 elements of purity, passion and darkness.

ਸਾਖਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [sakhāmrig] *n* one that goes about among the branches; a monkey; a langoor.

ਸਾਖਿ [sakhī] See **ਸਾਖੀ**. 2 evidence, deposition. "dīnu renī sakhī sunāi."—*brīla a m 5*.

'Some scholars take these to be practice, devotion and knowledge.

ਸਾਖਿਓ [sakhio] is witness. "ātarjamī sakhio."—*dhana m 5*.

ਸਾਖਿਆ [sakhia] See **ਸਾਖਾ**. 2 *n* witness. 3 an example, illustration. "udak samūd salāl kī sakhia."—*maru kabir*. 'like a wave born in sea-water.'

ਸਾਖੀ [sakhī] *n* an eye-witness, account of a happening or history. "sun-hu jēn bhāi, hārī satiguru kī ik sakhī."—*var sri m 4*. "sunī sakhī mān jāpī piar."—*bāsāt a m 5*. 2 advice, an instruction "gurusakhī jōtī pargatū hor."—*sohila*. 3 *Skt* साक्षिन् an eye-witness. "guru thia sakhī tē dītham akhī."—*asa chāt m 5*.

"pāp pūn dux sakhī pāsī."—*asa m 1*. "tāb sakhī prabhū asāī banāe."—*VN*. See **ਅਸਤਸਾਖੀ**.

4 a witness, an evidence, a testimony. "sac bīn sakhī mulo nā baki."—*sava m 1*. "sātēn kī sun sachi sakhī, so bolī jo pekh-hī akhī."—*ram m 5*. 5 *Skt* शाखिन् a tree; that has branches. "jyō avnī par saphlyo sakhī."—*NP*. 6 a Ved, which has numerous branches.

ਸਾਖੀਓ [sakhio] is witness. "satigur sac sakhio."—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਖੁ [sakhū] See **ਸਾਖ** and **ਸਾਖਾ**. "bīn hārīas rate pātī nā sakhū."—*bāsāt a m 1*. 'neither honour nor good reputation.'

ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhocar], **ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ** [sakhoccar] *n* an announcement of lineage and descent. At wedding ceremonies, it is announced so that everybody knows about the family. "sakhocar ucarēn kinas."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhṭ] . *Skt* साखत *n* friendship. 2 See **ਸਾਖਤ**.

ਸਾਖਤ [sākhy] *adj* related to a numeral. 2 *n* an arithmetician. 3 *sākhy* sāstra. See **ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ**.

ਸਾਗ [sag] *Skt* साग *n* spinach, a leafy vegetable. 2 a cooked dish of mustard and spinach leaves.

ਸਾਂਗ [sāg] *n* a type of a spear with a 10 feet long, iron-encased handle. It has a four feet long pointed blade. "gārvī khar sāg sābhar

lai."-GPS. "nfdak kau dukh lage sāge."-bher m 5. 2 *Skt* **सर्ग** a similar part; an imitation; mimicry. See **सुर्ग**. 3 *adj* **स** (with)-**र्ग** (limb/organ).

सगर [sagar] *Skt* *n* a sea. See **सगर** and **समुद्र**. "sagar mahi būd, būd mahi sagar."-ram m 1 meaning that the Creator is immanent in the creature and vice versa. 2 In Bengal an island in Hoogli river. It is at this place that Ganga has a confluence with the Bay of Bengal. 3 a count of ten padam. See **सैध**. 4 depicting number seven, as there are seven seas. 5 *adj* of or relating to the sea. 6 *P* **स** a bowl, cup. "badih sakia! sagre sabaz rāg."-hakayat. 7 a wine-glass. See **सली**. 8 *adj* **स**-**गर** full of poison. "bhe sidhu sagar taro."-briha chāt m 5.

सगर विसर [sagar udar] the belly of the sea; the interior of the sea, which contains innumerable objects. "ravī sasi kirānī uderu sagar ko."-savrye m 3 ke.

सगरसुत [sagersut], **सगरसुन** [sagersunu], **सगरवन्त** [sagartanay] son of the sea, the moon. 2 Dhanvantri etc. who are born out of the sea.

सगर मेखला [sagar mekhla] *Skt* *n* the earth, of which sea is the cord worn around.

सगरा [sagra] See **सिंधी**. 2 *Skt* *n* earth, the holder of the sea. "adī sagra sabad bakhānān kijīye."-sanama.

सगराबरा [sagrābra] *Skt* **सागराबरा** the earth of which sea acts as the attire.

सगरोदगर [sagrodgar] the belching of the sea; rise and fall of sea tide. See **सुगराटा**.

सगवान [sagvan] See **सर्जन**

सर्ग [sāga] See **सुर्ग**.

सर्गिरद [sagīrad] *P* , **سارگر** *n* one who moves around the king; a servant of the king. 2 an attendant of a saint; a disciple. 3 a student.

सर्गी [sāgi] *adj* who bears a spear 2 *n* an

imitator, a mimic, buffoon. "tūn thakur ham sāgi."-dhana m 4.

सर्गीत [sāgit] *adj* of or pertaining to music. See **सिर्गीत**.

सर्ग [sāgu] **सुर्ग** an imitation, mimicry. See **सर्ग**. "sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara."-suhi m 5. 2 a spear. See **सर्ग** 1.

सर्गुन [sagun] See **सगुन**. "nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mat me bad nam pachano."-NP. 'Nam is superior to all qualities, good and bad.'

सगुन [sagun] See **सर्गुन**.

सर्गे [sāge] *adv* in the relevant context. "pādva ki katha ke sāge kahe hē."-JSBM.

सर्गोपाग [sāgopāg] *Skt* **साह्योपाग** *adj* with parts and sub-parts; entire.

सर्गेन [sagun] *Skt* **teak**. Teak wood is considered excellent for buildings and household furniture. *L* Tectona Grandis.

सच [sac] *n* truth. 2 the Creator, God.

सचु [sacau] *adj* true, truthful. "sacau thakur sacu piara."-dhana m 1. 2 immortal. "sacau takhat guru ramdase."-savrye m 4 ke.

सच [sacat] See **सिच**. 2 *Skt* **सचिन्त** worried. "sacat sacat renī bhānī."-asa m 5.

सचधरम [sacdharam] *n* Sikhism. "sacdharam ka beṛa bādhra bhavjalu parī pavai."-ram m 5.

सचन [sācan] to accumulate, gather. See **सिचन**. "sān kī sāce bhāde?"-gau kabīr

सचा [saca] *adj* true, truthful.

सचा [sāca] *n* a mould, frame. "su dhari janū men ke sāce."-krsan

सचा सचा [saca sah] *n* the Creator, the truthful king. 2 the eternal being, the ever living king. 3 *adj* who is an immortal ruler. "sāhen mahī tu saca saha."-guj m 5.

सचा घर [saca ghar] *n* a congregation, holy assembly. "ehu sohīla sacē ghari gavhu."-anādu 2 salvation, beatitude.



1. sitar, 2. dotara, 3. ts, 4. tanpura, 5. sarāda, 6. rebab, 7. jori (tabla)

ਸਾਚਿ [sacɪ] See ਸਾਚ truth. 2 through truth. 3 in truth. "gūrpərsadi sacɪ səmaɪ."—*bəṣṭ m 3*. 4 *Skt* सचि adj crooked, perverse, curved.

ਸਾਚੀ [sacɪ] adj true. 2 See ਸਾਚਿ.

ਸਾਚੀਸਬਜ [sacisaby] Arjun. See ਸਬਜਸਾਚੀ "sacisaby bəkhan."—*sənama*.

ਸਾਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ [sacɪ dargəh] *n* the Creator's court "sacɪ dargəh puch nə hoɪ."—*bɪla ə m 1*. 2 the congregation of Satguru. "sacɪ dargəh bəṣai."—*sri ə m 1* 3 the court of justice of a king. "sacɪ dargəh bole kuɾ."—*gəu m 5*

ਸਾਚੀਬਾਣੀ [sacibāṇi] *n* Gurbani, teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. "sacibāṇi sɪu dhəre piar."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਸਾਚੀ ਰਸਿ [sacɪ rasɪ] See ਸਚੀ ਰਸਿ. "sacɪ rasɪ saca vaparu."—*dhəna m 3*.

ਸਾਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. truth. "sacu kəh-hu tum pargarami."—*sɪdhgosaɪɾ*. 2 the true sermon. "ɪs kəɪə ʔdəɾi vəsətu əsəkha. gurumukhɪ sacu mɪlə ta vekha."—*majh ə m 3*. 3 *Skt* सचर a relative, kin.

ਸਾਚੈ [sacɛ] to the truthful. "sacɛ mɛlu nə ləgəi."—*sri m 3*. 2 the truthful. "sacɛ məhəɪɾ rəhɛ."—*tukha m 1*. 3 the truthful (did). "sacɛ mɛlə səbədi."—*maru m 1*.

ਸਾਚੈ (sāce) See ਸਾਚਨ.

ਸਾਚੋਸਾਚ [sacosac] *n* only truth, nothing but truth. "sacosac kəməvəɳa."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਾਚਰ [sachar] See ਸਾਚਰ.

ਸਾਚਾ [sacha] short form for ਸਾਚਾਰ. 2 *n* a mould, frame. "mano dhəre ɪh mən kə sache."—*kɪɾɪsən*.

ਸਾਚੀ [sachi] See ਸਾਚੀ and ਸਾਧੀ. 2 the Creator, who is witness to all. "deh dhəre nəɾ purən sachu."—*NP*.

ਸਾਜ [saj] *P* ساج adj who makes, who creates. This is suffixed to make compound words, as ਕਾਰਸਾਜ, ਜਲਸਾਜ etc. 2 *n* an implement, tool. 3 a musical instrument. "jhalər tal mɪɾidəg upəg rəbāb lɛ sur saj mɪlavɛ."—*cəḍi 1*

There are countless types of musical instruments, but only such instruments are drawn here, which have been or are being used by the Sikhs in performing kirtan. 4 profit. 5 See ਸਾਜਨਾ. 6 *A* ساج somewhere, rare, seldom. ਸਾਜਣ [sajən], ਸਾਜਨੁ [sajənu] *v* to build, make, create. 2 *n* See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜਦ [sazəd] *P* ساز makes, may make, will make. Its root is ਸਾਜਰਨ.

ਸਾਜਨ [sajən] or ਸਾਜਨੁ [sajənu] *n* ਸਨ-ਜਨ a gentleman, friend. "sajən dekha ta gəɪɾ mɪlə."—*maru ə m 1*. 2 the Creator, who is everyone's friend. "səɪɪgʊɾ aɡɾ əɾdāsɪ kəɾɪ sajənu dɛɪ mɪɪɪɾ."—*sri ə m 1*. 3 a good man. "sajənu mɪtu səkha kəɾɪ eku."—*gəu m 5*. 4 creation. "səɾəv jəgət kə sajənhəɾ."—*səloḥ*. See ਸਾਜਨਾ.

ਸਾਜਨਾ [sajənɳa] *su/ʔ* at the end of word ਸਾਜਨ denotes endearment. See ਭਾ. "sajənɳa mɛɾa sajənɳa."—*ram chət m 4*. 2 a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਾ [sajna] *v* to create, form, raise. "piṭha pəka sajɪa."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "tʊdhu ape dhəɾtɪ sajɪɛ."—*var sri m 4*. 2 vocative for a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਿ [sajənɪ] of a friend. "sajənɪ mɪɪɪɛ sʊkh pəɪə."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਜਨੀ.

ਸਾਜਨੀ [sajni] adj a gentle female. "səkhɪ sajni kə hau cəɾən səɾəvəu."—*asa m 1*. 'Here it means the eternal Being.'

ਸਾਜਨੁ [sajənu] See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜਲਿ [sājəɪɪ] *Skt* साजलि with hands, folded and spread.

ਸਾਜ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ [saj mɪlavəɳa] *v* to tune one musical instrument with another; to create final harmony between musical instruments. "sur saj mɪlavɛ."—*cəḍi 1*.

ਸਾਜਿ [sajɪ] adv after creating. "sajɪ kəɾə tənʊ kɛh."—*jəpu*. 2 adj fit for creation, worth-creating. "ape kudrəɾɪ kəɾə sajɪ."—*bəṣṭ m 1*. 3 do. "oṭhʊ phəɾɪda uju sajɪ."—*s fəɾɪd*.

ਸਾਜਿਸ਼ [sazis] *P* ساجش *n* a connection, relationship. 2 concern, attachment 3 an act of counselling. 4 hatching a conspiracy against another.

ਸਾਜੀ [sazi] *P* ساز the process of making; used as a suffix at the end of another word as in **ਸਾਜਸਾਜੀ** 2 you make.

ਸਾਜੁਜ [sajuj] *Skt* साजुज *n* sense of attachment. 2 according to upasna kāḍ, a salvation, which attaches the devotee to the deity. This salvation does not lead to absorption; the individual, identity remains intact. "kī sajuj mukta."—datt. See **ਸੈਵਲਜ**.

ਸਾਜੰਦ [sazōd] *P* to make, unite. Its root is **ਸਾਜਨ**.

ਸਾਯ [sajh], **ਸਾਯ** [sājh] *Skt* सैयि *n* a partnership, association. "sajh karīe guṇah kerī, choḍī avguṇ calīe."—suhi chāt *m* 1. 2 *Skt* सैयरा evening. "sājh pəri dēh dīst ōdhīara."—suh ravidās. 3 last days (before death).

ਸਾਯਪਾਤਿ [sajhpātī] *n* sharing of a partnership, co-partnership. "sajhpātī kahu sīu nahī."—gou kabir 2 sharing of a row; sitting together.

ਸਾਯਾ [sajha], **ਸਾਯਾ** [sājha] common to many. "tū sajha sahib bapu hamara."—majh *m* 5. "updes cehu verna kau sajha."—suhi *m* 5. 2 *n* partnership. "sajha karē kabir sīu."—s kabir.

ਸਾਯੀ [sajhi], **ਸਾਯੀ** [sājhi] *adj* common; in association. 2 *n* partnership. "gūnsajhi tīn sīu karī."—var sor *m* 4. 3 a goddess. See **ਅਹੋਈ**. 4 *adj* who is a partner. "karī sajhi harīgūn gava."—vad *m* 4. Here sājhi means 'a godly man'.

ਸਾਯੀ ਸਤਰ [sājhi satar] *n* a common row in the Punjabi script containing three vowel characters ਏ, ਅ, and ਏ used for matra distinction. These characters in the form of vowel marks are used in common with all characters ਅ ਆ ਇ ਈ ਉ ਊ ਏ ਐ ਓ ਔ ਐ ਐ (ਅ:). **ਸਾਯੀਵਾਲ** [sājhiwal] *adj* who is a partner. "sābhe sajhival sādānī."—majh *m* 5.

ਸਾਟ [saṭ] *n* a injury, blow, attack "īse turavhu ghal-hu saṭ."—gōd kabir. 2 a replacement, substitute, exchange. "jau īs prem kī dām kīhu hotī saṭ"—phunhe *m* 5. 'if this love could be exchanged with life'. 3 value. "paiahi parkhu tēb hūan kī saṭ"—s kabir. 4 business, exchange, sale-purchase. "gurmukh haṭ saṭ rātan vāpar hē."—BGK. 5 *Skt* सट a piece of a garment.

ਸਾਟ [sāṭ] *n* an alliance, unity. 2 See **ਸਾਂਠ**.

ਸਾਟਕ [saṭak] *Skt* साटक a cloth, garment; a poetic metre. See **ਸਾਟਕੁਲ ਵਿਕੀਤਿ**.

ਸਾਟਾ [saṭa] *n* a replacement, substitute, exchange. "saṭguru mīlē sīs ke saṭe."—GPS. See **ਸਾਟ** 2.

ਸਾਟੀ [saṭī] *Skt* साटी *n* a sari, lady's garment, covering. 2 a dhoti; a length of cloth worn round the waist. 3 See **ਸਿੱਟਾ**. "sāb nī kas kār bahar saṭī."—GPS. threw out, vomited.

ਸਾਠ [saṭh] *Skt* षष्टि *n* sixty. "saṭh sut nāvkhāḍ bahtarī."—gou kabir. here it refers to sixty principal veins of the body. See **ਗਲਨਵ**.

ਸਾਂਠ [sāṭh] *n* skin of a pig, which is thick and greasy 2 See **ਸਾਂਠਾ**.

ਸਾਠ ਸੂਤ [saṭh sut] See **ਗਲਨਵ**.

ਸਾਂਠਨਾ [sāṭhna] *v* to combine, unite, patch, mend. "dhiavet prabhū apna karā sāgle sāthe."—sor *m* 5.

ਸਾਠਾ [saṭha] *n* a collection of sixty 2 *adj* (that variety) which matures in sixty days, e.g., "saṭhi de caul." the rice (paddy crop) that matures in sixty days and "saṭhe alu." (potatoes growing in as many days). 3 of sixty years

ਸਾਂਠਿ [sāṭhi] See **ਸਾਂਠ**. 2 *n* an alliance, a combination, meeting. 3 *adv* unitedly. "jī tūṭe leī sāṭhi."—phunhe *m* 5. a compound verb, participial; ਲੇਇਸਾਂਠਿ, ਸਾਂਠਿ ਲੇਇ.

ਸਾਠਾ [saṭhy] *Skt* न साठ्य *n* callousness; impudence. 2 stupidity, foolishness.

ਸਾਂਡ [sāḍ] *Skt* साण्ड *n* one having eggs, having

semen; horse or ox, which is not castrated or is not impotent. The word सन्तु is a distortion of सन्तु.

सन्तु [sāṭra] *adj* our, ours. स (da) is changed to त (da) in lāhīdī dialect. 2 *n* taste, flavour. "kṛt cakṣau sāṭre."—*maru a m* 1.

सन्तु [sāṭa] *adj* our, ours, belonging to us.

शण्डिल [ṣāṇḍily] *Skt* शण्डिल्य *n* son of the sage Shandil. Scholar of Upasna Kaṇḍ, who composed Bhagati-shastar.

सन्तु [sāṇḍi] *Skt* शण्डि *n* an elephant. "raja ke ghar sāṇḍi go."—*toḍi namdev*. 2 *Skt* शण्डिक she-camel.

सन्तु [sāṇḍh] *Skt* सन्तु *adj* that which in addition to one has a half more; one and a half.

सन्तु [sāṇḍh] See सन्तु. 2 See सन्तु.

सन्तुसती [sāṇḍhātī] *Skt* सन्तुसती equal to seven and a half; the agonising stage of the planet Saturn, which lasts seven and a half years.¹ The Saturn rules for two and a half years each over three zodiac signs. This stage is very painful according to the Hindu mythology. "khojān kare bhāle grah sare. sāṇḍhātī ab cāḍhi tumare."—*GPS*.

सन्तु [sāṇḍhān], सन्तु [sāṇḍhna] *v* to associate, tie into a knot. 2 to refine, repair. "apna bigari birana sāṇḍhe."—*gṛd ravidas*.

सन्तु [sāṇḍhni] *n* a she-camel, which is kept for transport only and is kept barren; not for rearing the offspring. See सन्तु 2.

सन्तु सन्तु [sāṇḍhni savar] *n* a camel-rider; a soldier riding a she-camel.²

सन्तु [sāṇḍh] short form for सन्तु. "utār sāṇḍh te rav tab."—*cārītr 144*. 2 *adv* having joined, tied, combined.

¹According to astrology, the term sāṇḍhātī refers to the rule of Saturn in three zodiac signs—the twelfth zodiac sign, the zodiac of birth and another zodiac for a period of two and a half years in each.

²In ancient times, the postal distribution was performed mainly by camel-riders.

सन्तु [sāḍhu], सन्तु [sāḍhu] *Skt* सन्तु *n* husband of wife's sister.

सन्तु [sāḍhe] See सन्तु "karaj sāḍhe tinz hath, ghaṇi ta paune car"—*s kabir*. Three and a half hands (one hand equals half-a-yard) of land is sufficient for one's burial or funeral pyre; at the most one may require three and a quarter hands of land for the purpose. 2 See सन्तु. "hām karaj guru bahu sāḍhe."—*gṛd m* 4. 'We have prepared a balance sheet regarding the debt that we owe to our Guru which is increasing year by year but we have not repayed a single penny.'

सन्तु सन्तु [sāḍhe cūhātār] a mark denoting seventy four and a half. See सन्तु.

सन्तु [sāṇ] equal, equivalent. "murgai ne sāṇ."—*sīdhgosaṭ*. 2 *Skt* सन्तु *n* a circular grindstone of a knife-sharpener, used for sharpening the weapons on a grinding wheel. It is made up of a mixture of sand, shellac, rosin etc. "sāḍhe sāṇ rakhai laṭ."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 3 a weight equivalent to four masas, a measure of four masas. 4 *adj* which is made up of hemp; hemp-made.

सन्तु [sāṇjiv] *Dg* member of a nomadic tribe, who makes his livelihood on the grinding wheel. See सन्तु 2.

सन्तु [sāṇath] *Skt* सन्तु *n* closeness, proximity. 2 presence, attendance. "sāṇath meri apr khara."—*asa chāt m* 5.

सन्तु [sāṇe] See सन्तु. 2 *adv* in front of, before, face to face, opposite. See सन्तु 2.

सन्तु [sat] *Skt* सन्तु seven. "sat ghari jāb bitī suni."—*bhar namdev*. 2 See सन्तु. 3 सन्तु *n* time, period. "bol-hi hāri hāri ram nam hār sate."—*sor m* 4. 'Always recite Ram Ram.' 4 *Skt* सन्तु *adj* sharp, piercing. 5 slim, feeble. 6 beautiful 7 *n* happiness, bliss. 8 *Skt* सन्तु *adj* achieved, obtained.

सन्तु [sāt] *Skt* सन्तु *adj* peaceful; sans anger.

"*nemo kál-hi karta, nemo sāt rupe.*"—*japu* 2 cold. 3 a corpse; one in state of complete cessation of the vital functions. "*tāb lāu bhāi kekai sāta.*"—*ramav* 4 *n* an unperturbed saint, holy man. 5 one of the nine poetic sentiments with renunciation as its lasting quality. See ਤਾਬ and ਰਸ. 6 *adj* virtuous, morally good. "*nemo rajas tamsā sāt rupe.*"—*japu* 7 *n* a Hindu prayer performed by the bridegroom's maternal grandfather during the marriage ceremony to counter any disturbances or hindrances. Its original name is "*śātr*".

ਸਾਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ [sat samūd], ਸਾਤ ਸਰ [sat sar], ਸਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ [sat saagar] See ਸਪਤ ਸੰਸਾਰ. 2 five sense organs, mind and wisdom. "*sat samūd samāna.*"—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 See ਸਤ ਸਰ. "*sat sar śmrit bhare.*"—*asa chēt m* /

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਧ [sat sudh] See ਸੈਤ ਸੁਧ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ [sat sur] seven fundamental notes of a Rag: *śaraj*, *riṣabh*, *gādhar*, *madhyam*, *pācam*, *dhvavat* and *niṣad*. "*sat sura le cal.*"—*ram m* 5. See ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਤ [sat sut] *n* trade, business, dealings. "*sat sut in mūdīe khoe.*"—*bīla kabir*. 2 *Skt* शास्त्र pleasure provided, bliss bestowed by the Creator. See ਸਾਤ and ਸੁਤ. 3 *n* created by seven metals, body or mortal frame. "*sat sut mīlī banaj kī.*"—*basāt kabir*.

ਸਾਤਕ [satak] *Skt* सात्त्विक *adj* virtuous, one possessing goodness or having virtue. "*rajas satak tams darpāhī.*"—*maru m* 5. "*kahū rajs tams sātkey.*"—*vina*.

ਸਾਤਕੀ [satakī] *Skt* सातकी a son of Yadav Satyak, who is also known as Yuyudhaan. He sided with the Pandavs in the war of Kurukshetar. He learnt the skill of using arms from Arjuna. "*satakī o musī rāh pe.*"—*krisan*.

ਸਾਤਕੇਯ [satkey] See ਸਾਤਕ.

ਸਾਤ ਚੁਪਾਏ ਚਪੇਤ ਨਹਿ [sat chupae chapet nehī] See ਚੇਤ 3.

ਸਾਤ ਧੁਜਾ [sat dhuja] *n* seven marks, seven standards, seven flags. "*sat dhuja prabhu ki tahī rajat.*"—*GV 10* There are seven pennants (Sikh standards) over the seven holy places of pilgrimage in Anandpur. The seven main places of worship are— Akal Bunga, Sees Ganj, Kesgarh, Guru Ke Mahal, Damdama Sahib, Manji Sahib and Bhora Sahib. See ਸਾਨੀਦਪੁਰ.

ਸਾਂਤਨਵ [sātnav] Bhisham, son of Shantnu. See ਸਾਂਤਨੁ.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁ [sātnu] *Skt* शान्तनु or शान्तनु, son of Chandarvanshi king Prateep, husband of Ganga, father of Bhishampitama. There is a reference about Shantnu in the Mahabharat and the Vishnu Puran that any old person touched by him would become young, that is why he became popular as Shantnu (one who spreads peace and happiness). He married Satyavati (Matsyodari) in old age, who gave birth to two sons Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya, who did not live for long after the death of Shantnu. On the persuasion of his mother (Matsyodari), the sage Vyas, begot Pandu and Dhritrashtra from Ambalika and Ambika, the widows of Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya respectively.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁਸੁਤ [sātnusut], ਸਾਂਤਨੇਯ [sātney], ਸਾਂਤਨੇਵ [sātnev] *n* Shantnav, Bhishampitama, who was son of Shantnu. "*subhe sestra saja meno sātnev.*"—*cōḍī* 2.

ਸਾਂਤਪਦ [sātpad] *n* a stage of salvation; liberation; emancipation; fourth and final stage of spiritual beatitude. 2 See ਸਾਂਤਪੁਰ.

ਸਾਂਤਪੁਦ [sātpred] *adj* who bestows peace.

ਸਾਤਾ [sata] *n* group of seven. 2 seven days; week. 3 a digit denoting number 7. "*sata likhyo gayo tis kal.*"—*GPS*.

ਸਾਂਤਾ [sāta] *n* daughter of king Dashrath, who was brought up by king Lompad. She was married to sage Shringi.

ਸਾਠਿ [sath] *n* truth 2 peace. 3 serenity; saintliness. "nanak miliesāgi sathī."—*asa chāt m 5* "suhagāni sathī bujhiahu."—*jet m 5* 4 *Skt* सति *n* wealth, eminence. 5 comfort. 6 charity. "tasbi sathī subhavsi."—*var majh m 1*. 'Charitable nature is a rosary.'

ਸਾਠਿ [sāṭi] *n* coolness. 2 equanimity of mind. 3 rest. 4 peace, tranquillity. "sāṭi paṭi gurī satigurī pure."—*bria m 5*.¹ 5 See ਸਾਠ 7.

ਸਾਠਰ [sathr] *adj* perplexed, afflicted. 2 *Skt* सच *adv* immediately. "sigh te sathr en dāranē."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸਾਠੇ [sath] plural of ਸਾਠ. 2 truth. "həri nam həri sathē."—*gāu m 4*.

ਸਾਠੇ [sath], ਸਾਠੇ [sāṭi] *n* seventh day of a lunar fortnight. "sath sathī kārī bacā jāṭi."—*gāu thāṭi kabir*.

ਸਾਠਕਿ [sathyaki] See ਸਾਠਕਿ.

ਸਾਠਿਕ [sathik] See ਸਾਠਕਿ.

ਸਾਠਿਕ ਭਾਵ [sathik bhav] in prosody, perversions of the mind, which remain stable in all poetic sentiments and do not get diffused or corrupted. e.g. shedding of tears in romance. See ਭਾਵ.

ਸਾਠ [sath] part with in company with. 2 *n* a tube used by a weaver for weaving. "cāḍu surājū dui sath cēlai."—*asa kabir*. 3 *Skt* साथ *S* a group of people travelling together; a caravan. "pārī pārī gāḍī ladiāḥī pārī pārī bhāṭi sath."—*var asa*. "muṭhṛe sēs sath."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 4 mridāḡ, a kind of two sided drum See ਜਤਿ 3.

ਸਾਠਈ [sathai] *adj* who accompanies; companion. 2 *n* companionship. "tāh rakhe namu sathai."—*kāṭi m 4*.

ਸਾਠਰ [sathar] *n* ਸ-ਸਿਰਾ lying down on the 'Some so-called Sikhs ask the ragis to recite this hymn during the marriage ceremony on the pattern of Hindu's custom of performing or worshipping "sāṭi" by the maternal grand-parents of the bridegroom.

ground. "hām kau sathar un kau khaṭ"—*gūḍ kabir*.

ਸਾਠਿ [sathī] *adv* along with, alongside, together with. "sathī nā cālē bīnu bhājē."—*sukhmanī*. 2 *adj* See ਸਾਥੀ. 3 short form for ਸਾਥੀ. See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ. 4 conjunctive suffix. "nanaku tīnke sāgi sathī."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਾਥੀ [sathī], ਸਾਥੀਆ [sathuā] *Skt* साथी *adj* having the same meaning or objective. 2 a companion, fellow traveller. "ōṭe sathī manukh he."—*sri m 5*. "ja sathī ūṭhī cālā tā dhān khaku rālī."—*sri m 5*. "sathīāṭā prabhū eku."—*jet chāt m 5*. 3 See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ.

ਸਾਠ [sathu] See ਸਾਥ.

ਸਾਦ [sad] *n* taste. "sad kārī samdha trīnā ghṛu."—*māṭa m 1*. "sad-hu vadhā rogū."—*var suhī m 3*. 2 principle, doctrine. "pāḍiṭ paṭ-hī sad nā pav-hī."—*mājh 2 m 3*. 3 *Skt* सप्त *n* destruction, devastation. 4 *P*, ५ happy, delighted. "khasam nā pae sad."—*var asa*. 'does not find the master pleased.' 5 See ਸਾਦ.

ਸਾਦਕ [sadek] See ਸਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਾਦਗੀ [sadgi] *P* سادگی *n* simplicity.

ਸਾਦਰ [sadar] *A* سادر plural of ਸਾਦਰ chiefs. 2 *A* سعادت good fortune, good luck.

ਸਾਦਰਮੰਦ [sadarmand] *P* سادتمند *adj* fortunate, lucky.

ਸਾਦਨ [sadan] *Skt n* a paste prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric to massage the bride. "bhōn me bēsaṭ tēn sadan māṭaṭ subh."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* सारि *adj* an elephant-rider. 3 a horse-rider. 4 a chariot-rider. "raṭ nā bhag nā hukām nā sadan."—*asa m 5*. "raṭ māṭaṭ sadan dārbar."—*bhēr m 5*. 5 *A* سار a gatekeeper, janitor.

ਸਾਦ ਮੁਰਾਦ [sad murada] *adj* simple-minded, modest.

ਸਾਦਰ [sadar] *adj* with regards, with respect. "bēṭh-hī sadar sādḍha dhērke."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸਾਦਿਰ.

ਸਾਂਦਲ ਬਾਰ [sādāl bar] a wild forest between the rivers Ravi and Chenab. The sage Sandil used to reside in this forest, hence the name 'sādily van'.

ਸਾਂਦਰਾ [sadrā] *adj* simple, unassuming, not given to deceiving. 2 *n* taste

ਸਾਂਦਾ [sada] *P* سادى *adj* clean, clear. 2 unalloyed, pure. 3 foolish, illiterate 4 *n* grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand, resident of the village Tuklani. 5 a devout Sikh of Guru Hargobind residing in Balakh. The author of Dabistan Mazahab writes that Sada moved from Balakh for Iraq to bring horses for his master. His son was very sick at that time. He was asked by his fellow-villagers not to leave his son at this stage but Sada preferred to serve his master. Sada had hardly covered the first stage of his journey when his son died, but he did not return home. He brought three horses of excellent quality for the Guru, which were ultimately snatched away from him by Khalil Khan, an officer of Shahjahan.

ਸਾਂਦਾਬ [sādab] *P* ساداب *adj* new, fresh. 2 lush green, verdant.

ਸਾਂਦਾਬੀ [sādabi] *P* سادابی *n* newness, freshness. 2 verdure.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sadi] with taste. "tṛipati nā ave bikhia sadi."—ram m 5. *adj* with origin. 3 *Skt n* wind, the air. 4 a warrior. 5 a chrioteer.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sādi] *n* peace. "sukh sādi gharī aia."—sor m 5. 'peacefully.'

ਸਾਂ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ [sa diharī] the same day. "tusī sa diharī lahor jāna."—JSBM.

ਸਾਂਦਿਕ [sadiḱ] *A* صادق *adj* firm in faith, devoted. "pir pekāber salik sadiḱ."—asa m 1. 2 true. 3 *n* name of Muhammad Jafer Imam, who was born in 83 Hijri and died in 148 Hijri.

ਸਾਂਦਿਕ [sadir] *A* سادر *likely* to commence, likely to be issued. 2 *A* سادى *careless*, carefree.

ਸਾਂਦੀ [sadi] feminine of ਸਾਂਦਾ. 2 *P* سادى *eminent*

Persian poet, Sheikh Sadi, resident of Shiraz. He was born in 1175 AD and expired in 1292 AD. Many of the books written by him like Gulistan, Bostan, Pandnama, etc. are world-famous 3 شادى happiness, bliss. 4 marriage. 5 See ਸਾਂਦਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ [sādīpani] son of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੁ [sadu] *n* taste. 2 *Skt* सान्दु *adj* tasty, delicious. "sakat harīras sadu na jāna."—sohila. 'did not enjoy the supreme pleasure.'

ਸਾਂਦੁਨ [sadun] *Skt* सान्दुन *n* the act of relishing; the act of enjoying. "jīhva sadun phukī rās bin."—sar m 1.

ਸਾਂਦੁ [sādr] *Skt* adj thick, dense. 2 soft, tender, delicate. 3 greasy. 4 charming. 5 *n* a forest.

ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sadrīṣ], ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sadrīṣy] *Skt* सान्द्रिष्य *n* sense of looking similar; equality, similarity.

ਸਾਂਧ [sadh] *Skt* सान्ध *vr* to complete; to conquer; to win laurels. 2 *n* perfection, excellence. "jau tuhi sadh pīrām ki."—s kabir. 3 *Skt* सान्ध excellent. "jau jāpat harī hovhī sadh."—gaur a m 5. 4 a saint. "sadh uparī jāie kurbanu."—sukhmani. 5 short form for ਸਾਂਧਨ. "jap tap sājām lakkh sadh sidhavan."—BG

ਸਾਂਧ [sādh] *n* a hole made in a wall by thieves; house-breaking. "pīrtham sādī de dārēb curave."—cāritr 104. 2 See ਸਾਂਧਨ.

ਸਾਂਧਸਮਾਗ [sadhśamag], ਸਾਂਧਸਮਾਗਮ [sadhśamagām] *n* a congregation of holymen. "prabhu aradhie mīlī sadhśamag."—bīla m 5.

ਸਾਂਧ ਸਾਂਧ [sadh sadh] See ਸਾਂਧੁ ਸਾਂਧੁ.

ਸਾਂਧਸੰਗ [sadhśāṅ], ਸਾਂਧਸੰਗਤਿ [sadhśāṅgati], ਸਾਂਧਸੰਗਮ [sadhśāṅgām] See ਸਾਂਧਸਮਾਗਮ. "sadhśāṅgati upē bisvas."—gaur thīti kabir. "sadhśāṅgati ke ācī lavhu"—jet m 5. 2 Bhai Nand Lal describes Sikh religion as "sadhśāṅg". "hām cuna dār mēzhābe ī sadhśāṅg."—jīdgi.

ਸਾਂਧ ਸੰਗਤ [sadh sāṅat] *n* by holy-congregation. "nanak prītī lagi tīn ram sīu bhētāt sadh

sāgat."—asa chāt m 5. 2 in the company of a saint (holymen).

ਸਧ ਸੰਗਿ [sadh sāgi] through the company of a saint. "sadh sāgi sabbhu dukhu mīṭaia."—bīla m 5. "sadh sāgi hui nirmala."—gāu thiti m 5.

ਸਧ ਸੰਗੇਟ [sadh sāgeṭ] by remaining in the company of holymen. "sadh sāgeṭ tārā."—sahas m 5.

ਸਧਕ [sadhak] adj who practises what he preaches; a practitioner, performer of austerities, an accomplisher. 2 (one) who proves. 3 n According to an article written by Apsatamb, sadhak is denotative of ancestral angels.

ਸਧਣਾ [sadhna] v to practise, exercise. "kāhū jogsadhi."—ekal. 'be a practitioner of yog-exercises.' 2 to prove. 3 to improve, refine, reform. "dhērətī kara sadhikē vicī der karta biu."—var asa. "karāj sāgle sadh-hu."—sor m 5. 4 to conquer. "sāgal dut unī sadhe jū."—majh m 5. 5 to bring under subjection, overpower. "hārī āhākariā marī nīvāe mānṁukh muṛ sadhiē."—var sri m 4. 6 to implement, put into practice. "na hēm guṇ, na seva sadhi."—maru solhe m 3.

ਸਧਨ [sadhan] n resources. 2 means like fire, and grains, which are essential for making bread. 3 an effort, attempt, endeavour. 4 a tool, an implement. "karīgār nīj sadhān sare."—GPS. 5 This term is often used for ਸਾਧੀ in Gurbani. "sadhān bīnāu karē."—rukha barāhmah. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸੰਧਨ [sādhān] See ਸੰਧਨ to pierce. "kal sār sādhiā."—gāu kabir.

ਸਧਨਾ [sadhna] See ਸਧਣਾ and ਸਧਨ.

ਸਧਬੇਲਾ [sadhbelā] See ਬਨਬੇਲੀ.

ਸਧਾਰ [sadhār] adj ਸ-ਅਧਾਰ. with foundation, with support. "māne pārvare sadharu."—jāpu. "dekhāt dārsān mān sadharē."—sri m 5. "mohān lāl ānup sārāb sadhāia."—gāu a m

5. "sābād ābhī sadharā."—asa chāt m 1. 2 'adhar' stands for 'albal' in Sanskrit, which is used to keep water around the plant at the base. Hence ਸ-ਅਧਾਰ means 'with a base'. "suka mān sadharē."—sor m 5. 3 See ਸਧਾਰ.

ਸਧਾਰਣ [sadhārāṇ] adj which provides a base, support. "pīr tēdā mān sadharāṇ."—var ram 2 m 5. 2 Skt same, equal. 3 general, not particular. 4 ordinary, insignificant. 5 common to all. 6 a blacksmith of Goindwal, who achieved the status of a Gurmukh, being a follower of Guru Amar Das. He made a wooden stair which could remain hidden in a well upto the water-level. Satisfied with his devotion, the Guru gave him the status of a preacher. 7 See ਸਧਾਰਣ 2.

ਸਧਾਰਣ ਧਰਮ [sadhārāṇ dharam] n ethics, which is common to all; as for example, speaking the truth, loving people, doing good to others etc. 2 See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਸਧਾਰਣ [sadhārāṇ] See ਸਧਾਰਣ. 2 a carpenter, resident of Mehitpur (district Jalandhar), who was a follower of Guru Angad Dev. He was a preacher. He served Guru Arjun Dev also.

ਸਧਾਰੂ [sadhārū] See ਸਧਾਰ.

ਸਾਧਿ [sādhi] by practising, by devotion. See ਉਪਮਾ. 2 See ਸਾਧ. 3 v reform. "sadh sāgi mīlī dūz kul sadhi."—gāu m 5.

ਸਾਧਿਕ [sadhik] See ਸਾਧਕ. "sadhik sīdh sāgal kī pīarī."—sar m 5.

ਸਾਧਿਕਾ [sadhika] feminine of ਸਾਧਕ.

ਸਾਧੀ [sādhi] completed. "ābidia sādhi."—sar pārmāṇṣd. 2 the saints. "cākhī sadhi dīṭhā."—var gāu 2 m 5.

ਸਾਧੀਐ [sādhiē] See ਸਾਧਣਾ. 2 let us conquer. "bhārāmū moh bhāu sadhiē."—gāu m 5

ਸਾਧੂ [sādhu] adj one who does other's work; a benefactor, philanthropic 2 superb, pious, virtuous. 3 winsome, beautiful. 4 of noble birth or lineage. 5 talented, intelligent. 6 n

Guru Nanak Dev. "utam salok sadhu ke vacan"—*sukhmani*. 7 part well done, bravo.
8 *Skt* ਸਾਧਨ See ਸਾਧਨ.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu sadhu] *Skt* See ਸਾਧੁ 7. praise-worthy. "sadhu sadhu mukh te kah-hi."—*brla m* 5 2 applause, accolade. 3 bravo, well done.

ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ [sadhusāṅg], ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗਤਿ [sadhusāṅgati] *n* company of noble persons, exalted company. 2 Sikh religion. (Bhai Nand Lal has given this name to Sikh religion also). See ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ 2. Such references appear in Gurbani too.

ਸਾਧੁਤਾ [sadhuta] *n* humility, virtue, goodness, excellence, ability.

ਸਾਧੁਬੇਲਾ [sadhubela] See ਬਨਬੰਝੀ.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu] See ਸਾਧੁ. "sadhu sāṅgi udharu bhāe nikanṛa."—*m* 5 var mala. 2 son-in-law of Guru Hargobind, husband of Bibi Biro. See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਰੀ. 3 son of Sada and father of Bhai Roop Chand.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [sadhu satiguru] a self-realizing and competent teacher. "sadhu satiguru je mile ta pate gunnidhanu."—*sri m* 1.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧ [sadhu sadh] *adj* a superb saint. 2 a benevolent holyman. "sadhu sadh sārani milī."—*kalī a m* 4.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਿੰਘ [sadhu sīgh] See ਜੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Sadhu Singh, a saintly resident of Gīrhwarhi, was born in village Sarli (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1897. His father was Sobha Singh and mother was Devi. He became a disciple of Pandit Gulab Singh of Gīrhwarhi (district Hoshiarpur). He was a fine scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit and was a researcher in Gurbani. Sadhu Singh wrote many books including 'Gurusikhya Prabhakar' and 'Shrimukhvakya Sidhant Jyoti'. An example of his poetry is given below:

saveya

andx ənadx əgadh əbadh

əlekh əbhekh ərekh əname,

jo sabbh rup pāre sabbh se
sabbh me sāmruṇ nahi kachu vame,
so guru nanak b das rup
sudharī udharī kari vāsudha me,
tā pad mājul pe kari ājālī
dād saman karī pāṇame.

kābitt

ə jo əjadi prāj prāja kopraj kare
prāja to prajāti nahi prajāhu prajāti var,
harī hi jo harī hoī harən əhar prad
herī hare harī ko so herīo nā jai pər,
bhāvī bhavəbhav ko vībhātī jo bhāvadi bhav
bhāvī bhav bhāvī pun bhav ko prəbhāv kar,
soi guru rup dhārī tən jese hare harī
hare bhāvādhən me badh krse ag har.
Sant Sadhu Singh breathed his last in Sammat 1964 at Gīrhwarhi. 3 See ਬਪੁਰਵਲਾ.

ਸਾਧੁਖੰਡਲ [sadhukhāḍal] *n* a congregation of Sadhus; sadhu community. See ਖੰਡਲ. "kamī karodhi nageru bəhu hārxa milī sadhukhāḍal khāḍa he."—*sohṛā*.

ਸਾਧੁਚਰਨ [sadhucaran] See ਚਰਣ.

ਸਾਧੁਪਾਥ [sadhupath] *n* right path, religious path, true path "satsāṅgati milī sadhupath."—*kan m* 4.

ਸਾਧੁ ਪੁਰਖ ਸਾਧਜਨ ਪਾਏ [sadhu purakh sadhjan pae]—*naṭ a m* 4. 'Philanthropists were found excellent.' See ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧਨ [sadhya] *Skt adj* accomplishable. 2 attainable. 3 conquerable. 4 *n* deities, who are twelve in number. These are sons of Dharamraj from the womb of Sadhya, daughter of Daksh. These deities used to perform spiritual and ascetic exercises, hence the name Sadhy. 5 a disciple; pupil; one reformed by a teacher, one who is disciplined by his master.

ਸਾਧੀ [sadhvi] *Skt adj* (feminine) bearing good moral character, having pious nature. 2 *n* faithful wife; virtuous wife. "sadhvi pāi kal

bāhu kalu."—NP 3 wife. 4 female sadhu, nun.
सं [san], **सं** [sān] *adj* similar in appearance, alike. "hove aprū san."—GPS. 2 See **संति**, **सं** and **सं**. 3 See **सं**. 4 **सं** *P* **सं** *n* a honeycomb, beehive. 5 **सं** *A* praise, compliment. "suddha ki san ho."—aka. 6 glory.
संनदी [sanṇi] See **संनदी**.
संनथ [sanath] *Skt* **संनथ** *adj* with unjust company, with a sin. 2 fruitlessly. "lāptodasi sāgī sanath."—maru *m* 5. 3 *Skt* **संनथ** *n* togetherness, nearness, proximity. "sāt sanath bhae luṭa."—sar *m* 5.
संनय [sanaddh] See **संनय**.
संन [sana] *adj* attained, alongwith. "pān lō sāg aron ke sane."—krīṣṇ.
संन [sana] *P* **संन** *n* a comb. 2 a toothed appliance, comb-like in shape, used for sorting out grass by the farmers. 3 shoulder.
संनि [sanī] *n* house breaking. 2 in the breach. 3 over the breach. 4 See **संनि**.
संनि [sanīha] of a breach, of breaking. "jīu taskaru dāz sanīha."—sar *m* 5. 'as a thief in the house-breach.'
संनिध [sānidhy] *Skt* *n* the act of being close; nearness; a sense of being nearby. 2 a kind of liberation; reaching close to one's sacred deity.
संनि [sanī] *adj* achieved, acquired. 2 *A* **संनि** *n* second. 3 similar in appearance, alike, equivalent, similar.
संनिकष [sanukāp] with (his/her) grace, with kindness.
संनिकुल [sanukul] favourable. See **संनिकुल**.
संन [sanu] with the younger brother.
संन [sanū] to us; unequal.
संनेह [sanehra] *n* a message conveyed with affection. "sajān deśi videsiāre sanehre dedī."—tukha chāt *m* 1
संनैद [sanād] with bliss, blissfully.
संन [sanh] See **संन** and **संन**.
संन [sap] *n* a snake, serpent. 2 *Skt* a curse,

malediction, imprecation. 3 an abuse. 4 a vow, pledge, an oath.
संन [sāp] *n* a snake, serpent.
संन [sāp-hera] *n* one who charms away the snakes; a snake-charmer.
संन [sāpēd] *adj* disastrous, afflicted with a calamity; distressed. 2 who curses.
संन [sāpēnī], **संन** [sāpni] *n* female snake. "sa sāpēnī hoi jāg kau khai."—gāu kabir. 2 illusion.
संन [sāpradh] criminal.
संन [sapu] a snake, serpent. "vāmi māri sapu na mārēi."—asa *m* 5. 'one cannot achieve mental peace by torturing the body.'
संन [sāpura] *n* a virtuous person, saintly person, noble person. "sīgh sāpura pādmini in ka ihe subhau. jyō jyō dukh garho pāre tyō tyō agē pau."—cārītr 297.
संन [sāpura] *n* virtuousness, gentleness. 2 See **संन**.
संन [sāpradai], **संन** [sāpradayik] sectarian. 2 one who draws inspiration from traditions. See **संन**.
संन [sāph] *A* **संन** *adj* clear. 2 pure.
संन [sāpha] *P* **संन** a turban, a piece of cloth used as a wrap for the head.
संन [sāphi] See **संन**. "hīdu turak kou rāphī imam sāphi."—aka. See **संन** **संन**. 2 *n* a caste of Muslims residing to the north of Jalalabad. 3 *A* **संन** *adj* who gives relief from disease.
संन [sāphi dīl] *P* **संन** *adj* clear-hearted.
संन [sāb] son of Krishan, born from the womb of Jambvati. He forcibly kidnapped the daughter of Duryodhan and was chased by warriors like Karan etc. and was ultimately captured by them. Baldev came all the way from Dwarika to get him released. "sāb huto ik kanh ko balak."—krīṣṇ. See **संन**.
संन [sabka] See **संन**.
संन [sabān] See **संन**.

सब [sabāt] *A* **سب** *adj* complete, full.
2 existing. 3 strong, firm, solid.

सबसुरति [sabatsuratī] *adj* whose form is one who e; no part of whose body is dismembered.
“sabat surati dāstar sira.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
‘Bearing a turban on the head is an indication of having a whole body.’

सबडिल [sabādīl] *adj* one who is mentally stable.

सबति [sabati] See **सब** and **सबडिल**. “jāka dīl sabatī nahī ta kau kahā khudāī?”—*s kabīr*.

शब्द [ṣabād] **शब्द** *adj* related to a word. 2 *n* knowledge generated with the word.

शब्द ग्यान [ṣabād gyan], **शब्द बोध** [ṣabād bodh] *Skt* **शब्दज्ञान** *n* knowledge acquired from the meaning of the word. Scholars have assumed four reasons for such a knowledge:

- (a) ambition, aspiration— need of one word for the other; collocation.
- (b) ability— the proper relationship among words; colligation.
- (c) euphony— a combination of words.
- (d) meaning— theory of sentence and pragmatics.

शब्दिक [ṣabādīk] *Skt* **शब्दिक** *a* grammarian who knows the correct form of a word, its etymology and grammar.

सबर [sabar] See **सबुद**.

सब [sabar] *A* **سبر** *adj* content, patient.

सबर [sābar] See **सबर** 2. 2 *m*—अंबर with clothes, properly dressed.

सबरी [sabari] *adj* having patience, patient.
“sabar ādarī sabri.”—*s farid*. 2 *n* tendency towards contentment.

सबल [sabal] *Dg* a spear, lance. 2 See **सैबल**.

सबास [sabas], **सबासि** [sabasi] *P* **سباسي** *part* short form for **सबसबास**, which means ‘be happy’, ‘may you be blest’, ‘God bless you.’ “jis da dita khavṇa tisv kahīṇ sabasi.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* **सबनी** determined; hard, solid, strong. “nagaru

vujha sabasi.”—*prabha m 1*. 3 See **सबास**.

सबाही [sabahu] *A* **سباہی** *n* early morning, dawn, before sunrise or daybreak. “sabahu salah.”—*var majh m 1*.

सबिक [sabik] *A* **سبک** *adj* first, primary, former.

सबिका [sabika] *A* **سبک** *primary, former*.

सबिर [sabir] content, contented, satisfied. See **सबर**.

सबी [sabi] *A* **سبی**. See **सुबी**.

सबीस [sabis] See **सबास**. “dhān dhān guru sabis.”—*kan m 4 part 1*. 2 **सबर-दीन** lord of all.

सबुति [sabunī] See **सबुति**.

सबुन [sabun] See **सबुन**.

सबुनि [sabunī] with soap. “jru sabunī kapar ujāl hot.”—*ram a m 5*.

सबुन [sabun], **सबुन** [sabun] *A* **سبون** *G* **सबोन** *F* savon *E* soap. a material prepared with the combination of alkali and grease, and used to remove dirt from clothes and the body. “mut peliti kapar hoī. de sabun lāl oh dhoī.”—*japu*.

Now most of the soaps are manufactured using the combination of many types of fragrances, medicines and dyes and have become utility items for daily use.

सबुनगर [sabunagar] a manufacturer of soap; soap maker. See **सबनीगर**.

सबुद [sabur] *A* **سبر** *adj* contented, one who is content. See **नसबुद**.

सबुरी [saburi] *n* contentment, tendency to be content.

सबी की तलवडी [sabo ki talvāḍī] See **तलवडी** 2 and **समरुत** **सबिह**.

सब [sabh] *pron* all. “purān bhae manorāth sabh.”—*ram m 5*

सबह [sābhṇa] *v* to take care, maintain, keep in custody.

सबहर [sābhar] a lake in Rajputana on the border of the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur which is 53 miles north-east of Ajmer. It is 20 miles

long and two to seven miles wide. Salt is made in abundance from its saline water, which is named as sābhar. This popular name is a distortion of śakābhri, as 'śakābhri durga' temple is situated nearby. 2 a kind of stag; an elk.

ਸਾਭਵੀ [sābhvi] *Skt* ਸਾਭਵੀ *adj* related with Shiv 2 *n* the power of Shiv. 3 magical knowledge for the attainment of supernatural power. 4 *śavar* magical skill-created by Shiv. "kaḥu sābhvi rasbhakha suracē."—*ajē*. See ਰਸਭਾਖਾ.

ਸਾਭਾ [sabha] *n* a shelter, refuge, asylum. 2 maintenance, custody. "kaḥu ravidas parau teri sabha."—*gāu*

ਸਾਭਿਪੁਰਖ [sabhīpray] purposely, having specific purpose.

ਸਾਭਿਮਾਨ [sabhīman] with pride.

ਸਾਭੁ [sabhī] with cloud (ਅਭੁ).

ਸਾਮ [sam] *Skt* साम Samved. See ਵੇਦ. "sam kahe setāber suami."—*var asa*. "samvedu rigu jujaru etherbānu."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 conciliation, compromise, reconciliation. See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ shelter, refuge. "thakr ae prabhu ki sam."—*majh barahmaha*. "hau aia same tzhādia."—*sri m 5 pepax*. 3 short form for ਅਸਮ. "sam des jehI tahr kar gon."—*GV 10*. 4 *adj* black. "sam sugheṭṭē."—*gyan 5 A* ੯ Syria *n* a country of Asia, which is 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. The arid land of Arabia is to its south while to its west is the Mediterranean Sea. Damascus is its capital city. "jityo rum aru sam."—*sonama*. 6 *P* ਸੰਢ evening. *Skt* ਸਾਧੰ. 7 *Skt* ਸਾਮ equality, equivalence.

ਸਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sam sīgh] See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਮਾਜਾ [samasya] See ਸਮਾਜਾ.

ਸਾਮਾਖੀ [samakhi] with a fly. "hochi mēṭī bhāia mānu hochā, guru samakhi khāia."—*vād m 1 alahāia*. meaning 'there was no fun in purifying the materials.'

ਸਾਮਾਗ [samag] *adj* who recites Sam Ved 2 who has attained refuge.

ਸਾਮਾਗਰੀ [samagrī], ਸਾਮਾਗਿਰੀ [samagīrī], ਸਾਮਾਗ੍ਰੀ [samāgrī] *Skt* सामग्री sam-ਅਗ੍ਰ *n* completeness, perfection. 2 a cluster of reasons, modes of achieving of the objectives. "sac teri samagrī."—*suhi m 5*. 3 goods, things.

ਸਾਮਾਜ [samaj] grown from the recitation of Sam Ved, an elephant. There is a story in the Purans that Brahma once recited Sam Ved and an elephant came into being.

ਸਾਮਾਣਾ [samāṇa] *n* the front portion, a facade. 2 a comparison, encounter. 3 *v* to take care.

ਸਾਮਾਣੇ [samāṇe] *adv* in front of, face to face. "jā guru dekha samāṇe."—*suhi a m 4*

ਸਾਮਾਣ [samāṇ] *A* ੨੮ *n* adversity, misfortune.

ਸਾਮਾਣਾ [samāṇa] See ਸਾਮਾਜਾ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਾ [samāna], ਸਾਮਾਨੀ [samānī] See ਸਾਮਾਣਾ and ਸਾਮਾਣੇ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਾਨਾ [samyāna] *P* ੨੮ *a* canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [samār] *adj* dark complexioned; wheatish in complexion. 2 a warrior, fighter. "pujyo nēṛid samār."—*GV 10*.

ਸਾਮਾਨਕੀਯ [samāntakkhī] *Skt* संप्रत्यक्ष *adv* in front; visible; manifest.

ਸਾਮਾਨਕ [samārath], ਸਾਮਾਨਕਤਾ [samārathy] *Skt* सामर्थ्य *n* strength, force, power. 2 competence, capability.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [samāl] See ਸਾਮਿਲ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਾ [samāla] *adj* dark-complexioned, of wheatish complexion.

ਸਾਮਾਨਵੇਦ [samaved] See ਵੇਦ.

ਸਾਮਾ [sama] *n* refuge, asylum. See ਸਮ 2 short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ. "le le adhīk yuddh ka sama."—*cārītr 405* 3 *pron* the very same, the same. See *E* same. 4 *adj* of equal weight.

ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ [samajik] *adj* related to the society; social. 2 related to some class.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [saman] *P* ੨੮ *n* material, goods.

2 equal, equivalent. "biapik ram sagal saman."—*gau kabur thiti* 3 See सामान्य.

सामान्य [samanān] See सामान्य.

सामान्य [samanān] with material. "sapat lok saman purale."—*mela namdev*. 2 See सामान्य.

सामान्य [samany] *Skt n* a sense of equivalence. See धर्मार्थ 2 symbols representing equivalence. e.g. in 'The face is shining like a moon' 'shining' is an equivalence symbol (quality). 3 abstractness within a specific class. e.g. humanity in a humanbeing, brahmanism in a brahman, tradesmanship in a person belonging to the trading class. 4 adj ordinary, common. 5 *n* a figure of expression showing similarity of meaning of objects, but not exactness like mixture, yet remaining distinctive.

Example:

set saj saj cali savre ki priti kaj
cādni me radha mano cādni si hvegai.
—*krishan*.

beṭha camkar di ajari bhai sāt sīgh
baṇ verkhavē veri jāne dāsmēḥ he.¹

सामान्य [samanya] *Skt n* a harlot, who is common to all.

सामान्य [samaran] *v* to take care, look after, watch. 2 to remember, keep in mind. "nimakh nimakh samare."—*sar m 5*.

सामान्य [samikh] with meat, e.g.—सामान्य सुख.²

सामान्य [samil] *A* *جلب* adj included. 2 *Skt* सामान्य pertaining to a desert tree called Jand; made of wood from this tree.

सामी [sami] *pron* the very same, the same. See सामा 3. 2 adj who has taken refugee; who has sought refuge. "sabh hve tab sami."—*NP*.

¹The above quotations marked by generalisation are of this nature.

²The Hindu rite that permits the offering of meat to feast Brahmins for the salvation of a dead ancestor's soul. See *manusmriti* a: 3. § 268 to 271.

3 short form for सामानी.

सामी [samit] *A* *سَمِيت* silent. 2 *A* *سَمِيت* class, category, alliterative.

सामीय [samipy] *Skt n* nearness; presence.

सामुह [samuhe] *adv* in front of, face to face.

सामुद्र [samudr] *adj* pertaining to the ocean. 2 *n* a voyager, sea-farer.

सामुद्रक [samudrak] *n* the study invented by sage Samudr, which helps us to know the auspicious or inauspicious effect of the signs marked on one's limbs. It is also pronounced as सामुद्रिक. Palmistry. 2 Sea Salt.

सामुद्रिकी [samudrakī] the earth that holds the *पृथ्वी-सामुद्रिकी*

सामुद्रिक [samudrik] *adj* pertaining to the ocean; oceanic. 2 See सामुद्र 1

सामंत [samāt] *Skt सामन्त n* a ruler of territories adjoining the boundaries of one's country. See सामंत. 2 a chief of a district. 3 a divisional head. 4 a prince who pays tribute to a king. 5 a brave person. 6 See सामंत.

सामन [samy] *Skt n* sameness, equality. "triguṇatmak ki samy avastha."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सामन peace of mind, mental stability.

साम्यता [samyata] *n* equality, likeness.

साम्राज्य [samraj], साम्राज्य [samrajy] *Skt साम्राज्य n* title of an emperor; the reign of the whole earth. 2 an empire, which includes many countries.

साय [say] See साय 2 *Skt* evening, dusk, sunset. 3 an arrow, shaft.

सायस्तगी [sayastgi] *P* *سایستگی* ability, capability.

सायस्ता [sayasta] *P* *سایسته* able, capable.

सायह [sayah] a shadow. See साय.

सायक [sayak] *Skt n* an arrow, shaft. "sayak prahar."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सायक adj sleeping. *A* *سایک* fond (of), an amateur.

सायन [sayan] See. सायनाचार्य.

सायनाचार्य [saynacaray] son of Sayen and disciple of Vishnu Sarvagya, who was a great

scholar of Sanskrit. He was born in the fourteenth century. He has written an exegesis (commentary) on Veds and many more other important works. He was a brother of Madhvacharya, a minister of Bukkaray, king of Vijaynagar. Sayen became a monk (sanyasi) in the last days of his life and became the chief priest of the Shringeri monastery and named it Vidyaranya. He is believed to have expired in 1387 AD.

सयत [sayat] See सतिष्ठ. "yad khuda rakho har sayat."—NP. 'every moment, all the time.'

सयत् [sayat] P सयत् part should be, ought to be. 2 perhaps. 3 probably.

सयबान [sayban] P सयबान n a canopy, baldachin.

सयत् [saya] an ocean, sea. See सतिष्ठ 2 A सयत् total, all. 3 a stroller, wanderer. 4 a poet, versifier. See सतिष्ठ 4.

सयरी [sayri] P सयरी n poetry.

सयत् [sayat] A सयत् adj questioning. 2 flowing. 3 See सयत्.

सय [saya] P सय n a shadow. 2 shelter, refuge, protection.

सयत् [sayat] P सयत् adj able, capable. 2 proper, appropriate. 3 befitting, matching.

सयुज्य [sayujy] See सयुज.

सयुध [sayudh] adj equipped with arms; armed. "ab sayudh guru hovhi ap."—GPS.

सयत्काल [sayākal] n evening, sunset time.

सय [sar] n worth, value. "prem ki sar soi jāne."—maru e m 3. "jo jīe ki sar nā jāne, tis sru kichu nā kahie jāne."—maru solhe m 4. 2 adv amount, evidence. "nāhi bādhan ghāṭan tilsar."—bavān. 3 n vigilance, preservation. "sada dālatu he sabbha karda sar."—sri m 3. "je ko dūbe, phiri hove sar."—dhana m 1. 4 adj vigilant, cautious. 5 n news, information, welfare. "je hukam hove tā ghar di sar le avā."—JSBB. 6 sometimes used for the tree 'sal'. 7 Skt iron, steel. "asākh

sur muh bhakh sar."—japu. "sar sō sar ki dhar baji."—cāḍi 1 8 water. 9 butter. 10 clouds 11 force. 12 justice. "karni upari hovagi sar."—basāt m 1. 13 air. 14 the Creator; the transcendent One. 15 religious duty. 16 essence. 17 adj superb, excellent. "man mere satigur sevā sar."—sri m 3. 18 a figurative expression of the comparative sort showing the meaning of good or bad things, so that one surpasses the other i.e. the second exceeds the first.

jāhi utrotar hve adhikar,

alākar so sar kahai.—garab gājini

Example:

manas deh dulebbh he jugah jugāterī ave varī,
uttamjanam dulebbh he ikvaki korma vicari,
deh arog dulebbh he bhagāth mat pita hitkari,
sadhussāg dulebbh he gurmukh sukhphal
bhagatī piari.—BG

"māri te madhu madhur he madhu te sudha mahan,

sri gurubani sudha te nīcay mūthi jan."

19 a matrk metro, also named as lālī pad. Its characteristics are four lines, each line having 28 matras with pauses at 16th and the subsequent 12th matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example:

thittī var na jogi jāne, rutti mahu na kol,
ja karta sirthi kau saje, ape jāne soi,
kivkari akha kiv salahī, kiu varu kiv jāne,
nanak akhāri sabbhko akhe, ik du ikk
siana.—japu.

(b) characteristics of varan vritt 'sar' are four feet, each foot being 3l.

Example:

jap, tap, gyan, dhyan.

20 See सयत्. 21 P सयत् a camel, an ostrich. See सयत् 22 master, lord.

¹See, footnote of example of सयत्

ਸਾਰਸ [saras] *adj* related to an pond (tank). 2 *n* a water fowl (floricane) to be found on the banks of lakes, rivers, a bird having red eyes; *Ardia Sibirica*; a Siberian crane. 3 a lotus. "phul rahe sar saras sōdar."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 4 the moon, which has nectar; the bearer of nectar. 5 one type of chappay metre. See ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘਰ. **ਸਾਰਸੁਤ** [sarsut] *Skt* ਸਾਰਸੁਤ *adj* 2 *n* a caste of the Brahmins. The story of this name goes as under:

When Parshuram exterminated the Kshatris, their pregnant wives took shelter in the hermitages of sages on the bank of the river Sarasvati. Parshuram reached there while searching for them. The sages who gave shelter to these pregnant women of the Kshatri caste said that there was no Kshatri-woman in their hermitages and those women who resided there were all Brahmins. Parshuram then insisted that the sages must take unbaked bread-loaves made by them. The sages did so. The off-spring of these Kshatri-women were named as "Sarasvat".

There is an ancient story. Once Dadhichi, a sage, was meditating. Indar sent a nymph 'Alambusha' to disrupt his meditation. On seeing such a charming fairy, the semen of the sage ejaculated into the river Sarswati, from which Sarasvat was born. He became the chief of his clan. 2 a book on grammar, written by Anubhooti Swroop. "kəhū siddhika cādraka sarsutiya."—*aje sfg*

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sarsuti] River Sarasvati. "Im bed ucarat sarsuti."—*ākal*

ਸਰਸੁਤ [sarsavat] See ਸਰਸੁਤ.

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sarasvati] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. 2 people living on the bank of river Sarasvati. "sarəsvatī hve cāl ikatē."—*caritr* 52. 3 a poetic metre, variously named ruamən, ruaməl, ruala, ruaməl and rual as mentioned in Dasam

Granth. Its characteristics are of four lines, each line structured as S S, I I S, I S, I S, S I, S, I, with pauses after the 8th and the subsequent 9th characters

Example:

des desən ki kṛīya, sikhvāt hē dīj ek,
ban or kaman kī, bīdhī det an ānek...

—*ramav*.

ਸਾਰਕ [sarək] See ਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਰ ਕੁਟਾਨ [sar kuṭan] *n* extraction from the mountains, a river. 2 Ganga. 3 essence of the sustainer; power. "tuto sar kuṭan karke suhayo."—*caritr* 1.

ਸਾਰਖਾ [sarkha] *adj* such. "te ghar mārhat sarkhe."—*s kabir*. 2 *Skt* truthful, veritable.

ਸਾਰਗ [sarag] knower of the essence. 2 Sarang rag. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarāṅg] See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarāṅgpanā], **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarāṅgpanī], **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣ** [sarāṅgpan] *Skt* ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ *adj* in whose hand is the earth; the preserver of the world, who gives sustenance to everyone. "dhṛavhī jīa jēt harī sarāṅgpana."—*var sri m* 4. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ *n* Vishnu, the protector, who has in his hand a bow made of horns. "kul jan madhe milio sarāṅgpan re."—*dhana trilocan*. 'Sarangpani was born out of the lineage.'

ਸਾਰੰਗੀਤ [sargit], **ਸਾਰੰਗੀਤ** [sargita] See ਸਪਤਸਲੋਚੀ ਗੀਤ. "sargit lakh bhagvat."—*BG*

ਸਾਰਣ [sarən] *Skt* the act of spreading or extending. 2 a minister of Ravan. "citho ek sarən sumātr me praviṇ kahyo."—*hanu*. 3 butter 4 See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਾਰਣਾ [sarṇa] *v* to complete, to make-do, to help. "kīchu bhī kharacū tumara sarāu."—*suhi kabir* "prabhū hamara sare suarath."—*bher m* 5. 2 to prevail upon, administer. "ape ghātī ghātī sarṇa."—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 to achieve, obtain. "səhəjī sukh sarai."—*səva m* 5. 4 to spread, extend. "ghəṭe ghātī sarā."—*var guj*

2 *m* 5. 5 to describe, narrate. "sada gun sarai." -sava *m* 5. "aṭh pahar gun sarde." -sri *m* 5. "āter ki gāṭr tudh pahā sari." -anādu 6 to put. "gīan ājan sarai" -anādu 7 See ਸਾਰਣ
ਸਾਰਣ [sarāṇu] *S* v to count. 2 to compare. 3 to examine. 4 to remember.
ਸਾਰਤ [sarāt] *A* سارٹ *n* a hint, sign, signal. "dex bujharat sarat." -gau *m* 5.
ਸਾਰਥ [sarāth] *Skt* सार्थ *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 glossary, with meanings of words. "akhay bhagbhari subh tera. sarath bhagbhari abhera." -GPS. 3 *n* an assembly of traders. 4 *adv* alongwith. 4 purposely.
ਸਾਰਥਕ [sarthak] *Skt* सार्थक *adj* successful, useful. 2 meaningful.
ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarāthī], ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarthī] *n* a charioteer. "sarthi apen ko kahike." -krzsen
ਸਾਰਦ [sarād] *Skt* *adj* related to winter; wintry. "sarad cād sāpuraṇ badeṇ." -GPS. 2 *n* a white lotus. 3 *Skt* Sharda, Sarasvati. "narad sarad sevak tere." -maru solhe *m* 1. 4 Sharadvat, husband of Ahilya, also known as Gautam. "etī prasar narad sarad vyaṣ te adi jile munī bhae." -datta 5 the stem of an Indian lute (Veena) - a string instrument possessed by Sarasvati - the goddess of music. "manu pavan dux tūba kari hē, jug jug sarad saji." -gau kabir. 'Soul and mind are two gourds, the sensation produced by their union is the stem of veena.'
ਸਾਰਦਸਾਜ [sarādsaj] *n* veena, a musical instrument of Sarasvati.
ਸਾਰਦਾ [sarda] *adj* who provides knowledge. 2 *n* Sarasvati. "sada sarda sarda sarad cād manīd." -GPS. 3 See ਸਰੀਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 34. 4 Kashmir script.
ਸਾਰਦੂਲ [sardul] *Skt* सार्दूल *n* a lion. "kīdhō sīgh sō sardulē arujhe" -VN Here Singh means a tiger. "gau kau care sardul." -ram *m* 5. 'The tyrant guards the poor.' "pāchin me hās

mrigrājān me sardul" -BGK See ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Ravana's envoy. 3 *adj* superb, excellent. 4 principal, superior most. 5 See ਦੇਖੋ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3. ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਰਿਤ [sardul vikīrit] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each line having, SSS, SS, SS, SS, SS, S, arrangement with pauses after the 12th and the subsequent 19th matras. It is also called saṭak.

Example:

hove na guṇīman gyan cārca,
bhavē nāhi citṭ ko,
bhavē sakr saman rajprabhuta,
kijē kahā bitt ko?...

ਸਾਰਧ [sarādh] *n*-ਅਧ half; with half. e.g. one and a half etc.
ਸਾਰਧਾਰ [sardhar] *n* the sharp edge of a weapon. See ਸੂਮ ਮੁਕਤ.
ਸਾਰਨ [saren] *n* refuge, shelter. "harī pare tum saren." -bīra *m* 5 2 Saran, a minister of Ravan. See ਸਾਰਣ 2.
ਸਾਰਨਾ [sarāna] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 express, present, request. "sukh dukh isū man kī bīrthā tumhī agē sarāna." -ram a *m* 5.
ਸਾਰਬ [sarab] See ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ and ਸਾਰਥ.
ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ [sarab bhum], ਸਾਰਥਭੂਮ [sarab bhūm] *Skt* सार्वभौम *adj* who is the lord of the whole earth; who rules over a vast empire. "sarab bhum saren jīh pāna." -NP. "sarab bhum yatha nānāyāk." -GPS.
ਸਾਰਬਾਨ [sarban] *P* ساربان *n* a camel-owner; owner of an ostrich.
ਸਾਰਭੂਤ [sarbhut] *adj* a gist, summary, abstract. conclusion. "sarbhut sātī hārī ko nam." -sukhmani 'the abstract of all holy scriptures, hymns and religions.'
ਸਾਰਮੋਰ [sarmor] *adj* related to Sarmour. See ਸਰਮੋਰ. "nāgar pāvṭa bahu bāse sarmor ke des." -cāritr 71.
ਸਾਰਵ [sarav] *Skt* सार्व *adj* related to all 2 *Skt* सर्व having relation with Shiv, of Shiv.

ਸਾਰਵਭੀ [sarvati] a poetic metre with four lines, each line having three bhāgās, followed by a guru: Sll, Sll, Sll, S arrangement.

Example:

gyan vicar nahi jin ko,

kya updes karē tīn ko?..

ਸਾਰਵਭੀਮ [saravbhim] See ਸਾਰਵਭੀਮ.

ਸਾਰਵਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਵਾਨ. 2 a camel-keeper.

ਸਾਰਾ [sara] adj full, whole. 2 See ਸਾਰ. 3 brother-in-law, brother of one's wife. See ਸਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਰਾਸਾਰ [sarasar] ਸਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ. "sarasar lakhav jabe."—NP.

ਸਾਰਗਰ੍ਹੀ [saragarhi] a border village in Kohat district situated about one and a half mile away from Fort Lockhart. There is a small fortress built there by the Indian government. In the battle fought here on 12th September 1897, twenty one Sikhs of 36 Sikh Battalion, encircled by thousands of Afridis, did not show cowardice, but fought bravely as becomes the duly baptised Sikhs. According to the version of Afridis, these Sikhs laid down their lives after killing about two hundred enemies and injuring hundreds of them. To commemorate their sacrifice, the government has built up memorials at fort Lockhart, Amritsar and Ferozepur.

ਸਾਰਾਨ [saran] adj under shelter. "dasdasro sātah ki saran."—sar m 5. 2 See ਸਰਨ. 3 n essence of food, extract of food.

ਸਾਰਬ [sarab] adj of wine, alcoholic. "rōge rōg sarab."—ramav. 'fully intoxicated.'

ਸਾਰਿ [sari] having spent. See ਸਾਰਣ. "sabhapan ausar cāle sari."—basāt kabir. 'Everyone departs after biding his time.' 2 Skt ਸਾਰਿ a chequered design for chess. chess board, on which chess is placed by placing pawns. "ape sari ap hi pasa."—saveye m 4 ke. 3 a pawn, a dice. 4 a tune of a musical note; a combination of a string and metal, fixed on the instrument to adjust the tune. It is also called sūdri.

ਸਾਰਿਆ [saria] See ਸਾਰਣ. 2 n maintenance, watchfulness, vigilance. "jia jāi sabhz vasi terē, sāgal teri saria."—dhana chāt m 5.

ਸਾਰਿਕ [sarik], ਸਾਰਿਕਾ [sarika] Skt ਸਾਰਿਕਾ n a myna. "cōc pasar rāhe sasu sarik jese."—cādi 1. "ih vatas sarika mukh pasar."—GPS. 2 a female go-between, intercessor.

ਸਾਰਿਕ [sarig] a species of pied cuckoo; a rain-bird. See ਸਾਰਿਕ 1. "kripa jalu dehi nanak sarig kau."—sohila. 'Give the rainbird life providing water, says Nanak.'

ਸਾਰਿਕਪਰ [sarigdhar], ਸਾਰਿਕਪਾਣਿ [sarigpani], ਸਾਰਿਕਪਾਣੀ [sarigpani], ਸਾਰਿਕਪਾਨੀ [sarigpani] See ਸਾਰਿਕਪਾਣੀ. "sarigdhar bhagvan bithula."—maru solhe m 5. "ciru hoā dekhe sarigpani."—majh m 5. "nāṭvaī khaic sarigpani."—gau kabir. "bhājlehi re mān, sarigpani."—bher kabir. 2 See ਸਾਰਿਕ 8, 9 and 10.

ਸਾਰਿਕਾਰਿ [sarigari] n enemy of a bow, a sword. The sword can cut the bow. "seph saroḥi sātuarī sarigari jīh nam."—sānama.

ਸਾਰੀ [sari] adj complete, whole. 2 abstract, gist. "nanak rhu māzi sari jiu."—majh m 5. 3 stated. "guru pure eh gal sari."—sor m 5. 4 n information, news, inquiry. "apni rti kachu na sari."—sar m 5. 5 See ਸਾਰਿ. "karam dharam tum cāpār saj-hu sātī kar-hu tum sari."—basāt m 5. "ape pasa ape sari."—maru solhe m 1. 6 game, play. "sari sirjēhar ki."—s kabir. 7 a sari — a lady's garment. "dare sari nūl ki."—cāritr 136. "set dhare sari brikhbharu ki kumari."—krīsan. 8 sister-in-law, wife's sister. "nahu sasural sas sāsura c saro sari."—BGK. "ramo lāgat hūti guru sari."—GPS. "sariā sariā ai pīkhyo."—GPS. 'All sisters-in-law came to see.' 9 a myna.

ਸਾਰੀਥੀ [sarithi] See ਸਾਰਥੀ. 2 the job or career of a charioteer. 3 success, achievement.

ਸਾਰੀਰ [sarir] Skt adj corporeal. 2 n animate, 'ਸਾਰਿਕਾ (ਸਾਰਿਕ) is also correct.



SARAGARHI MEMORIAL – SRI AMRITSAR

living being. 3 "Vedantsutar" written by Vyas. ਸ਼ਾਹੀਰਿਕ [saririk] *Skt* *adj* sufferings caused to the body, corporeal, physical. 2 *n* a commentary written by Shankracharay on Vyas's Vedantsutars.

ਸਰੂ [sarū] See ਸਰ.

ਸਰੂਪਤ [sarupy] *n* the sense of being similar; a stage in worship when the devotee acquires the appearance of the worshipped one.

ਸਾਰੇ [sare] plural of ਸਰਾ. 2 See ਸਰਣਾ, ਸਰਨਾ and ਸੁਚਿ.

ਸਾਰੇ [saro] See ਸਰਾ. 2 brother-in-law, wife's brother. "sasura ੭ saro sari."—BGK.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarāṅg] *Skt* शारङ्ग *n* that which is piebald, a rain-bird. 2 an antelope whose upper portion is black while lower one is white. 3 a piebald horse. 4 an elephant. "sarāṅg jiu pāg dhare thimr thimr."—*vaḍ m 1*. 5 a moth. 6 a peacock. 7 *adj* speckled. 8 *Skt* शार्ङ्ग. made from an antler. 9 *n* a bow made from the parts of an antler. 10 the bow of Lord Vishnu, in particular. 11 fresh ginger. 12. *Skt* शारङ्ग. 2 a canopy. 13 a kind of an archaic musical (wind) instrument. 14 a swan. 15 a robe. 16 Kamdev. 17 hair. 18 gold. 19 an ornament; a piece of jewellery. 20 a lotus. 21 a conch-shell. 22 sandalwood. 23 camphor. 24 a flower. 25 a cuckoo. 26 a cloud. 27 a tiger. 28 night. 29 the earth. 30 light. 31 a lamp. "sarāṅg mahi pātāṅg pātāṅg na dāre."—*gurusobha*. 32 the sky. 33 the moon. 34 the sun. 35 a frog. 36 a mountain. 37 a rag¹ which has five notes in the ascending scale and six in the

¹sarāṅg in archery is that bow, which is six and a half hands long and has three bends. It is meant for use by horse-riders and elephant-riders. See ਸਰੂ.

²Its root is the same as of a previous entry. i.e. ਸਰ and ਸਰ both mean 'spotted.'

³ṛav-sarāv means that there are five notes in the ascending and six in descending order.

descending order. Kafi Thaāt and the Nishād notes are pure and soft while all others are impure. The period for singing sarāṅg is noon-time. Vadi in sarāṅg is Rishabh and Sanvadi is the fifth. Dhaivat is barred in the ascending scale, while it is applied in weakened form in the descending scale.

ascending— sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.

descending— sa, dha, ni, pa, ma, re, sa.

There are many types of this rag. The above mentioned note is pure sarāṅg. This rag occupies the twenty-sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib. 38 a bee, honey-bee. 39 a snake. 40 an ocean. 41 Shiv. 42 a hand. 43 an implement for ploughing the fields; a plough. 44 collyrium. 45 a pigeon. 46 the Creator. 47 a teat. 48 a crow. 49 Krishan. 50 a sextain (six line stanza) — which has 45 long and 58 short matras i.e. a total of 103 matras. 51 water. 52 a day. 53 a star. 54 lightning. 55 a pied wagtail. 56 a pearl. 57 a woman/wife. 58 *adj* imbued with spiritual love. 59 beautiful. 60 joy-giving.

See in how many shades this word has been used by Bhai Santokh Singh in the following *savrya*:

(a) sarāṅg pe kabī sarāṅg pe cāhī

sarāṅg pātrun ko bālī sarāṅg,

(b) sarāṅg jyō jag me kul sarāṅg

sarāṅg gyan prakaṣan sarāṅg,

(c) sarāṅg dasan ko priy sarāṅg

sarāṅg doṣan ko sam sarāṅg,

(d) sarāṅganī bhayo nār sarāṅg

sarāṅg śrī hārigobīd sarāṅg.

Their meanings are:

(a) (He) rides sometimes on a sarāṅg (horse) and sometimes on a sarāṅg (elephant). The enemies of a sarāṅg (deer) are mighty sarāṅg (lion).

(b) The lineage in the world is sarāṅg

(bright) like a sarāg (the sun), the sarāg (fire) being used to light up the erudite sarāg (lamp-enlightenment).

(c) sarāg (clouds) are dear to sarāg (rain-birds), the humble ones; sarāg (snakes) are like killers to the guilty sarāg (frogs).

(d) sarāgpaṇi (Vishnu) is (Nar) sarāg (Nar-Singh means the superior most of whole mankind); and the splendour of sarāg (passion) and 'sarāg (moon) is Guru Hargobind.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarāgaṛ], ਸਾਰੰਗਾ [sarāgāra] *n* that which is coupled in front of a sarāg (bow), an

ਸਾਰੰਗ-ਸਾਰੰਗ

ਸਾਰੰਗਧਰ [sarāgdhar] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. (one) who controls the whole earth, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, the possessor of sarāg bow.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ [sarāgpaṇi], ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarāgpaṇī] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. "sadh sāgī mile sarāgpaṇi." -majh ੨ 5.

ਸਾਰੰਗਰਿ [sarāgarī] *n* sword, the enemy of the bow. -sarama. See ਸਾਰੰਗਰਿ.

ਸਾਰੰਗਿਕ [sarāgik] a poetic metre, with four lines, each line organised as III, ISI, IIS.

Example:

guruṇ seva kariye,
hit kar sikhya dharie. ...

2 a bird catcher, who makes his living by catching or killing birds.

ਸਾਰੰਗੀ [sarāgi] *n* a musical instrument, which is played with a ramrod shaped like a bow. 2 a poetic metre, having four lines, each line having five māgāns, with the first pause after eight characters and the second after the next seven characters: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS.

Example:

sevē jāko devi deva, puṛē sadhu sāgī he,
vyapyo sare eko svamī, bhase nihanha rōgi he. ..
3 a female deer; a hind 4 Skt शारङ्गिन् Vishnu, who carries a sarāg (bow). 5 *adj* an archer, a

bow-keeper.

ਸਾਰੰ [sarv], ਸਾਰੰਭੋਮ [sarvabhōm] See ਸਾਰੰਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਭ.

ਸਲ [sal] *adj* superb, superior most. "ko salu jvahe sali." -var ram 3. "Which is superior of the two- camel-thorn (wild herb) or paddy?" 2 Skt शाल *n* a pine tree. (शाल is also correct.) Its wood is very hard and straight. It is specially useful for making roofs. Its Latin name is Vatica Robusta. "hare hare sal khare" -GPS. 3 a species of fish; (ophiocephalus wrahl). 4 *suffix* denoting place, house, abode, temple. "prahlad pāṭhae pāṛṇsal." -basāt kabir. "uce māder sal rasol." -suhi ravidas. ਰਸੋਈਸਾਲ, ਪਾਕਸਾਲ. 5 a hole bored in timber, perforation. See ਸਲ *vr* "dindyal verisal." -akai. See ਵੈਰੀਸਾਲ. 6 a sage named Shalihotar who by the order of Indar cut the wings of horses. It is said that, in the ancient times, the horses had wings which helped them fly in the sky just like birds. "sal munisar kate hute brijrajmano tih pākh bānavat." -krīsan. 'By striking them with the winged arrows, Krishan made the bodies of horses as if they again had the wings.' 7 short form for ਸਲਾਹ; a fairy, nymph. "upar giddh sal māḍrahī tere surma juddh macahī." -cāritr 52. 8 P ਜਲ a year śmāt (Bikrami year), sāvētsar. See ਵਰਸ. 9 P ਜਲ a shawl, coverlet of Pashmina (a fine variety of wool prepared from Ladhaki and Tibetan goats). "sir pā satguru sal sājai." -GPS. 10 a beggar's blanket, rag.

ਸਾਲਸ [salas] See ਸਾਲਿਸ. 2 Skt सालस (स-आलस), *adj* weak. 3 lethargic, sluggish. "dās karmen ke salsi kaya man aru bac." -GPS. See ਦਸਗੁਣ ਬੁਧਮਣ ਦੇ.

ਸਾਲਸਰਾਇ [salsarai], ਸਾਲਸਰਾਯ [salsaray] a jeweller of Bisambharpur (Bishanpur)¹ who was a follower of Guru Nanak Dev

¹ It is the old headquarter of district Bankura in Bengal

सलक [salak], सलकु [salaku] A सल adj (one) who follows the path shown by God "pir pekamər salak sadak."—*sri a m I*. "salaku mizu na rahio koi."—*sava m I*. See सुदी.

सलग्राम [salagram] See सलग्राम.

सलकिरह [salgirah] सलकिरि. a knot given to a rope after every year. In ancient times, when there was no tradition of writing, a rope, was kept in the name of each person and a knot was tied on his birth-day. The age of the person concerned was known from the number of knots in his rope; an anniversary; a birthday.

सलगिराम [salgiram], सलग्राम [salgram] Skt सलग्राम. *n* a village on the bank of the river Gandki. Its name is derived from the pine trees in the village. 2 a round stone, taken out of Gandki river flowing near the town Shalgram. The stone has the sign of a circle marked on it. The Hindus consider it to be the idol of Vishnu. "salgiramu hamare seva."—*asa m 5*. 'Shalgram, the idol of Vishnu, is worshipped in our religion. "salgram bīp puj manavhu."—*basāt m I*. See बुली.

सलह [salah], सलहा [salha] adj स - लह saltish, 'salty, saline. 2 *n* salted cooked vegetable. "bahu ras salhe savardi."—*sava m 3*. See सल.

सलहा [salatta] Skt सलहा. son of one's brother-in-law (son of wife's brother), children of the brother-in-law. "sahura sas sal salatta."—*BGK*.

सलन [salan] See सलह. 2 salted meat; meat obtained by slaughtering a bird or animal with a single stroke of a sharp weapon. "salan ras jīm banio roṇan khat banar."—*YN 3 v* to pierce into, penetrate. "durjan dāl salan."—*NP*.

सलपत्र [salpātr], सलपत्रा [salpātra] a leaf of a pine tree. Guru Gobind Singh used to apply pine-tree leaf on the wounds of the injured Sikhs to provide early relief to them.

"hui ghayal anādpur avē....

"salpātr satiguru tis det,

ik dvr dīn me bāne suet."—*GPS*.

According to Ayurvedic system of medicine, 'sal' is shown curing the wounds. "उजो बगहरपत्रेव स्लेष्म रक्त प्रकोप हत."—*salgram nighṣṭu bhuṣaṇ*. 2 In Sanskrit books, सलपत्री is also called by this name, that is सलपत्र. It is also known as sariven and vidarigādh. Its Latin name is Desmodium Gangeticum. This is also a herb used for curing wounds सलबाहन [salbahān] See सलबाहन. "syalkoṭ ke des me salbahna rav."—*caritr 97*

सलमली [salmali] Skt सालमली *n* a silk-cotton tree. Its Latin name is Bombax Heptaphyllum. "salmali ko birach huto ik."—*GPS*. 2 According to Bhagwat, it is an island which has a huge silk-cotton tree. "salmah so dip suhava."—*NP*. See दीप.

सल मुनीसवर [sal munisvar] See सल 6.

सल रसेदी [sal rasoi] *n* a kitchen. See सल 4. 2 a dish of rice.

साला [sala] Skt साल brother of one's wife, brother-in-law. The term सलाल is also appropriate for it. In Sanskrit language, सलाल is also in use for this word. 2 Skt साला, a house, home.

सलह [salah] *n* praise, admiration, compliment, commendation. "bhi tu he salahna prare, bhi teri salah."—*sor a m I*. 2 See सलह.

सलहना [salahna] See सलहना. praise. See सलह. "biru sacē hor salahna jas-hi jēnamu sabb khor."—*vad a m 3*

सलहनि [salahani] (they) praise, commend. "hīdu salahi salahani."—*var asa*. 'The Hindus praise the praiseworthy.'

सलहि [salahi] by praising. "salahi sacē māni satiguru."—*dhana chāt m I* 2 by praising or admiring "eko jēpi eko salahi."—*sukhmani*. 3 (they) praise. "salahi salahi."—*jēpu*. 'The

admirers admire.'

ਸਲਾਹਿਤੁ [salahih-hehu], ਸਲਾਹਿਤੁ [salahih] imperative form of praise, admire. "bhi salahih-hehu saca sor" -sor m 1. "salahihu bhagat-hu kar joṛi." -var sri m 4

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] adj/ praiseworthy. 2 n the Creator. "salahi sacu salah sacu." -var gau 1 m 4. 3 a minister, advisor. 4 an admirer. 5 See ਸਲਾਹੀ.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] I admire. "guru salahī apṇa." -suhi m 3.

ਸ਼ਲਾਮਾਰ ਬਾਗ਼ [šalamar bag] a garden with three terraces spread over eighty acres of land three miles north-east of Lahore, which was set up by emperor Shahjahan through his official Ali Mardan Khan in 1634. According to "Badshahnama" written by Mullah Abdul Hamid, the cost of this garden is estimated as rupees six lacs. Bernier writes that the expenses on this garden were about ten lac pounds. A channel from river Ravi was especially drawn from Madhopur Headworks to supply water to this garden under the guidance of Engineer Ali Mardan Khan at a cost of two lacs rupees. In earlier books, the name of this garden is also found to be "Farah Bakhsh". Shalamar is termed as a "house of bliss" by many writers. The word Shalamar is a combination of शाला (Sanskrit) which means 'home' and آرام (Turkish) which means 'bliss'. According to Mohammad Latif, Maharaja Ranjit Singh named this garden as ਸ਼ਲਾਮਾਰ, which means 'garden of the beloved', as ਸ਼ਲਾ means 'the beloved'. If we call this garden as "ਮਾਰ ਸ਼ਲਾ", it will not be out of context because "mar šala" has the meaning of 'house of Cupid' i.e. 'house of the god of love'.

There is a big pond in the middle of the garden, with beautiful open houses on three sides of the pond, where people sit. In the

middle of the pond is a dais. The water flowing over the cascade of marble-stones looks very attractive. Inspired by the flow of water, Zebunnisa, daughter of Aurangzeb, composed the following poem.

اے آوارو حرا زہ کیستی؟
آجہا زہ کو کہیں مانتا مشب
کس پر نہیں گندہ راہ کو کسی
سر پہ رنگے عروسی کے کشتی
which means:

O! falling spring water! for whom are you wailing?

In whose grief, you express displeasure by scowling?

What distress you had, for you had been crying by striking head against stones, as we had been doing?

The fountains of Shalamar are also very fascinating. The special get-together parties are organised by the rich and the famous as also other civil servants at this place now.

On the first terrace of the garden, there is a house built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh which has an underground vault. In its basement, stayed William Moorcroft in 1820 while going to Turkistan.

ਸਲਾਰ [salar] See ਸਲਾਰ.

ਸਲਿ [salz] Skt ਸਲਿ n paddy. 2 rice.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] A سلس adj/third. 2 n an impartial arbitrator. "salis sihida siddhtai ko siddh-ida." -gyan.

ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [šalihotr] Skt n a horse. In a yag, the horses were fed paddy, hence the name ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ. 2 a sage, who has written a book on the characteristics, treatment etc. of horses. He chopped off the wings of horses on the persuasion of Indar. See ਸਲ 6. 3 a book written by Shalihotar, explaining the treatment of horses and other animals, šalihotrvidya; veterinary science.

ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salihotri] adj (one) who knows veterinary science; a veterinarian. 2 n a

veterinary doctor.

सालिक [salik] See सालक and सुदी. "salik sadik chodi dunia thar pae."—asa m l.

सालिका [salikā] plural of सालिक See सालिक, 2 to saliks.

सालिग्राम [saligram] See सालगुम.

सालिवाहन [salivahan] *Skt* शालिवाहन a majestic ruler from South India, who was the enemy of Vikramaditya. He introduced his own calendar year (षकाब्द-*śakabād*) in the year 78 AD His capital was Pratishthan in the district of Aurangabad on the bank of river Godavri, which is now popularly known as Paithan. In ancient literature, it is also referred to as Brahmpuri. Shalivahan founded Shalivahankot (Siolkot) after conquering Punjab. He had sixteen sons including Baland, Rasalu, Puran, Sundar, Lekh etc. He died in the battle of Karur. He is named as Shatvahan in many books. See सालवाहन.

सालिम [salim] *A* ليم *adj* complete, whole, unbroken.

सालिवाहन [salivahan], **सालिवाहनकोट** [salivahankot] See सालिवाहन.

साली [sali] *adj* penetrator, one who pierces a hole etc. "ari ur sali."—ramav. 2 *Skt* सजली *n* wife's sister, sister-in-law. 3 paddy, rice. See साल 1 and सालि.

सालु [salu] See साल. 2 See सालु.

सालु [salu] *Skt* सालु *n* a red coloured garment. 2 a striped garment worn by women. 3 *Dg* a sarhi, cover.

साले भाई [salo bhai] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das, who worked hard during the construction of Sri Amritsar by the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. He was the chief police officer of Amritsar. His dharamsala (place of worship) built in Ramdaspur is very famous. Bhai Salo died in Sammat 1685. He was cremated personally by Guru Hargobind. The memorial

of this holy man is near the Dharamsala.

सालोक्य [saloky] *n* a concept acceptable to the worshippers, meaning that understanding of attainment is identical with the worshipped deity.

सालेडा [salona] See सालडा. saltish, saline. "sabh ras mīthe mānte sunre salone."—ari m l.

सालेउरी [salotari] See सालिउरु and सालिउरी.

सालीकार [salākar] with ornaments. 2 with a figurative expression, with literary embellishment.

सालु [salv] the ruler of Sobh, whom Amba, the daughter of king of Kashi, wished to marry. When Bhisham brought Amba after conquering her in the battle, she told Bhisham about her desire. Bhisham sent Amba to Shalv, but the later did not accept her. See सिवली.

Shalv was a friend of Shishupal. When Krishan killed Shishupal, Shalv set out to attack Krishan and was ultimately killed by him in the battle.

सव [sav] *Skt* सव *n* a child. "ranin rav savanin sav."—paras. 2 *adj* सव related to a corpse; pertaining to the dead body; of the dead. 3 *n* a crematorium, cremation ground.

सवक [savak], **सवका** [savka] *Skt* सवक a child. "bapusavka kare larai."—asa kabir. 'The father quarrels with his children.' See सवु बी दुधी.

सवग [savag], **सवगी** [savgi] a raisin of green colour; dried grapes. "bahu savag gari bedamā."—GPS. "dadhi mahi adhik savgi pai."—GPS.

सवज [savaj] *Pkt* *n* a wild elephant. *Skt* सामज See सामज. "je bhav savaj karhi atāka. nam kehri tak-hi su āka."—NP 2 a cloud saturated with water. "su chabi savaj tartakriti."—paras.

सवजनी [savajni] *n* an elephant-army; the army of elephants.—*sanama*.

सवजा [savja] *Skt* *adj* (one) who gives birth to children. See सव.

ਸਾਵਣ [savan] *Skt* श्रावण *n* the month which has the full moon night of Savan, the fifth month of Sammat; Saun.

ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ [savan mall] Baba Saun (or savan) Mal was a nephew of Guru Amar Das. He was sent to Haripur to bring forest timber for the construction in Goindwal of the gurdwara (holy shrine) and residential accommodation for the congregation. He preached the Guru's teachings there and persuaded the ruler of Haripur to become the Guru's devotee. The Raja of Haripur, alongwith his family became a devotee of the Guru. The Guru appointed him a preacher and assigned him the authority to preach Sikhism.

bhrata ko ik aut huto savan mal namu,
niket hakaryo tahz ko bole sukhdamu,
raj haripur ko jehi tahf gaman karije,
diragh daru samuh jo ni puri anije.

—GPS.

2 See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ 2.

ਸਾਵਣੀ [savanī], **ਸਾਵਣੀ** [savnī] *n* autumn harvest; kharif crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter. "savnī sacunau."—*var mala m 1*. 2 full moon night of the month of Saun. 3 during the month of Saun. "nanak savnī je vase."—*var mala m 1*. 'if it rains in Saun.'

ਸਾਵਣੁ [savanu] See ਸਾਵਣ. "savanu aia he sakhi."—*var mala m 2*. 2 autumn harvest; a crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter; kharif. "savanu rati aharu dihu."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਅਹਾਣੁ.

ਸਾਵਰ [savat], **ਸਾਂਵਰ** [sāvat] *Dg* a warrior. See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਂਵਰਸਰਿਕ [sāvatsarik] *Skt* सांवत्सरिक *adj* annual, related to the year. 2 *n* an astrologer; he who foretells the reward in life.

ਸਾਵਧਾਨ [savdhan] *Skt* adj one having concentration of mind; alert. "apne prabhū

siu hohu savdhan."—*gaur m 5*. 2 active, conscious. "savdhan ekagar cit."—*sukhnani*.

ਸਾਵਨ [savan] See ਸਾਵਣ. 2 See ਸਵੈਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਸਾਵਨ ਮੱਲ [savan mall] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ. 2 Divan Savan Mali, father of Mool Raj, appointed the subedar of Multan by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1821, was a very just ruler. Once he heavily penalized his own son for committing some crime. He was killed by some criminal in 1844.

ਸਾਵਧਾਨ [savyav] with components.

ਸਾਵਰ [savar] *Skt* a treatise on magic told by Shiv. 2 sin; crime.

ਸਾਵਰਣ [savrāt] *Skt* साम्रट् *n* a slaughter-house; a place of carnage. "kī savrāt purī."—*paras*. 2 *adj* having reverberations.

ਸਾਂਵਰਣ [sāvat] *Skt* सावर्त *n* the lord of clouds; the deity who has a series of clouds under his control.

ਸਾਵਰਾ [savra], **ਸਾਵਲ** [saval] *Skt* सवर्ण *adj* dark-complexioned. "saval sōdar rup banavhī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 charming.

ਸਾਵਲਸਾਹ [savalśah] the idol of a money lender assumed by Vishnu to liquidate the debt of his devotee Narsi, according to a belief of the Vaishnavites. See ਨਰਸੀ and ਭਗਤਮਲ.

ਸਾਵਲਸਾਹੀ [savalśahu], **ਸਾਵਲ ਸਿੰਘ** [saval sīgh], **ਸਾਵਲਪੰਥੀ** [savalpāthi] people following the teachings of the gursikh devotee Savel Singh. Most of them reside in Dera Ismail Khan, Muzzafargarh and Multan. The people belonging to this sect are both of shorn and unshorn hair

ਸਾਵਲਾ [savla], **ਸਾਂਵਲਾ** [sāvla], **ਸਾਵਲੀਓ** [savlio], **ਸਾਵਲੀਆ** [savliā] dark. See ਸਾਵਲ. "janu dase bhujāgam savle."—*cādi 3*. "tu dhanu keso savlio."—*malī namdev*.

ਸਾਵਾ [sava] *adj* green. 2 *Skt* सवा a blend of black and yellow; yellowish black; blackish yellow.

ਸਾਂਵਾਂ [sāvā] the same. 2 equal, comparable.

3 See ਸਾਮਾ

ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savaṇi], ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savaṇi] wife; a woman brought home by marrying her. "tū savaṇi hē ki surita?"—BGK. See ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰ [savitr] *Skt* the sun. 2 Shiv. 3 *adj* pertaining to the Sun dynasty.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰਕਾ [savitraka], ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitri] *Skt* ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* Gayatri, the holy mantra of the Hindus. 2 daughter of Brahma. 3 wife of Brahma, according to some Purans. "ki savitraka che."—*clert* 4 daughter of king Ashvapati of Madar country and wife of Satyavan. A sage told her that Satyavan would die within a year, yet she got married to him. When her husband died within one year of their marriage, she propitiated Dharamraj, the god of death, with her fidelity to her husband and got Satyavan back from the other world. 5 river Sarasvati. 6 river Yamuna. 7 a woman whose husband is alive.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] *adj* green, greenish. See ਸਾਵਾ. 2 of the correct amount or weight. "ghina savi toli."—*sava m* 5. 'by equal weight.' 3 flowing; that which flows; a flowing river. "ravi savi adi kahu ayudh es bakhan."—*sanama*. By prefixing 'ayudh es' to 'ravi' or 'saravi,' we have the word for 'gallows'; the lord of the river Ravi is Varun and his weapon is pas (gallows).

ਸਾਵੀ ਏਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [savi es astre]—*sanama*. ਰਾਜੀ, the weapon of Varun, Lord of the river.

ਸਾਵੰਤ [savāt] See ਸਾਮੰਤ. "tāpe te savāt jvalā samanā."—*janmejay*.

ਸਾੜਾ [sara] *n* a burning sensation, an inflammation. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a material added to water for decomposition as grape's essence is added to prepare vinegar. 4 *adj* short form for ਅਸਾੜਾ in pahārī Punjabi. 5 See ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾੜਾ

ਸਾੜੀ [sari] See ਸਾੜਨਾ. 2 See ਸਾੜੀ. 3 short form for ਅਸਾੜੀ (ਅਸਾੜੀ).

ਸਾੜਸਤੀ [sarhsati] See ਸਾੜਸਤੀ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sari] a sarhi, lady's garment. See ਸਾੜੀ. ਸਿ [si] *pron* that. "kavaṇi si ruti mahu kavaṇu."—*janu* 2 therefore. "hās si hāsa, bag si bāga."—*asa chāt m* 1. 3 *P* *n* three. 4 *adj* third. "jis ride si locan nahi."—*var mala m* 1. 'who does not have the third eye (erudition)' "mādal bed si bajno."—*varmaru* 1 *m* 1. 'Teaching of the three Veds is imparted with full vigour.' Initially there were only three Veds. See ਵੇਦ. 5 *Skt* ਸਿ peace 6 pleasure. 7 patience. 8 Shiv.

ਸਿਉ [siu] *part* with. "es priti gobid siu lagi."—*gau m* 5. 2 together with, alongwith. "min ki cepal siu jugati man rakhte."—*maru m* 1. 'Control with skill the mind which is fickle like a fish.' 3 from, with, against. "ke siu kari pukar?"—*dhana m* 1. "laju ghar siu tuti pari."—*gau kabir*. "pita prahlad siu guraṇ uthai."—*bher a m* 3. 'The father picked up the mace to hit Prahlad. 4 *n* Shiv. See ਸਿਉਤ. 5 *Skt* ਸੁ *pron* "karan siu icha carah."—*savrye m* 2 *ke*. 'They control their senses according to their own desire.' meaning that they are not the slaves of their senses.'

ਸਿਉਚਿਤਾ [siuicha] *Skt* ਸਵੇਚਛ one's own desire. self-desire. See ਸਿਉ 5.

ਸਿਉਕ [siuk], ਸਿਉਕ [siok] *n* white ants; a termite; a white ant with red mouth, which lives in mounds made from the soil. It does lot of damage by eating wood, clothes, paper etc. The white ant flees when countered with sulphur. asafoetida, coal-tar, kerosene-oil etc.

ਸਿਉਤਾ [siuta] *Skt* ਸੀਦਨ *n* the act of sewing; stitching of clothes with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਤਾ [siuta] *Skt* ਸਰੂਤ *adj* sewn, stitched. joined with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਨਾ [siuna] See ਸਿਉਟਾ. 2 gold.

ਸਿਉਨੀ [siuni] a caste of the Khatris.

ਸਿਉਰਣ [siuraṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਰਿਚਾਸੀ [sirusi] a village, also called Sivrasi. Now it is popularly called ਸਰਾਵ or ਸਰਾਵਾਂ. This village falls under police station Kotkapura in the princely state of Faridkot. 'Guruser' the place visited by the tenth master, Guru Gobind Singh is located between it and Behbal. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ. 4. "bahibal te sirasi namu. kare bilokan jab e gramu."—GPS. A devout Sikh, Heta, resident of the village served the Guru with full devotion. The Guru presented him a sword which is still preserved by his descendants in the village "Golewala"². See ਸਰਾਵ and ਬਹਿਬਲ.

ਸਿਆਹ [siah] See ਸੀਅਹ.

ਸਿਆਹਨਾ [siahana] get cooled. See ਸੀਅਨਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਆ [sia] past tense of ਹੋਣ. was. 2 See ਸੀਆ.

ਸਿਆਹੀ [siahi] *Skt* स्याह *P* سیاہ adj black. "mile hir cirā kite siau karnā,"—gyan. 'horses with black-ears.'

ਸਿਆਸਤ [siasat] *A* سياست the act of supervising. 2 governing. *Skt* शासन.

ਸਿਆਹ [siah] black. See ਸਿਆਹੀ. "siaheu hoā set."—majh barahmaha. 'from youth got into old age.'

ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼ [siahgosh] *P* سیاہ گوش *n* a carnivorous quadruped having black ears. Its face is like that of a cat and body is as that of a dog. It is kept for hunting. It pounces quickly upon animals like a hare, deer, etc. Its zoological name is *Felis Caracal*.

ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼ [siahposh] See ਸਰਾਪੋਸ਼ and ਕਲੀਪੋਸ਼.

ਸਿਆਹਰ [siahar] a village under police station Delhon in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which is situated at a distance of four miles north-east of Ahmedgarh railway station. There is in this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru

Hargobind about half a mile west of this village. When the Guru was on his way from Rarha (rara) to Jagerha, his horse fell ill near this village. The Guru halted here, and the horse died at this place, and was buried with a shawl covering it. There is a shrine raised over the burial place near the gurdwara.

In the beginning, it was a very ordinary shrine, but now the present priest Bhai Tehil Singh has since Sammat 1975 got constructed a beautiful place of worship. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib is done here daily.

ਸਿਆਹੀ [siahi] *P* سیاہ *n* blackness, soot. 2 ink. 3 mental dirt, wickedness of mind. See ਕਦਾ 2.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਟਿੱਬੀ [siahi [tibbi] a place near Anandpur Sahib, where the Guru pierced to death two Muslims with his arrows. Instigated by the hill-rulers, they were trying to blow up the Guru with cannon shots while he was holding a holy congregation there.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਦੀ ਥਿਧਿ [siahi di bidhi] A script-writer has written down the method of making ink on the last page of Bhai Banno's manuscript of Sri Guru Granth Sahib. While preparing fresh manuscripts the ink-making formula was blindly copied word for word by the ignorant script-writers. So much so some foolish scholars insist on reciting this portion dealing with the method of preparing ink. The formula for ink production is as under:

"soot weighing 1 sirsahi, bolu³ sarsahi 2, arabic gum 2 sarsahi, amethyst (purple or violet quartz) one ratti, gold one ratti, bijesar water⁴, copper-utensil, wood of magosa tree

³bolu is a medicine named Myrrha in English and mur in Persian. According to Ayurvedic system its effect is assumed to be warm. It cures abdominal diseases. It is also called masrverdhan in Sanskrit.

⁴bhāgrā. Its Bengali name is masraj.

¹The village derives its name Guruser, after the word Gurdwara.

²Golewala is a railway station on Lahore-Ferozepur-Bhatinda railway line

(Azadirachta indica), soot of a burning earthen lamp collected at a distance from the flame.¹ grinding of all these contents is to go on for twenty days."

The ancient writers used to prepare ink by this method. Addanshahi Sikhs were engaged in its trade particularly, hence this ink was popularly known as "addanshahi shahi."

सिआच [siachu] See **सिआच**. "tanu siachu hor badan jar kumlai."-var guj / m 3.

सिआट [sian] *n* recognition, knowledge, identification.

सिआटना [sianna] *v* to recognise, have knowledge of.

सिआटप [sianap] *n* wisdom, intelligence, cleverness. "sahas sianap kari rahe manu koru raguna hor."-ari m 4. 2 experimentation. 3 miserliness, niggardliness.

सिआटा [siana] *adj* wise, prudent. See **सिआटा**. 1 far-sighted, sagacious. 2 clever. 3 miserly, niggardly. 4 *n* a village under police station and tehsil Pehowa, district Karnal, which is situated ten kos west of Pehowa. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh had held at this place a meeting with saint Shahbhikh of Thaska.² The heavy pointed heads of the arrows of the tenth Master kept in gurdwara are worth-seeing. Guru Teg Bahadur had earlier sanctified this place with his gracious presence.

सिआटा सेयदा [siana seyda] a village in tehsil Goochla district Karnal. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh in this village.

सिआनु [sianu] *adj* an acquaintance, a familiar 'the earthen lid over the lamp to collect soot is not to be scrubbed, only the dust particles are to be removed gently.

¹ Many authors have referred to the name of the saint as Bhikhanshah. See **सिआच** and **सिआच**

person.

सिआडा [siata] *adj* acquainted, known, recognised

सिआन [sian] See **सिआट**. 2 wisdom, intelligence. "rani taji sian."-caritr 50.

सिआनप [sianap] See **सिआटप**. "sianap kahu kami na at."-guj m 5. "ianap te sabh bhal sianap."-bila m 5.

सिआना [siana] See **सिआटा**.

सिआपा [siapa] lamentation over the dead body, *n* a funeral custom with women beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs and wailing through funeral songs.

सिआम [siam] Many have used this term for Assam. See **आसम**. 2 **सिआम** *adj* black. 3 *n* dark complexioned Krishan. "gokul madhe siam go."-todi namdev. See **सिआम**. 4 **सिआम** Lachhmi, the goddess of wealth. "siam palote par jih."-krisan. 5 *P* ८ evening, sunset, dusk. See **साम**. 6 *A* Syria. See **सम**.

सिआमसुंदर [siamsudar] *n* one who adds splendour to nature, the Creator. "siamsudar taji nird ki u ai?"-suhl m 5.

सिआमडी [siamdi] *n* evening. "subha siamdi."-cadi 2. 'suggesting dusk and dawn.' 2 (woman) black complexioned, black. 3 pertaining to Krishan.

सिआमदोहरा [siamdohara] on the side of the Lord. "taji siamdohara bhai praj le bhai."-ramav. 2 to the kind act of serving one's master. 3 (one) who is dark-complexioned.

सिआमल [siamal] **सिआमल** *adj* dark-complexioned, wheatish. 2 beautiful, handsome, attractive. "siamal madhur manukhyā ridyā bhumi veranah."-sahas m 5. 'a person who is handsome and soft-spoken, but nurtures a feeling of enmity in his heart.'

सिआमा [siamā] **सिआमा** *n* a young woman. 2 Kali; Durga, the goddess of power. "ik rajat nam siama apar."-datt 3 a black cow. 4 gum

of a certain pine tree such as Arnyris comphora used in incense or balm. 5 musk. 6 piper longum – a piperaceous plant; its fruit is used in medicine. 7 Indian rose wood tree; Dalbergia Sissoo. 8 black pepper. 9 Yamuna river. 10 night.

ਸਿਆਮੀ [siami] See ਸਿਆਮਾ. See ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਸਿਆਰ [sɪar] *Skt* ਜੁਗਲ a jackal. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਾਰਿ the enemy of a lion. “jəb hi sɪar sɪgh kəu khar.” – *bher kabir*. Here sɪgh stands for ego and sɪar means self-realisation.

ਸਿਆਰੀ [sɪari] *n* a she-jackal. 2 the vowel representing the letter ਈ, short vowel [ɪ]. When hooked to the consonants, it gives the sound of (ɪ) and is represented by (ੲ). In Gurbani this vowel (ੲ) is relational at some places while it is adverbial at other places. Sometimes it expresses the meaning of several inflexions (paradigms).

Many scholars, who have no knowledge of phonetic rules governing the vowels misinterpret the meanings of words involving (ੲ). In this Mahan Kosh, the meanings of words having (ੲ) have been given at proper places.¹ See ਸਹਿਜ, ਕਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਤਨਿ ਮਨਿ etc.

ਸਿਆਲ [sɪal] *Skt* a jackal. “kaḥ det sɪal bəpura kau.” – *maru m* 5. Here ‘jackal’ stands for laziness. 2 a sub-caste of Khatri. 3 a sub-caste of Muslims, found in Jhang. 4 *Skt* winter season. 5 See ਸਕਾਲ.

ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ [sɪalkot] a town in north-east of Punjab. It is a British cantonment. It is said to have been founded by Shalivan. See ਸਲਿਵਾਨ. Some writers have called him Shakal. Many suppose it to have been founded by king Salv and hence name it as

¹My friend Sardar Teja Singh MA, Professor, Khalsa College Amritsar has written a booklet “ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਮਤ” on the grammar of Gurbani. The readers are advised to read it.

salvkot.

There are two places of worship here relating to Guru Nanak Dev—

(i) Ber Sahib : Guru Ji took rest for a while under this jujube tree. Now there is a very grand gurdwara built at this place. See ਬੇਰ ਸਹਿਬ.

(ii) Bawli Sahib. This sacred place is in the house of Moola. See ਮੂਲਾ.

In days gone by, good quality paper was manufactured in Sialkot, which was popularly known as Sialkoti paper. This was considered next to Kashmiri paper in quality. Many available sacred books are found written on Sialkoti paper. At least sixty out of one hundred manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib are found to have been written on Sialkoti paper.

ਸਿਆਲੀ [sɪali] *n* a she jackal. 2 a cotton-wool cloth worn in winter-season; a padded mattress; a quilt. 3 adj pertaining to the winter season. See ਖੁੰਮਰ ਆਰਿ.

ਸਿਆਰ [sɪar] a furrow ploughed out with the pin of a plough. *Skt* ਸੀਰਾ. See ਸੀਆਰ.

ਸਿਏਸ [sɪes] See ਸੀਏਸ.

ਸਿਸ [sɪs] *Skt* ਸਿਸ਼ੁ *n* a child, infant, kid, offspring. “tɪh sɪs sɪta.” – *ramav* whose offspring is Sita. 2 *S* head. *Skt* ਸੀਰਥ “bir karoran ke sɪs tor.” – *caritr* 195. 3 a neck. 4 *Skt* ਸਿਸ਼੍ਯ a pupil, disciple. 5 *Skt* ਸਿਸ਼੍ਯ *vr* to leave residue, keep behind, separate, be in excess.

ਸਿਸਟ [sɪsət] See ਸਿਸਟਿ and ਸਿਸ਼ੁ.

ਸਿਸਟਿ [sɪsətɪ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਸਟਿ *n* creation. 2 cosmos, universe, mankind, human race, world. “sɪsətɪ upai səbh tudhu ape.” – *var sri m* 4.

ਸਿਸਟਿਨਾ [sɪsətɪja] *n* from which the universe is created; an illusion, nature.

ਸਿਸਟਿਧਾਰ [sɪsətɪdhar] adj the basis of creation. 2 the creator of the universe, who supports whole of the world. “sɪsətɪdhar həri tum

kripal."-kan m 4 partal.

सिख [sɪxət] *P* **سُيخ** *n* a sitting, a session. 2 the act of aiming at. 3 aiming at.

सिख [sɪxən], सिख [sɪxənu] *Skt* **शिव** *n* a penis; reproductive organ (s), genitalia "sɪxən kəpə te pɪr vɪsala."-NP

सिख [sɪxə] *Skt* **शिव** *n* Indian rosewood tree *P* **شيم** *L* Dalbergia Sisoo. Its wood is very heavy and smooth. It is mostly used in buildings and furniture making.

सिख [sɪxəl] See सिखल.

सिख [sɪxər] See सिख.

सिख [sɪxɪ] on the head, overhead. "jɪs sɪxɪ nə hovi lekh."-sɪ a m 1.

सिख [sɪxɪr], सिख [sɪxɪr], सिख [sɪxɪr] *Skt* **सिख** *n* weather in the months of Magh-Phagun. 2 snow, ice. 3 *adj* cool, cold, chilly. "ruti sɪxɪr sɪtəl hɪrɪ prəgɛ mǎghɪr pɒɦɪ ju."-ram m 5 ruti See सिखल.

सिख [sɪxə] *Skt* **सिख** *n* a child. 2 *S* a neck. 3 a head. "dɛi sɪxə utari."-var maru 2 m 5. 4 a pupil, disciple.

सिखल (sɪxəpəl) *Skt* **सिखल** son of Damgosh, the ruler of Chanderi. He was born to Shrutdeva, sister of Vasudev. Thus he was a cousin brother of Krishan. According to Mahabharat, Shishupal was born having three eyes and four hands. His parents desired to abandon him, but then there was a forecast that this child would become a very eminent person and he should be brought-up to become so. Thus he was named 'Shishupal'.

He was a staunch enemy of Krishan because Rukmani was engaged to get married to him, but Krishan forcibly took her away. Shishupal insulted Krishan in the presence of all those attending the Yajna performed by Yudhishtar. Thus Krishan killed him out of revenge. According to Vishnu Puran, Shishupal was

Hiranyakashipu in his previous birth and he was the ten-headed Ravan during his second birth. "hɛsɪsupəl cāderime bir."-kɪsən. The famous poet Magh has provided a beautiful poetic description named, "sɪsupalvəɖ".

सिखल [sɪxəpəl] *Skt* *n* According to Vishnu Puran, there are seven stars having fish-like shape. Vishnu is in the middle of the fish while Dhruv is towards the tail. 2 a crocodile; an alligator.

सिखल [sɪxəpɪr] See सिखल and गल्लेख.

सिख [sɪxət] *Skt* *adj* calm, quiet, patient. forbearing. 2 obedient to the Guru and the holy scripture. 3 wise, intelligent. 4 noble.

सिखल [sɪxəpəl] *Skt* *n* manners of civilised people; decency; the conduct of good moral people. 2 hospitality, respectful reception.

सिख [sɪxən] See सिख.

सिख [sɪxɪ] *Skt* *adj* capable of education; who can be advised. 2 *n* a pupil, disciple. See सिख and सिख.

सिख (sɪx) See सि 3.

सिख (sɪx) *Skt* *n* a violent animal. 2 a lion. 3 a zodiac sign, Leo. 4 See लखल and सिख.

सिखल [sɪxka] See सिखल.

सिखल [sɪxə], सिखल [sɪxə], सिखल [sɪxə] *Skt* **सिखल** *n* that on which one sleeps, a bed. See सी *vr*. "jəu gurdev sɪxə nɪksal."-bher namdev. There is a tale in Bhagatmal that the emperor Mohammad Tuglak presented a cot to Namdev. Namdev threw it in the river. The emperor felt insulted and demanded his cot back. The cot was pulled out of the river. By the grace of God it was totally dry, and was returned to the emperor. "sɪxə, dhəɾətɪ bəɾtən kəu pənɪ."-prəbha m 5. "kəɪɪ jɪə jəkɪ sɪxəɪ."-bher a m 5.

सिखल [sɪxəsni], सिखल [sɪxəsni] *adj* (one) who sleeps on bed, bed-ridden, confined to bed, "nəve kə sɪxəsni."-var majh m 1.

ਸਿਹਤ [sihat] *A* **صحة** *Skt* ਸੁਖਮ health, healthiness. 2 absence of error; correctness, accuracy

ਸਿਹਤੁੰਡ [sihtūd] See ਸੈਹੁੰਡ.

ਸਿਹਮ [sihamu] See ਸਹਮ

ਸਿਹਰ [siher] *A* **سحر** *n* magic. 2 illusion. "Ihu ju dunia siharu mela dastgin nahu."—*trilāg kabir*.

ਸਿਹਰਫੀ [siharphi] *P* **سحر في** *n* Arabic alphabet comprising thirty letters. "bahuro siharphi ju sabh hi padhai he."—*NP*. 2 an explicatory poem written on the basis of thirty letters e.g. "aleph ala ko yad kar gaphlat mano visar." etc.—*JSBB*.

ਸਿਹਰਾ [sihara] See ਸੈਹਰਾ.

ਸਿਹਰੀ [sihri] *adj* (one) who exercises charm; a hypnotist.

ਸਿਹਰੂ [siharu] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਿੰਹਲ [sihəl], **ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ** [sihaldvip] *Skt n* an island where live many tigers; Ceylon. See ਸੰਹਲਦੀਪ.

ਸਿਹਨਾ [sihana] *v* to shrink, hesitate. 2 to crave, want. 3 to fear. "sur sihāhi kim kar hē dharan."—*GPS*.

ਸਿਹਾਬ [sihab] *A* **سحاب** *n* a companion; an associate. 2 plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. 3 See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸਿਹਮ [siham] *P* **سهم** Plural of ਸਹਮ. parts, portions. 2 an arrow, a shaft.

ਸਿਹਿਕਾ [sihrka] *n* daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of Rahu. According to the view expressed by several authors, she was the wife of Viprachitti. She was believed to possess the power to drag creatures flying in the sky by catching hold of their shadows. Hence her name "chayagrahīni". When Hanuman was going across the ocean to Ceylon, she dragged him and swallowed him but he tore apart her abdomen to come out and this put an end to Sinhika.

2 See ਸੇਤੁ 4.

ਸਿਹਿਦਾ [sihida] a rectifier See ਸਾਲਿਸ.

ਸਿੰਹੀ [sihi] a tigress.

ਸਿਖ [sik] *n* a desire; a wish; an inclination. 2 उत्सुकता. curiosity; a strong craving; love. "je tau piria di sik."—*s farid*.

ਸਿਖਸਤ [sikaset], **ਸਿਖਸੁ** [sikast] *P* **سخت** *n* a defeat; downfall. "cali sikast khar ab sena."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* broken; broke.

ਸਿਖਸੁਹ [sikastah] *P* **سخت** *adj* dilapidated See *Skt* खस्त. 2 *n* inscription made in haste with incomplete vowel signs and unclear letter-forms.

ਸਿਖਸੁਨ [sikasten] *P* **سختن** *v* to break, smash. *Skt* शकन. *v* to kill, break into fragments.

ਸਿਖਣ [sikta] *Skt n* granulated sand. 2 sugar.

ਸਿਖਦਾਰ [sikdar] *P* **سیدار** *adj* one who issues coins; a king. 2 a chief; ruler. "sagel srisatir ke pāc sikdar."—*g3d m 5*. "sikdarhu nah pahara."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਿਖਦਾਰੀ [sikdari] *n* rule, chiefdom. "jisu sikdari tis-hi khvari."—*ram a m 1*.

ਸਿਖਦਾਰੂ [sikdaru] See ਸਿਖਦਾਰ. "kur hoa sikdaru."—*var asa*.

ਸਿਖਨ [sikan] *P* **سكن** *n* a ruffle; a fold. 2 *adj* (he) who breaks. In this sense it occurs at the end of a word e.g. "man butāikan."—*japhar*. 'I am breaker of images.'

ਸਿਖਮ [sikam] *P* **سقم** *n* an abdomen, a belly. 2 See ਸਿਕਿਮ.

ਸਿਖਰਾ [sikra] *P* **سحر** a hawk; a bird of prey smaller than a bāsa. It is a female and its male is called cacak or cipak. It is native to Punjab and lays eggs here only. It builds its nest on the trees. It is used for hunting small birds and is released from the fist to chase them.

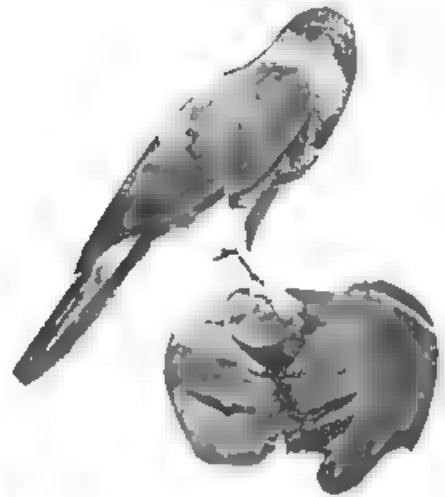
ਸਿਖਰੀਨ [sikrin] See ਸਿਖਰ 2.

ਸਿਖਲ [sikal] *A* **سكل** *n* the process of cleansing; polishing of weapons by removing rust.

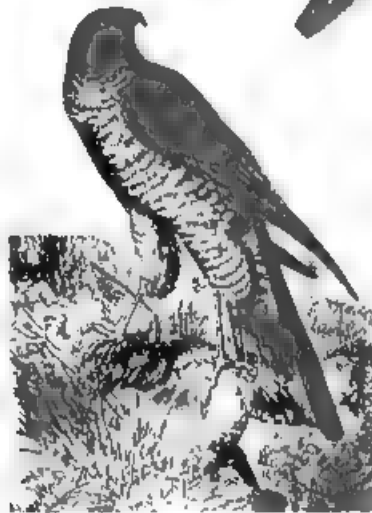
ਸਿਖਲਗਰ [sikalgar], **ਸਿਖਲੀਗਰ** [sikligar] *P* **سكل گر** one who clean the surfaces, removes rust.



ukab



sıkra



sıcana



kobi or şahin

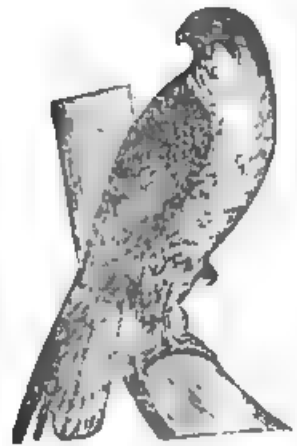


kurəl

BIRDS OF PREY



cərag



qheddi



turməti



bəhəri



başə

BIRDS OF PREY



baz



baz dhoka topi vala



muqhor



lagar

BIRDS OF PREY

ਸਿਕਾ [sika] See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸਿਕਾਨਾ [sikana] *v* to feel curious; crave. "rāhi sīkavat heran karān"—GPS.

ਸਿਕਾਯਤ [sikayat] *A* سِکَايَت *n* a complaint; a protest

ਸਿਕਾਰ [sīkar] *P* سِکَر *n* a hunt. "sūt sōgī le cārīo sīkar."—bher m s. *Skt* शिक्रीडा. the act of playing along with dogs.

ਸਿਕਾਰ ਘਾਟ [sīkar ghat] See ਅਸਿਲਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਕਾਰਪੁਰ [sīkarpur] a town of Sindh situated in district Sakkar. It is a famous centre of trade. To this place belonged Bhai Gurdas, a recluse blessed with great power, whose place of worship is well-known. Even now the people here are very devoted to Sikhism. Bhai Gurdas has also written expositions of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [sīkari] *adj* a hunter. 2 *xa* dissolute, profligate.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ [sīkari pāchī] birds of prey. 2 birds trained to prey upon other creatures. Birds which are specially kept to hunt other birds are baz, jūr-ra, baṣa, baṣīn, sīkra, cīpek, beara and dhutī (or tudhī), and have rosy eyes i.e. have pale eyes with a rosy tinge. carag, cārgela, lāgar, shāgar, turmatī, turmatā, bāhri, bāhribacca, kuhī, kohīla, chīkkul, dhādī, ukab, kurāl, have black eyes. Compared with the black-eyed, those with rosy-eyes are more loyal.

The females of these birds of prey are called like the males.¹ The males of the birds of prey are shorter in size than the females, as against the males of other birds which are of larger size. These birds of prey live on meat alone and bring up their young ones also on meat. When their young ones are too young, they throw up half-digested meat from their stomachs to feed them.

¹In English there is no distinction of verb on the basis of gender. (Editor)

In one of *saveyas* in Dasam Granth the names of some birds of prey are thus mentioned:

besre or kuhī bāhri ōru
bāj pūrē bāhute sōg line,
baṣe ghane lāgra cārgē
sīkren ke pheṭ bāhī bīdīx kīne,
dhutī ukab bāsinān ko sāj
kōṭh jāgōlān dval nāvīne,
jāk-hu her cālavāt bhe tīn
pāchīn te īk jān nā dīne.

—krisan 2090.

In this dictionary the account of these birds figures alphabetically.

ਸਿਕਾਲਤ [sīkalat] *A* سِکَالَت the act of cleaning, and shining the weapons after removing the rust. 2 a polisher's job.

ਸਿਕਾਵਤ [sīkavat] See ਸਕਾਵਤ and ਸਿਕਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਕਿਮ [sīkim] A state towards the east of the Himalayas, Tibet is to its north east, Bhutan to its south-east, Darjeeling to its south and Nepal to its west. Its area is 2,818 square miles and its ruling dynasty believes in Buddhism.

ਸਿਕੋਹ [sīkoh] *P* سِکُو *n* fear, fright. 2 See ਹੁਕੋਹ.

ਸਿਕੋਰਨ [sīkorān] *v* to squeeze, twist. "nak sīkor-hī narak bhī."—GPS. 'Even hell turns up the nose.'

ਸਿਕੌਜ [sīkāj] *P* سِکْج *n* a pinch; the act of pinching. 2 to twist, wind.

ਸਿਕੌਜਬੀ [sīkājbi] *A* سِکْجَبِي a potable liquid prepared by mixing vinegar and honey. 2 a potable drink prepared by adding sugar to lemon juice.

ਸਿਕੌਜਾ [sīkājā] *P* سِکْجَا *n* an implement in which a book-binder presses the books for their setting. 2 a machine, used during the Mughal rule to torture criminals.

ਸਿਕਾਦਰ [sīkādar] سِکَادَر *E* Alexander. There have been many Alexanders but the following are famous: One was the son of Phillipos² and

²Philippos or Philip.

was the king of Greece who after defeating the king of Persia invaded India. He defeated King Puru of the Punjab on the bank of Jehlum in the year 327 BC. Having come up to the river Beas, he turned back to his kingdom and died in the year 323 BC. "phelkus patsah ke sur sikhādar put"—*cāritr* 217. See ਅਰਸਤੂ.

(2) The second Alexander was the son of Antiochus, the king of Syria.

(3) The third Alexander was the son of Simon, a resident of Syrinia. He was a supreme devotee of Christ.

(4) The fourth Sikandar was a king of the Lodi dynasty and son of Behlol Khan Lodi. Having ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1489, he tormented the Hindus very much and died at Agra on the 17th of February 1517. It was during his reign that the first European ship landed on the Indian coast.

ਸਿਰੰਦਰਸਾਹ ਲੋਦੀ [sikhādarśah lodi] See ਸਿਰੰਦਰ 4.

ਸਿਰੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sikhādar sahib] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੰਦਰ ਬਿਰਾਹਿਮ [sikhādar birahim] See ਧੁਨੀ (d)

ਸਿਰੰਦਰੀ ਝੁਜਾ [sikhādrī bhuja] *n* pillars of the size of arms that Alexander got built in the ocean to guard ships from hitting against the rocks; the light houses of yore.

ਸਿਕੰਧ [sikhādh] See ਸਰੰਧ.

ਸਿਕੰਨ [sikhān] See ਸਿਕਨ.

ਸਿਕਰੀ [sikkri] dandruff.

ਸਿਕਾ [sikka] *P* ੫, *n* a state currency. Affixing the seal on silver or gold etc. is the sign of a sovereign government. The Sikh rulers also issued their respective coins from time to time which may be described as under:

(a) In the year 1765 AD the Khalsa Panth issued a coin, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh also retained during his rule and thus lent glory to the mint at Amritsar. The inscription on this coin was.

deg tego fatah nusrat bedrāg,

yaftaz nanak guru gobīd sīgh.

(b) the currency of the Patiala State: The rupee and mohar coins were known as Rajeshahi. This rupee comprised pure silver and weighed 11¼ masas while the mohar weighed 10¼ masas. Both bore the inscription:

hukam sud az kadre be cū ba ahmad badshah,
sikkah zan bar simo zar az oje mahi ta bamah.

(c) The currency of Jind— the rupee of the Jind state, known as "jīdia", weighs 11¼ masas and wore the same inscription as on the Rajeshahi rupee of Patiala.

(d) The currency of Nabha: The rupee and mohar of the Nabha state are known as "nabhesahi". The rupee of Nabha weighed 11¼ masas and the mohar 9¼ masas, and the metal used for both was highly pure. The inscription on them read:

deg tego fatah nusrat bedrāg,
yaftaz nanak guru gobīd sīgh.

(e) The currency of the Kapurthala state— Now this currency is not available. But in earlier times the one issued by Sardar Jassa Singh Bahadur wore the following inscription:

sikkah zad dar jahā bafazle akal,
mulak ahmad garīf jassa kalal.¹

2 a metal. *Skt* सीसक. lead; abundantly used for making mortars, bullets, small shots etc.

ਸਿਕ [siks] *Skt* सिक् *vr* to read, practise, learn.

ਸਿਕਕ [sikkak] *Skt* adj who educates. 2 *n* a mentor. 3 a teacher.

ਸਿਕਾ [siksa] *Skt* *n* an advice, a precept. 2 a counsel. 3 a part of the Veds in which the number, correct tonal pronunciation and exact recitation of their mantars are explained

ਸਿਕਿਤ [siksīt] *adj* trained; (one) who has adopted Sikh religion; educated.

¹See the Rajas of the Punjab by L. H. Griffin pp. 285-87, 460-61, 466.

सिख [sikh] *Skt* शिष्य *n* a disciple, student. 2 the follower of Guru Nanak Dev who has embraced the Sikh religion of this paragon of truth, and professes Guru Granth Sahib as his scripture and regards the ten Gurus as identical. "guru satigur ka jo sikh akhae ... jo sas giras dhrae mera hari hari so gursikh guru man bhava."-*var gau* 1 m 4. "ap chadī sada rahe parne gur bin avaru na jana kor kaha nanak sun-hu sāt-hu, so sikh sanmukh hor."-*anād*. See सिख. 3 a counsel, an instruction. "je ik gur ki sikh suni."-*japu*. "guru tuṭha sikh deve mere bhai."-*asa* m 4.

4 the top. "mūd mudar jāta sikh bādhi."-*maru* a m 1.

सिखसभा [sikhśabha] *n* an organisation of the followers of Guru Nanak; a congregation of the hermits. "sikhśabha dikhra ka bhau."-*asa* m 1. See सिख सभा.

सिखना [sikhna] *v* to learn.

सिखटी [sikhṭi] a woman who adopts Sikhism.

सिखधरम [sikhdharam] See सिख धरम.

सिखनी [sikhni] See सिखटी.

सिखमत [sikhmat], **सिखमति** [sikhmatī] *n* teaching, precept, advice, instruction. "sikhmatī sabh budhi tumari."-*brla* m 1.

सिखर [sikhār] *Skt* सिखर *n* the top of a hill. 2 a spire of a temple. 3 the white horse (of god Indar), with tall ears. "sikhār sunagor nadi ce nathā."-*dhana trilocan*. 4 heavenly door; the tenth opening. "amritumulu sikhār lrv tare."-*brla thiti* m 1.

सिखरि [sikhari], **सिखरी** [sikhri] *Skt* शिखरिन् *adj* with a top. 2 *n* a mountain. 3 a tree

सिखला [sikhla] *Skt* शिखला *n* a chain; a sequence of metal-links. "jo jagkan sikhla sāg."-*NP*. with crooked chains.

सिखलाना [sikhlanā] *v* to teach.

सिखवन [sikhvan] *n* teaching, precept, advice. "sikhvan kalu devat bhuri."-*NP*

सिखवैरा [sikhvāta] *adj* educated; (one) who has imbibed the precept. 2 who preaches. "sunī sikhvāte 'nanak binve."-*guy* a m 1.

सिखरा [sikhra] *adj* (one) who has received the precept; the suffix रा implying "दान" (a bearer). Many people hold that it is derogatory but this rule is not applicable everywhere. 2 *n* one adopting Sikhism of Guru Nanak Dev. "jo dase gursikhra trsu nivi nivi lagau par jiu."-*suhi* m 4 *gunvāti*.

सिखा [sikha] *Skt* शिखा *n* a top; a tuft of hair. 2 the peak of a hill. 3 a flame of fire. 4 an advice, precept. "sikha kānī cāraia."-*varasa*. 5 plural of सिख. the Sikhs. "maragī pāthī cale gur satigur sāgi sikhā."-*tukha chāt* m 4.

सिखावैरा [sikhāvāta], **सिखवन** [sikhavan], **सिखलाना** [sikhlanā] *v* to train, advise, teach. "sāgāl praja ko dharam sikhavan."-*manuraj*

सिखि [sikhī] See सिखी. 2 (by) the Sikh. "sikhī satguru dhraia."-*gūḍ* a m 5. 3 after learning. **सिखिया** [sikhia] See सिखा. 2 by means of teaching, through instruction. "sac sikhia kaṭi jam ki phasae."-*dhana chāt* m 5.

सिखित [sikhī] See सिखित.

सिखिनी [sikhini] See सिखटी. 2 *Skt* शिखिनी *n* a peahen.

सिखिवहन [sikhivahan], **शिखिवहन** [shikhivahan] *Skt* *n* whose vehicle is a peacock; Shiv's son Kharanan; Kartikey. "siv sikhī-bahan gan sahit ae ran ris dhar."-*krisan*

सिखी [sikhī] (by) the Sikhs. "sikhī sikhra gurvicarī."-*varasa*. "sikhī ate sāgti parbrahamu karī namaskaria."-*ram var* 3. 2 See सिखी. 3 *Skt* शिखिन् *adj* who keeps a tuft. 4 *n* a peacock. 5 a cock. 6 a tree. 7 fire. 8 a hill. 9 a comet. 10 a horse. 11 a lamp. 12 an arrow, shaft. 13 Indar.

सिखी बहन [sikhī bahen] See सिखिवहन.

सिखडा [sikhāḍ] *Skt* शिखडा *n* a tuft of hair 2 the tail of the peacock. 3 the top of a tree or a

creeper.

ਸਿਖੰਡਾਹ [sikhāḍāḥ] *Skt* शिखरिन् *n* a hill. "dīp loḥ sikhāḍāḥ."—*gāthā*. 2 ਸਿ (three) ਖੰਡ (region) worlds. Three regions of the cosmos. hell, earth and heaven.

ਸਿਖੰਡੀ [sikhāḍī], ਸਿਖੰਡੀ [sikhāḍī] *Skt* शिखण्डिन् *adj* who has a tuft. 2 *n* a peacock. 3 a feathered arrow. 4 a cock. 5 a creeper, climber. "ghaṭāt basudha giri taru sikhāḍā."—*sahas m* 5. 6 Amba, the daughter of the king of Kashi whom Bhishampitama conquered and brought for his brother Vichitarveeray. But Amba did not like to marry him, because she had fancied Salv as her husband. See ਅੰਕ.

Amba led a miserable life without a husband. To avenge herself on Bhisham, she was reborn as the daughter of Rana Drupad. Through the grace of a yaksh she was transformed into a male form, and was named Shikhandi. In the battle of Kurukshetar when Bhisham came forward to encounter Arjun, Shikhandi stood in front of the latter. Taking him to be his sister-in-law, Bhisham did not attack him. Meanwhile Arjun riddled Bhisham with arrows. The arrow that ultimately felled him in the battle-field was shot by Shikhandi.

ਸਿੱਖ [sikkh] ਸਿਸ਼. See ਸਿਖ. 2 a disciple of the Guru, a follower of Sikhism. See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ. "sati sātikh daya dharam nam dan isnan dīṛaya. gurusikkh le gurusikkh sādaya."—*BG* "gur updes pāves rīd ātar he, sēbed surātī soi sikkh jōg janī."—*BGK*.

jese patibṛatā parpurkhe nā dekhyo cahr purān patibṛatā ko patī hi mē dhyan he, sār sārītā sāmudr catīk nā cahe kahū as ghānḁūd priy priy gungan he, dīnkār or bhār cahāt nahī cakor mān bēc krām hīmkār priy pran he, tēse gurusikkh an dev sev rāhīt, pe—

sāhī subhav nā evagya abhī man he.—*BGK*

ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ [sikkhdharam] Religion is the path that great personages have chalked out to show the way for realising the purpose of human life.¹ Of several paths shown by religion, the main path is the one that the ten masters from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Gobind Singh have shown. It is known as sikkhdharam, and the basic rules of this religion are as under :

The chief purpose of religion is not to land in heaven, but attain oneness with the Supreme Creator through constant concentration on Him, without which the cycle of life and death does not terminate.

The form of the Creator is : "īk ōkar sātīnamo, kartā purakhū, nīrbhau, nīrveru, akal murtī, ajunī sebhā, gurprasādī." i.e., God is the matchless one, ever indestructible, creator of all inhering His creation.² Unlike the gods He fears none, nor does He frighten His foes and is ever blissful. He is immune to birth and death, creates all and is created by none. Through the grace of that Supreme Light everything is attainable

To be one with the Creator one needs a guide embodied by the ten Gurus whose complete being is vested in Guru Granth Sahib.³

The votaries of Satguru who expound the

¹That is why dharam or religion has been named pāth.

²"xhu jāgū saccē kī hē kothī saccē kī vīcī vasū."—*var asā*.

³"braham bīde so satīgur kahīe, harī harī katha sūnave"—*mālā m* 4.

"sātīpurakhū jīnī janīa sātīgur tīs kī nāv tīs kī sāgī sikkh udhēt nanak harīgūn gāv."—*sukhmānī*

"dhanu dhanu harī gīanī sātīguru hāmārā jīnī verī mītr hām kāv sēbh sāmṛīsāī dīkhai"—*m* 4 *var vād*.

"sātīgur nīrveru putī sātī sāmānē aūgā kātē kātē sudh deha"—*ram var* 2 *m* 5.

meaning of the Shabad and unravel the hidden secrets of religion are venerable and beneficent persons in whose company we are expected to elevate our character.¹ Character is of two types:

(a) Personal.

(b) Communitarian (pāthik)

Following are the salient precepts for elevating personal character:

(1) to remember the Creator by concentrating on Him.²

(2) to regularly recite Gurbani for understanding its precepts.³

(3) to perform selfless service with devotion, renouncing all distinction of castes and creeds and taking the whole of humankind as brethren.⁴

(4) to live on honest earning while leading a homely life.⁵

(5) to follow Gurmat and abjure untouchability, magic, idol worship and intricacies of

¹"apī tere kūl sagē tere gurmukh janam savarnia."—*majh a m 5*.

"maha pavitr sadhu ka sāg jisu bhetat lage prabh rāg."—*asa m 5*

²"dukh bhukh nahī vrapai je sukhdata manī hoī.

kī hi kāmī na chīrē jā hērde sacā soī."—*sri m 5*

³"satigur kī jis nō matī ave so satigur mahī samāna.

ihu baqī jo jāhu jānē tisu ātār rōv harnāna."—*bixie m 3*

"baqī bīriāu bīcārā je kō gurmukh hoī"—*oḱkar*.

⁴"id sājha sahābu bapū hamārā."—*majh m 5*

"eku pīta ekas ke ham bārk"—*sor m 5*

⁵"jāh sadavahi jugatī na jān-hī chādī bah-hī ghar bār."—*varasa*.

"nanak satigur bhetē purī hovē jugatī.

hāsēdīā khelēdīā penēdīā khavēdīā vice hovē mukatī."—*m 5 varg 2*

"ghālī khāī kīchu hālī-hu dēz nanak rah pochān-hī sēi."—*m 1 varsar*

other creeds drawing on ignorance.⁶

(b) To forge collective character as a Gursikh it is essential that:

(1) in the conduct of Sikh Dharam, one should be firm in acting upon rules of the organisation.

(2) one should render the panth (community) physical, mental and financial help by taking it as the incarnation of the Guru.

(3) one should preach Gurmat in the world.

(4) one should love every follower of Guru Nanak and regard him as integral to the Sikh Dharam whatever form and dress he assumes; One must always wish for the well-being of all.

(5) one should maintain the sanctity of gurdwaras and places of worship as per the directions of Satgurus.⁷

ਸਿੱਖ ਰਚਾਸਤਾ [sikkh rayastā], ਸਿੱਖ ਚਿਆਸਤਾ [sikkh riastā] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਕਲਸੀਆ, ਜੀਓ, ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਭਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਖੀ [sikkhi] *n* the process of adopting

¹"matu sacā akharū bhulījāī cāukē bhīrē nā kōī."—*m 3 var maru 1*.

"soī kucī kudrēī nahī jānē."—*bher m 5*. "tōtū māitū pakhāḍū nā jānā rām rīdē mānī mānā."—*gūhī chāt m 1*.

"nav-hī dhovhī pūj-hī sēlā. bīnū hārī rātē mēlō mēlā."—*ram a m 1*

"pūjī ātīā tīrāth bānvāsā. bharmat dōlāt bhāe udāsā."—*dhana a m 1*. "bīn kārār nā kīrtam mānō. adī ājōnī ākē ākēnāsī tīh pārmēsar jānō."—*pārsāhī 10 hājere*.

²"mē bādī sēcū dharamsāl hē. gursikha lāhā bhalīkē. pēr dhovā pakha pherdā tisu nēvī nīvī lēgā pāī jū."—*sri m 5*.

"dharamsāl hē mānsar hās gursikh vāhū. rām pādārāth gursabād kār kīrtan khāhū."—*BG*. "bahār kī āgātī buphāt jāī āsīrīākē, nāu mē jō āg lāgē kēsēkē buphāt?

bahār sē bhagō vī lījāt kōī gārth, gārth mē jō lūī līkē kaho kōī jū? corān kē trās jāī sārān gāhē nārīd, māre māhipatī jū kēsēkē bēcāī? māyā dār dārpāt hār gurudvār jāvē,

tāhā jō bīāpē māyā kāhā thāhīrāī? "—*BGK*.

Sikhism 2 the path of Guru Nanak Dev. "gurusikkhi da likkhna lakkh na citragupat likh jāne."—BG. "bin sikkhi tarbo kahā jagsgar bhara."—GPS. See ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ.

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਤਾ [sikkhi da nata] feeling of affinity with the Sikh Religion; sense of fraternity among the Sikhs.

nahī dādsar pita pitama parpitama
sujan kujāb sut bādhav nā bhrata hē,
nahī nānsar mata pāmata briddh mata
mamū mami masi mōsa bibidh vikhyata hē,
nahī sasurar sas sasura ७ saro sari
nahī birtisur ७ jacak nā data hē,
asēn basēn dhēn dham kahū me nā dekhyo
jeso gurusikkh sadhsāgati ko nata hē.

—BGK.

ਸਿਖਿਆ [sikhya] See ਸਿੱਖਾ. "sikhya sāt namu bhāju nanak."—savrya m 5.

ਸਿੱਕ [sig] Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਕਾ *n* the peak of a hill; a mound. 2 the horn of an animal etc.

ਸਿੱਕਰ [sigrāph] A سِرْجَر & P سِرْجَر Skt सिंघुरल. vermilion.

ਸਿੱਕਰ [sigrā], ਸਿੱਕਰੀ [sigri], ਸਿੱਕਰੇ [sigre] all; everything. See ਸਕਰਾ. "jin sigri yah sristi upai."—cōbis. "kāp samudra uthe sigre."—cādi 1.

ਸਿੱਕਲਦੀਪ [sigaldip], ਸਿੱਗਲਦੀਪ [sigladip] See ਸਿੱਗਲ. "manhu sigaldip ki narī gare me tābor ki piknavini."—cādi 1.

ਸਿੱਕਰਾ [sigrā] *n* a short and stout horn of a ram etc., that in olden times the fighters used to fill with gun powder in and tie to their belt.

ਸਿੱਕਾਫ [sigrāf] P سِرْجَر *n* a breach, a clink, a fissure, a hole, an outlet in a channel.

ਸਿੱਕਾਰ [sigrā] Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਕਾਰ *n* paraphernalia for enhancing beauty. 2 an ornament. 3 according to prosody, the first sentiment that inspires lust. See ਰਸ.

ਸਿੱਕਾਰਣਾ [sigrāṇa], ਸਿੱਕਾਰਣਾ [sigrāṇa] *v* to adorn, beautify, enhance. "jo dhān kāt sigari jū."—majh m 5

ਸਿੱਕਾਰੂ [sigrāru] a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who remained in attendance of the sixth Guru and participated in battles to defend the faith. A mendicant had given him a prescription for medication which at Amritsar the Satguru directed him to throw away. The Guru revealed to him the true medicine and elevated him to the supreme position. 2 *adj* adorning.

ਸਿੱਕਾਲ [sigal] See Skt सिंघाल P سِرْجَال E a jackal. 2 son of Vasudev and ruler of Pundar state, better known as Paundrak. See ਪਉੜੀਯ and ਪੋੜਕ. "dūt sigal pēthyo hārī kau."—krisēn.

ਸਿੱਕੀ [sīgi] *adj* one with horns. 2 made of horn. 3 *n* a trumpet; a horn. "sīgi anhat bani."—gaur m 5.

ਸਿੱਕੀਅਰਿ [sīgiari] *n* the enemy of horned animals, a tiger.—sēnāma.

ਸਿੱਕੀਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sīgiari dhunini] a gun producing sound like the roar of a tiger.—sēnāma.

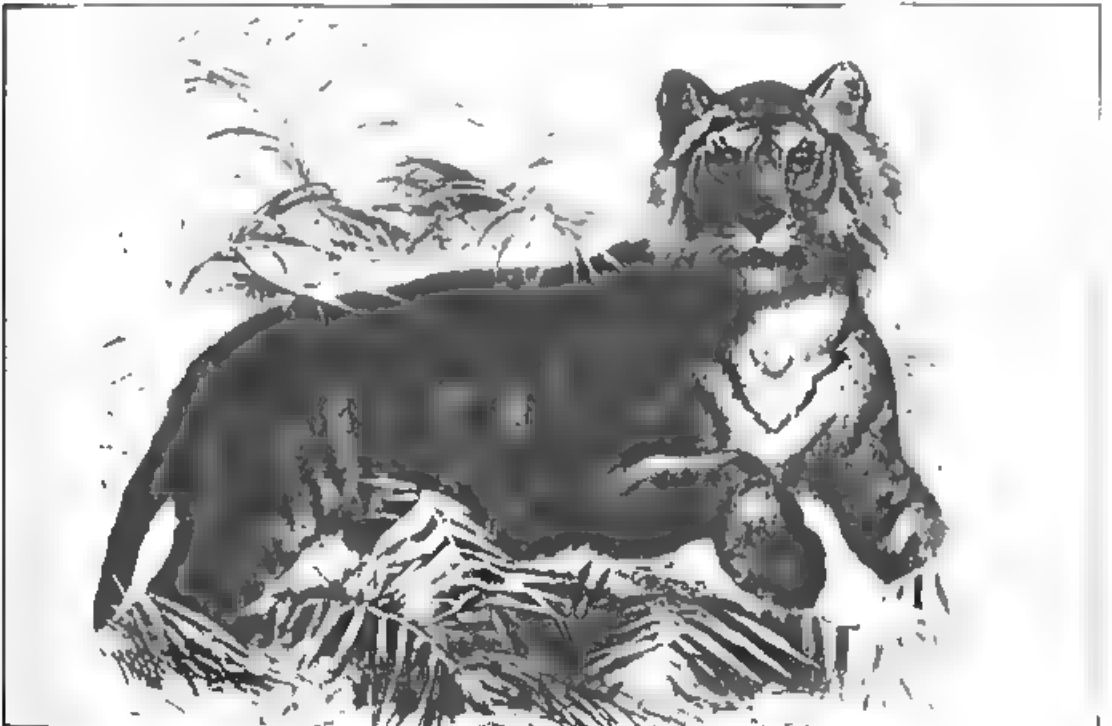
ਸਿੱਕੀਭ [sigit] Skt सुगति *adj* close relatives or blood relations. "gāe sigiti pukart dhah."—var majh m 1.

ਸਿੱਕੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sīgi rikhi] Skt ऋषि ऋषि a rishi who according to the Purans and the Ramayan had grown horns. Once rishi Vibhandhak, on seeing Urvashi, a fairy, discharged his semen in water which was drunk by a doe. She gave birth to rishi Singi, who lived at his father's hermitage, remained a celibate and educated himself there.

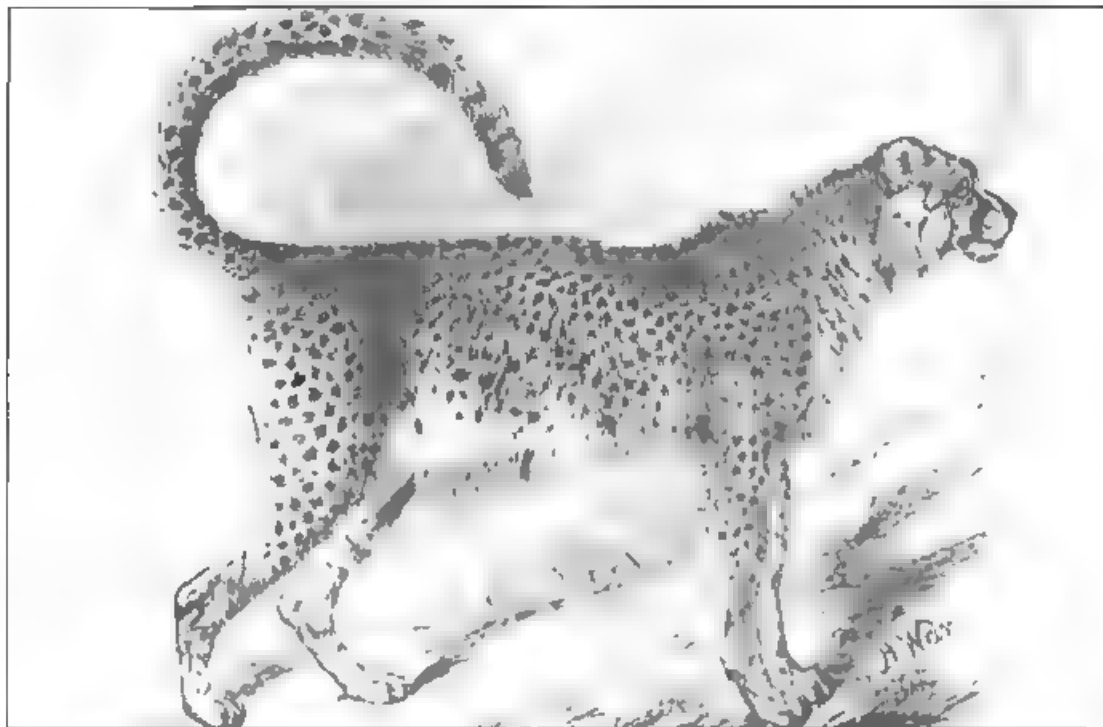
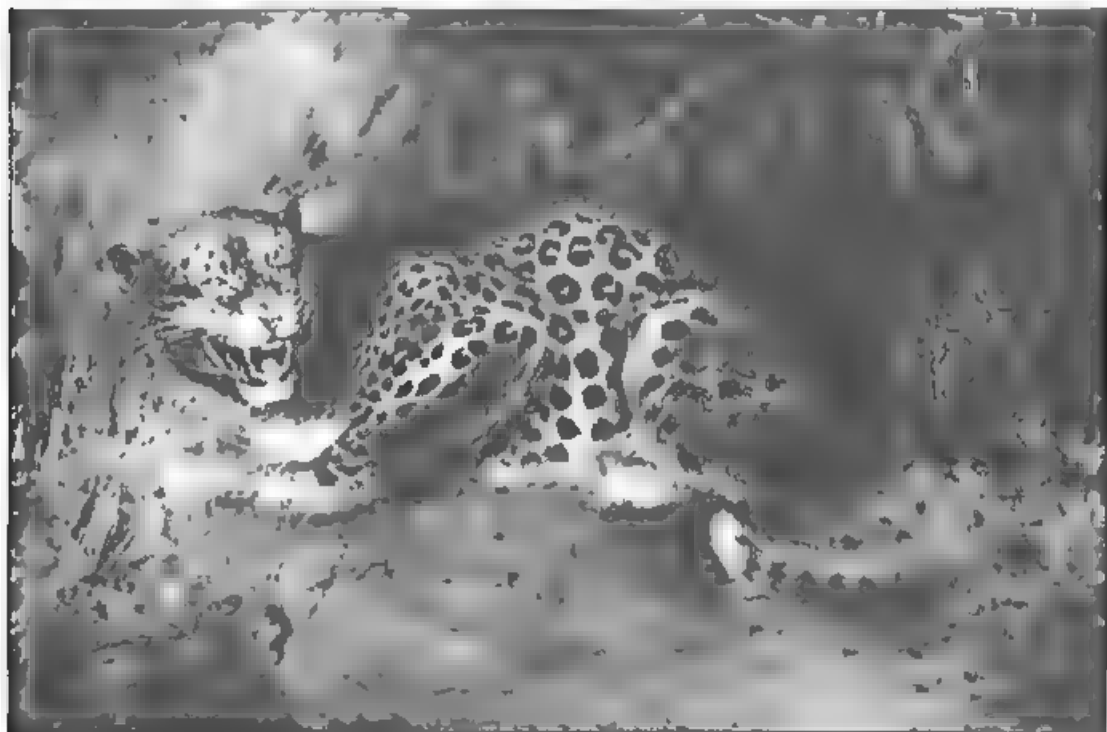
Once, it had not rained and famine spread every where. Lokpad, the king asked the rishis the remedy for mitigating the drought. All held that it would rain if rishi Singi visited the state. The king sent harlots to fetch the rishi. They charmed the rishi with the wiles of their looks and brought him to Ang state. The king was pleased when it rained and married his adopted daughter Shanta, who



LION



TIGER

**LEOPARD****PANTHER**

was actually the daughter of Raja Dashrath, to rishi Singi.

Rishi Singi made Raja Dashrath perform a yag so as to get blessing for the birth of sons. The queens were fed on rice pudding coming out of the holy pit meant for consecrated fire and they gave birth to Ram, Bharat, Lachhman and Shatrugan.

ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜ [sɪŋgʊʈ] *adj* blooming. See ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜਨ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜਰ [sɪŋgʊʈʌ] *P* گلبرگ *adj* blooming.

ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜਨ [sɪŋgʊʈʌn] *P* گلشن *v* to blossom; to bloom.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋh] *Skt* सिंह a creature given to violence, the lion. "sɪŋh rux sɔd bhojənu mas."—*basāt m* 5. Though a lion, a leopard etc. may also be called tiger, yet this term is reserved for creatures of a particular species. For the knowledge of the readers, it is clarified with illustrations. See ਸਰਵਦੂਤ. 2 a follower of Guru Nanak baptised with the amrit of khāḍa. 3 *adj* leading, chief. 4 superior; excellent. 5 brave; valiant. 6 See ਲੀਨ. 7 the zodiac sign, Leo. See ਸਿੰਹ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜ [sɪŋhəu] *n* characteristic of a Singh (lion); courage, bravery 2 ethos of Khalsa Dharam.

ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ [sɪŋhsəbʰa] *n* a reformist group of baptised Singhs meant to establish the real tradition of Sikhism by removing evils which had crept into the Sikh religion and society. First of all in order to preach religion and education, Sri Guru Singh Sabha was established in the Nanakshahi year 404 (Bikrami year 1929) at the residence of the Majithias at Amritsar. Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhawalia was its president and it was decided that the place for holding the meeting would be Guru Ka Bagh. Again in the year 1879 AD (Sammat 1936) a Singh Sabha was formed at Lahore at the birth place of Guru

Ram Das in which Diwan Buta Singh and Bhai Gurumukh Singh were elected President and Secretary respectively. As a result of their teachings Singh Sabhas came into existence in many districts and in the year 1888 (Sammat 1946) Khalsa Diwan was organised at Lahore. Thereafter on 10th November, 1901 (Guru Nanak Shahi year 432) leading Singhs assembled at the Bunga (abode) of Ramgarhias in Amritsar and organised a new Khalsa Diwan named Chief Khalsa Diwan. This organisation has rendered great service to the Panth and is still doing so to the maximum possible extent.

ਸਿੰਘਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪŋhsəhɪb] *adj* the mentor of the Singhs. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh. 3 *n* in earlier times this designation was assigned to the commanders of the Khalsa, in particular Maharaja Ranjit Singh was designated as Singh Sahib. He liked this epithet better than the title of Maharaja. 4 In Singh families continuing from earlier times, the elders are even now addressed as Singh Sahib.

ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sɪŋhka] See ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜ [sɪŋhɔt] The time when lord of vegetation is in the Zodiac sign of Leo. This period lasts for 13 months and according to the Hindu faith, auspicious deeds as of marriage etc. are disallowed during this period.

ਸਿੰਘਰਾਜ ਭੋਜਨ [sɪŋhəɔ bhojən] *n* the food of a lion. 2 the way a lion eats. When it grows old, the tiger becomes unable to hunt. He then hides in the bushes along the passage to the forest and when a person or animal gets close to him, the tiger at once pounces upon him and eats him up. "sɪŋhəɔ bhojənu jo nər jəne. tse hi ʈhəgdeu bəkhəne."—*asa namdev*. 'A person who earns his livelihood the way an old man-eater does, may be called the chief thug.'

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhni] *n* a lioness 2 a baptised Sikh

ਸਿੰਘਾਵਲੋਕ

ਸਿੰਘਤ [sɪŋhat] See ਸਿੰਘਾਤ.

ਸਿੰਘ ਟੁੰਡ [sɪŋ tʊd] See ਸੇਰੁੰਡ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [sɪŋdriʃtɪ] See ਸੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ.

ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਰ [sɪŋdʊvər] *Skr* सिंहद्वार *n* the grandest door of a palace; the main gate.

ਸਿੰਘਧੁਨਿ [sɪŋdhunɪ], ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ [sɪŋnad] *n* a roar of a tiger; its growl. 2 a tiger-like roar of a warrior such as may make the foes tremble.

ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦੀਨੀ [sɪŋnadīnī] *n* a gun that produces a roaring sound.—*sanama*

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [sɪŋhpura] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sɪŋhpuriā di misəl], ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ (sɪŋhpuriē) residents of Singhpur, one of the twelve misls. The chief of this misl was Nawab Kapur Singh Birk, jat Sikh son of Chaudhry Dalip Singh resident of Faizulapur, a town in Amritsar pargana. This town had been founded by Faizula Khan. The Singhs conquered it in Sammat 1790 and called it Singhpura. That is why this misl was known as "sɪŋhpura". Some writers have called this misl as of Faizulapuryan. The chiefs of Ambala district Ghanoli, Bunga, Kaundhala, Manauli etc. were from this misl.

ਸਿੰਘਪੋਰ [sɪŋhpɔr] See ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਰ.

ਸਿੰਘਭੂਮਿ [sɪŋhbhumɪ] *n* In Bengal the district of Chhota Nagpur and the area surrounding it. 2 The state of Punjab where the Singhs live; the birthplace of those who are baptised.

ਸਿੰਘਮੁਖਾ [sɪŋhmukha] *adj* with face like that of a tiger. 2 one who talks courageously and proudly. "bəkrimukha hoɪ kər māgət, le pun sɪŋhmukha hvejɪ."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਘਰਹਿਤ [sɪŋhrəɦɪt] *n* the conduct of Khalsa faith. See ਰਹਿਤ.

ਸਿੰਘਰੀ [sɪŋɦərɪ] *n* a gun that can kill a tiger.—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਘਲਾਦੀਪ [sɪŋhlādɪp] See ਸਿੰਗਲ.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋha] a Brahmin who was a priest of

the Sodhis. He turned a Sikh of Guru Hargobind and was a great fighter. He showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Jati Malik was his son and Daya Ram his grandson. See ਦਯਾ ਰਾਮ. 2 a jat resident of Kheeva who was a Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur. The Guru advised him against going to other people to collect food etc. but to accept anything which was offered by others willingly. ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ [sɪŋhasaɳ], ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [sɪŋhasən] *Skr* सिंहासन *n* the seat of a king, superior to other seats; the royal throne. 2 the seat of Satguru. 3 Many hold the view (that it is called Singhasan just because on either side there is an image of a tiger. In the Niti Shastar the seat of a king is described as of eight shapes: "pədm̐ śākhō gəjō hās̐ s̐ɦō bɦrɪgo mɪrɪgo həy̐",

ਭੌਤੋ ਸਿੰਹਾਸਨਾਨਿਤਿ ਨਿਤਿਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰੇ ਵੀਦੋ ਵੀਦੁ."

4 sitting like a tiger.

ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ [sɪŋhata] *Skr* सिंहात one who eats a tiger. See ਸਰਤ. "bāter cɪtə aru sɪŋhata."—*bɦər kablr*.

ਸਿੰਘਾਰੋਹਣਿ [sɪŋharohəɳɪ] *n* Durga who rides a tiger. "sɪŋharohəɳɪ adɪ vrɪtə."—*akal*.

ਸਿੰਘਾਵਲੋਕ [sɪŋhavalokən] *n* an analogy according to which one should re-examine and re-consider the subject of one's statement, as a lion repeatedly withdraws and re-examines its kill. 2 In poetry it is a verbal device according to which the same word occurs in the beginning of a succeeding line in a different sense from the one used at the end of the preceding line, as:

mar mənɪd bɪkərən brɪd
baləd khəgɪd bəh səm mar,
mar həkər-hɪ krodh-hɪ lobh-hɪ
moh səmul-hɪ dət upar,
par kərə nɪjsevak ke gən
de dhən ko sətɪnam udar,
darən dut təjə sun nam

namo guru nanak kalukumar.—NP
karni sukh, dukh darid harni,
harnisut sam ākhan barnu.
barnu bakr mahā chēbi dharni,
dharnu budhi ki be tan tēni.
tēni bighansidhu jih sēni,
sēniraj duri drig adēni.
darni dokhan das udharni,
dharni karuna guniyan barnu.
barni kōd idu abharni,
bharni nag bighan gan ēni.
ēni kare anād usēni,
sēni pare kales nivēni.—GPS.

सिंघरा [sighara] *Sk* शृङ्गाटक a vegetable that is grown in water and bears fruit having thorns like the seed of bhakhra (astercantha longifolia). It is boiled before eating. *L* Trapa Cispinosa. Singhara has a dry but cooling effect.

सिंघिका [sighika] See **सिंघिवा**.

सिंघु [sighu] See **सिंघ**. "sighubilai hor garo."—*brla m 5*.

सिंघ [sin] See **सिंघ**.

सिंघा [sinja] *Sk* शृङ्गा *n* a track, passage. "ōtar vas bahut ādhikai bhram bhula mrig sīgare."—*nāṭ a m 4*. 'A deer caught in an illusion roams on pathways.'

सिंघावे [sīgare] through passages. See **सिंघा**.

सिंघिया [sinja] *Sk* सिंघ *n* a nerve, an artery. 2 voice expressing emotion. "bhaṭhi gagaru sinja aru cūgia."—*sri kabir*. See **सुंघिया**.

सिंघी [sinji] *Sk* शृङ्गिन् *adj* horned. "lēcch lēcch suvērānsīgi."—*paras*. 'cows with gold horns.' 2 *n* a trumpet of the yogis which is made of horn; a horn flute. "sīgi sac ākapāṭ kāthla."—*hajare 10*. 3 a sub-caste of Aheris, which at one time, was largely known for crime. Its members covered their houses with horns of the deer and hence this name.

सिंघी रिखी [sinji rikhi] See **सिंघी रिखी**.

सिंच [sic] *Sk* सिञ्च् *vr* to water, sprinkle, grease, lubricate

सिंचन [sican] *Sk n* the process of irrigation; soaking with water; sprinkling. "sicanhare eke mali."—*asa m 5*. "ōmrīt rīde sīcai."—*dhana m 5*. "man mahi sīcāu hāri hāri nam."—*brla m 5*. "sīcit bhau karehi."—*asa m 1. 2 Sk* सञ्चयन to collect, amass. "sīc-hi dārēbu dehi dukh log."—*ram m 5*.

सिंचान [sican], **सिंचाना** [sicana] See **सीचाना**. "cīriē sev sican te kervai kār dīn."—*NP*. 'got (the poor) sparrows served by "sicans" (tyrants).'

सिंचि [sīci] having amassed, having irrigated. "sīci pīal gagānār bhārē."—*ratanmala bāno*. '... draw in the breath and with practice make it stay at the tenth door.'

सिंचित [sīcit] *adj* irrigated, watered. See **सिंचन**.

सिंचा [siccha], **सिंचा** [sichya] See **सिंचा** and **सिंचा**. "dīni bhāt bhāt ki siccha."—*VN*.

सिंचा [sinja] *v* to be wet, be drenched. "bhiṭau sījau kābli."—*s kabir*. *Sk* श्वेत्न to sweat, perspire.

सिंचा [sinja] *v* to drench; sprinkle; irrigate.

सिंचा [sījda] *A* *sk* *n* bowing one's forehead; paying obeisance by touching the ground with the brow. "kai palāṭ sur sījda karāi."—*ākal*. 'Many turn their faces from the direction in which the sun rises and do obeisance (to the west).'

सिंचल [sījal] *adj* सौंल 2 सु-सुल. clean, pure. "sījal subh bhekh hi."—*saloh A* *sk* *n* literally, a mirror; anything that is rendered bright like a mirror. 3 *A* *sk* *n* the register of a judge. 4 an angel who keeps God's diary.

सिंचल [sījaph] *P* *sk* *n* piping, border, edge.

सिंचा [sīja] See **सिंचा** and **सिंचा**. 2 wet. See **सिंचा**.

सिंचा [sījhna] *v* execute a job; to complete a project; achieve success. "nanak sījhi i veva var."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "vīṇu mān mare koi nā sījhai."—*var sor m 3*. "pāsat per sījhat te

suami."-ram m 1. "ek-hi coṭ sijhara."-bher kabir "bura kare su keha sijhe?"-sava m 3

सिद्ध [siṇa] *n* knowledge, recognition, familiarity. "avar siṇa na kari."-toḍi m 5.

"age vasatusiṇanir pitri cor kare."-varasa.

सिद्ध [siṇata] See सिद्ध. "jini siṇata sai."-sava m 5. 'those who understood (knew) the mentor.'

सिद्ध [siṇanu] *adj* erudite, knowledgeable, aware, knowing. "jaha pāthi tera ko na siṇanu."-sukhmani.

सिद्ध [siṇapsani] will be recognised. See सिद्ध.

सिद्ध [siṇapan] *Skt* संज्ञापन *n* making one know well; making one conscious of a fact. "age gae siṇapsani."-s farid. "nanak sacgharu seabedi siṇape."-gau chāt m 1.

सिद्ध [siṇaba] *adj* known. See सिद्ध.

सिद्ध [sit] *Skt* सिद् *vr* to insult, dishonour.

सिद्ध [sitna] *v* to throw, cast, fling.

सिद्ध [sitṭa] *Skt* सिद्ध *n* an ear of millet or jawar. 2 a principle or a meaning of something. 3 a conclusion, result. "patsah i sitṭa hve jahar."-GPS.

सिद्ध [sitṭh] *Skt* सिद् *vr* to utter insulting words, make humiliating remarks.

सिद्ध [sitṭh] See सिद्ध. *n* a condemnation; an aspersion; defamation. See *E* satire. 2 an argument. 3 a sentence satirically spoken. See सिद्ध. 4 In Gurbilas, सिद्ध has been used for सुष्ठु (excellent) also, as in "katha pragat kar sitṭha."

सिद्ध [sitṭhni], सिद्ध [sitṭhni] *n* an uncivilised utterance; an abusive and ironical remark, an abuse interlaced in a song sung by women at the time of marriage. See सिद्ध.

सिद्ध [siḍḍa] *adj* steadfast, headstrong 2 obstinate, obdurate. 3 *n* persistence, obstinacy.

सिद्ध [siṇkaṇa] See सिद्ध.

सिद्ध [sit] *Skt* *n* white colour. "rath turāg sit asit."-paras 2 silver. 3 sandalwood. 4 *Dg* *adj* tied, shackled. 5 *Skt* सिद्ध *adj* sharp. "atr sit chade ban."-ramav. 6 wet, drenched. 7 thin.

सिद्ध [sitaspoti] *Skt* शीतानुपति *n* master of cool beams the moon. "sitaspoti tapaspoti banaspoti japp sada"-akal. 'The moon, the tapaspoti (the sun) and Varun, the master of water always pray to the Almighty.' 2 श्वेतानुपति. Indar, the master of the white horse. सिद्ध [sitsuti] See सिद्ध. This is a wrong spelling given by an ignorant scribe, the correct word is सिद्ध.

सिद्ध [sit-ta] *n* whiteness. "sit-ta bibhut."-carṭi 12. 'whiteness in the eyes that looks like the rubbing of ashes.'

सिद्ध [sitban] *adj* sharp arrow. 2 *n* one who wears sharp arrows, Kamdev. "ke ki parhi sitbanhu te."-kriṣṇ. 'That is a lesson taken from Cupid.'

सिद्ध [sitam] *A* २० cruelty, violence.

सिद्ध [sita] *Skt* सिद्ध *adj* sewn, stitched. "sabad surati man sita."-BG 2 *n* short form of सिद्ध. sand particles. 3 *Skt* सिद्ध sugar. 4 jasmine. 5 moonlight. 6 silver.

सिद्ध [sitaset], सिद्ध [sitaset] *adj* white and black. "sitaset chatra."-VN. "sodar samas sitaset sohe."-NP.

सिद्ध [sitadah] *P* २०८, *adj* standing upright. Its verb is सिद्ध (to stand erect).

सिद्ध [sitādan] *P* ७१८, *v* to take, acquire.

सिद्ध [sitānad] *P* may fetch, will bring, will take; its root is सिद्ध.

सिद्ध [sitab], सिद्ध [sitabi] *P* ७१८, *adv* quickly, hurriedly. "calhu sitab divan bulara."-suhi kabir "matur sitab dhai."-ramav.

सिद्ध [sitabh] *n* सुत-आदर. the sun. 2 Indar's horse.

सिद्ध [sitar] *n* सि (three) तार (string) a musical

instrument with three strings, of which the steel string is for medium note while the two brass strings are for sharp notes.¹ Now its name is dimly known and has five strings. Some instruments have more strings than even this.
सिउर [sitara] *P* ستر *n* a planet, star. 2 luck, fate. 3 a round piece of silver or gold sheet, which is stitched on garments with the help of a wire.

सिउरपल [sitopal] *n* a lotus of white colour.
सिउर [sitodar] *Skt adj* (सिउ-दुवर) (one) with thin (squeezed) belly. 2 *n* Kuber (treasurer of gods). 3 See **सुउर**.

सिउपल [sitopal] *n* **सिउ** (sugar)-**दुपल** (lump) a lump of sugar. 2 a ball of frozen sugar. "sitopal sita sō gur adi jeu."-*NP*. 3 *Skt* chalk. 4 glass, crystal. 5 short form of **सिउरपल**.
सिउ [sitr] short form of **सिउदुख**. "bās sugādhā nā sitr hē."-*BGK*. 'Fragrance of sandal wood does not percolate into the bamboo'.

सिउल [sithal], **सिउल** [sithil] *Skt* **सिउल** *adj* (one) who embraces inactivity; lazy, indolent.

सिउल [sithila] *n* laziness, indolence. See **सिउल**.

सिउ [sid] *P* سید See **सिउ**. As Persian lacks aspiration, *sidh* is written as *sid*.

सिउर [sīdhura] *n* *sādhurā* rag, particularly sung during the war time. "bajēt maru rag sīdhura."-*ajr sIgh*. See **सिउरी**. 2 See **सिउर**.

सिउ [sidak] *A* سادق *n* devotion, faith. "sidak sabburi sāt nā milio."-*maru sJulis m 5*. 2 truth. 3 innocence, candour.

सिउकी [sidki] *adj* devotee; follower.

सिउ [sidat] See **सिउ**. "ulṭi hām sō sidat uṭhai."-*GPS*.

¹We have seen such sitars also as have no steel string and have two brass strings, called a pair of arrows. There is one additional brass string to supplement the tune and instead of metal rings, they have threads tied for use. See **सुउर**.

सिउ [sid] a resident of Sind (*sidh*). See **सिउ**.
सिउ [siduk] *Skt* सिउ *n* *sidhuvar* (or *sidhuvar*) tree that has shell-shaped flowers; eating of which helps an elephant to get rid of intoxication. *L* *Vitex Hegundo*. "siduk tīduk madhur tamal."-*GPS*.

सिउ [sidur] *Skt n* vermilion. 2 *Skt* **सिउ** an intoxicated elephant. "kaṭesīdur khetā."-*gyan*.
सिउ [siddat] *A* سید *n* severity. 2 misery, suffering. 3 oppression.

सिउ [sidh] *Skt* सिउ *vr* to go, order, teach, perform an auspicious task; forbid; grow famous; grow perfect or purified. 2 *Skt* **सिउ** one who has attained *sidhi* (miraculous powers) "sidh hova sidhi lai."-*ari m 1*. 3 ripe, mature. "prabhū jī sidh ahar hē sun uṭhe kripāia."-*GPS*. 4 to accomplish a journey. "ek kosro sidhi karai laiu tab catur patro aro."-*sor m 5*. *vr* **सिउ** means 'to go' or 'to travel'. See **सिउ**. 5 a yogi with miraculous powers or a saint with spiritual qualities. "sunī sidh pirsuri nath."-*japu 6* according to the Purans, deities of a special type who dwell between the earth and the sun and whose number is 88,000. 7 salt from Sindh.

सिउ [sidh] See **सिउ**.

सिउर [sidhaura] *Skt* **सिउर** vermilion. "mārne te kia dārpān jāb hathī sidhaura lin?"-*s kabir*. A *satī* (the woman who immolates herself on her dead husband's pyre), while accompanying the dead body of her husband, leaves her abode taking a coconut, vermilion, flowers, betel nuts and rice in a plate. After putting a vermilion mark on the forehead of her husband, she offers the remaining material as it is proffered before the image of a deity. Thereafter she showers vermilion as blessings on the members of the family, puts the head of her husband in her lap and orders the pyre to be lit.

Many knowledgeable persons interpret 'sidhaura' as coconut, but that is illogical. See ਸਰਬਲੇਹ. "sṛiphal sidhaura puhap pūgi ucchat ... sṛi bekh raj mano bridh anāgi."—*a* 2 *chāḍ* 19 See ਸੰਧੂਰਾ

ਸਿਧਏ [sidhæ] *adj* have gone "sidhæ sur, sur ke dhama"—*I/N*. 'The valiant have gone to the solar region'.

ਸਿਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੋਬਾਬ [sidh sāgar doab] *n* the territory between the rivers Indus and Chenab.

ਸਿਧਕ [sidhak] See ਸਿੰਧੁਕ.

ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟਿ [sidhgosaṭi] ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟੀ *n* a meeting of the sidhs. 2 a dialogue with the sidhs; a composition of 73 stanzas by Guru Nanak Dev comprising his question and answer session with the sidhs and the spiritual lesson imparted to them.

ਸਿਧ ਚਉਰਸੀਧ [sidh caurasīh] See ਚਉਰਸੀ ਸਿੰਧ. ਸਿੰਧਜਾਰਾ [sidhjara] See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀ [sidhni] *n* the land that carries river Sind to the sea.—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀਦੀਸ [sidhni-dīs] the supreme ruler of the earth. See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ.

ਸਿਧਨ [sidhan] *n* the spider that runs on a thread coming out of its mouth. "sut sidhan ki bhāt bādhayo."—*cāritr* 80.

ਸਿੰਧਨੀ [sidhni] See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ. 2 *adj* a resident of Sindh state; a Sindhi. "nahe sidhni idr bajī samānā."—*a*; 'horses from Sindh yoked to the chariot'. 3 the land that carries Sindh to the

~~ocean~~—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ [sidhnādana] Lāchmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 a cow, come out of the ocean consequent upon its churning by the gods, which fulfils all the wishes (Kāmdhenu). See ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਰ [sidhar] See ਸੰਧੂਰ. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਧੋਧਰ *n* neck. 3 *adj* Sindhu (intoxica elephants), one who takes it; intoxicant; "sidhure sidharā."—*ramav* intoxicated elephant (sidhur).

4 elephants wearing vermilion marks on the foreheads.

ਸਿੰਧਰ ਬਿੰਧ [sidhar bīdh] *sen* the sea (Sindhu) and the Vindhya mountains "sṛi sidhar bīdh"—*akāl* 'created the seas and Vindhya mountains'.

ਸਿੰਧਰਾ [sidhra] *n* sandhuria rag, that inspires valour. "bābājī sidhre surā."—*ramav*. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧਰੀ [sidhri], ਸਿੰਧਰੀਨਰ [sidhrinar] See ਸਿੰਧੂਰੀ and ਸਿੰਧੂਰੀ ਨਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਲਾ [sidhla] See ਸਿੰਧੂਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sidhli] *adj* Sindhi; one belonging to the Sindh state. "sidhli ture navine."—*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sidhāni] *n* sidhāni (cavalry) —*sanama*. 2 the earth that holds the ocean. —*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sidhvi] *adj* Sindhi; one connected with Sindh.

ਸਿਧਾ [sidha] *adj* proven, authenticated, researched. "kācan kara koṭ garh vicī harī harī sidha."—*asa chāt m* 4. 2 See ਸੀਧਾ.

ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ [sidhauna] *Skt* सिद्ध (The root of this word means to go, walk, conquer, teach, train.) *v* to go, move; depart. "sābh lok sidhasi."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਸਿਧਾਈ [sidhai] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ *adj* departed. 2 training, education. 3 *n* characteristic or achievement of siddhi. "jaki seva dasasāṭ sidhai."—*asa m* 5. 4 simplicity, naivety.

ਸਿਧਾਸਨ [sidhasan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਸਿੰਧਾਸਨ.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤ [sidhāt] *Skt* सिद्धान्त *n* a statement ultimately proved right; a correct conclusion. 2 purpose, intent.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤੀ [sidhāti] who has reached a conclusion 2 who knows a conclusion well.

ਸਿਧਨ [sidhan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 plural of ਸਿੰਧਿ. "sābh nidhan dās asāṭ sidhan."—*sodaru*

ਸਿਧਾਯਾ [sidhaya], ਸਿਧਾਯੇ [sidhayo] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* taught, trained. "hath guru gobīd ke

besara sidhayo nanho."—52 Poets. a small besara (hunting bird) perched on Guru Gobind Singh's hand and trained for hunting. 3 departed.

सिधार् [sidhar] See सपार 2.

सिधार्ह [sidharan], सिधार्ह [sidharan] (the meaning of वर सिधु is to go, to proceed.) v to depart, set out on a journey.

सिधार्ह [sidhavan] See सिधार्ह.

सिधि [sidhi] *Skt* सिद्धि *n* a miracle, an unusual power. "prabhukesi mantri riddhi sidhi nā niddhi."—*sukhmani* 2 success, achievement. 3 salvation, release. 4 wisdom. 5 property, wealth. 6 victory, conquest. 7 indicative of figure eight, as principal sidhis are taken to be eight. See असट सिधि.

सिधिद [sidhid] *adj* one who grants a sidhi. 2 *n* God.

सिधिदा [sidhida] *adj* (one) who proves. "sidhai ko sidhida."—*gyan* 2 (one) who grants a sidhi.

सिधिपद [sidhipad] *adj* who bestows sidhis. "jap nar ! sakal sidhipad."—*gaj* jedev. 2 place of sidhis.

सिधी [sidhi] See सिधि. 2 *adj* straight, without a curve.

सिधी [sidhi] *adj* of the land of Sindh. 2 *n* a resident of Sindh. 2 the language of Sindh.

सिधीचंद [sidhicand] father of Bhai Mul Chand. See मूलचंद.

सिधीरा [sidhira], सिधीरी [sidhiri] *adj* straight; simple. "old palati sidhiri kar."—*ratnamala* **सिंधु**

सिधु [sidhu] See सिंध and सिंध.

सिंधु [sidhu] *n* A jat sub-caste different from Sidhu and Sandhu. 2 *Skt* सिन्धु The river Attak which rises in Tibet and flows through district Attak and Sindh state merges with the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its total length is 1800 miles. 3 Sindhu country, situated along the

river Indus. The Persians called this area Hind,¹ the Greeks called it Hindos and the English called it India, but this word connotes the whole of the sub-continent. 4 A river of central India which starts in Tank state and merges into the Jamuna. 5 the sea, the ocean 6 an intoxicant for an elephant. 7 water. 8 short form for 'सिंध' (salt) "parat sidhu galijaha."—*asa m* 5. 'Salt gets dissolved as soon as it is put into water.' 9 a Vaishya hermit who was the son of Andhak. Raja Dashrath took him for a wild beast in the dark and killed him with a sound-hitting arrow. He is better known as 'Sarvan'.

सिंधु सरिता [sidhu sarita] The river Attak, the river Indus.—*sanama*.

सिंधुसुत [sidhusut] See सिंधुसुत and सिंधुसुत.

सिंधुसुता [sidhusuta] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. "sidhusuta ahphen mēgal."—*GV* 10. 2 Rambha, a fairy. "sidhusutaru ghrilaci triya in si nahī nacet idreabhē."—*kriśn*. 3 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth). 4 the wish fulfilling cow.

सिंधु हुतसन [sidhu hutasan] *n* fire of the ocean. "sidhu hutasan he bhav ki gati."—*NP*.

सिंधु [sidhu] See सिंधु.

सिंधुजा [sidhuja] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. 2 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth). 3 the wish-fulfilling cow.

सिंधुतनय [sidhutana], सिंधुतने [sidhutane] *n* the moon, son of the ocean. 2 the horse with raised ears. 3 poison, venom 4 the moon. 5 a pearl. 6 nectar. 7 a shell. 8 the divine physician, Dhanvantar.

सिंधुतने वर [sidhutane dhar] *n* the arrow which bears poison, which is the son of the ocean.—*sanama*. 'In olden times, the point of an arrow was tinged with poison which proved fatal for the foe.' 2 Shiv, who carries the moon
¹[s] has been changed into [h].

on his forehead. He is so named because he carries poison in his throat.

ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ [sidhunēdna] *n* Lacchmi, who is born of the ocean; wealth. "suchēd sidhunēdna." -GPS 'not subordinate to wealth, but independent.'

ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sidhuputr] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਾ. 2 a pearl. 3 the moon 4 nectar, etc

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਬੇਲਾ [sidhu bela] *n* a sea-beach. 2 a sea. 3 Sadhbela gurdwara. See ਬਨਬੰਭੀ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sidhur] *Skt n* an elephant. 2 an inebriated elephant. 3 a cloud. "ər sidhur ke dāl pēth sudamānī jyō durgā dāmḱē." -cōdī / 4 See ਸਿੰਦੁਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾ [sidhura] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ [sidhurārī] *n* elephant's enemy, the lion. -*śanama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sidhurārī dhuninī] -*śanama*. gun-producing sound like that of a lion's roar; enemy of the elephant.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ [sidhuri] *adj* of Sindh state. 2 related with the ocean. 3 an army of elephants. "pritham sidhuri sabēd kahī." -*śanama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀਆ [sidhuria] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ. 2 *adj* coloured with vermilion. 3 (one) from whose cheeks wine drips. "sidhurīe sōdī dātālē." -*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ [sidhuri nar] *n* the moon. "lājī sidhurī nārē." -*gyan*. See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਾ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ. 2 the horse with raised ears.

ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ [sidhula], **ਸਿੰਧੁਲੀਆ** [sidhulia] *adj* associated with or of the ocean.

ਸਿੰਧੁਵਰ [sidhuvar] See ਸਿੰਦੁਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sidhur] See ਸਿੰਦੁਰ

ਸਿੰਧੋਰਾ [sidhora] See ਸਿੰਦੁਰਾ, ਸਿਧਦੁਰਾ and ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧੰਭ [sidhāṅ], **ਸਿੰਧੰਭਾ** [sidhāṅa] *Skt* सिंढका *n* one whose part the whole world has proved to be, the Almighty, the Creator. "sidhāṅare simre nahi." -*asa paṭi m* 3. 2 "oṅkar nām" *siddhā*." can be replaced with this phrase.

ਸਿੰਧੰਭਾ [sidhāṅa] *adj* trained. See ਸਿਧਾਦੁੱਟਾ. 2 proven, authenticated. 3 acquired, settled. "dūr khoṛī ik jū sidhāṅe." -*BG*

ਸਿੰਧ [siddh] See ਸਿਧ.

ਸਿੰਧ ਸੇਨ [siddh sen] King of Mandi who ascended the throne in 1686 and died in 1729 AD. He was a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh and fondly kept meeting Banda Bahadur. See ਸੰਭੀ.

ਸਿੰਧਕਾ [siddhka] *Skt* सिद्धान्तकोषੁਈ a famous book of grammar. "kāhū siddhka cādrīka sarsutiā" -*gyan*. 2 a principle, Chandarika and Sarswat.

ਸਿੰਧ ਤਿਲਕਾਰਾ [siddh trilkāra] See ਚੋਹਲਾ 2.

ਸਿੰਧਬਟੀ [siddhbṭī] See ਬਨੇਸਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਮ ਕਲਾ [siddham kalā], **ਸਿੰਧਵ** [siddhav], **ਸਿੰਧਵ ਚਾਹੇ ਦੇ** [siddhav chāhe de] a village in Ludhiana district. The sixth Guru had stayed here while going to Nanak Matta. The pippal tree under which the Guru sat still exists there. This village is about three miles to the north-east of Jagraon railway station.

ਸਿੰਧਸਨ [siddhasen] *n* the seat of a Sidh. 2 according to Yog Shastar many styles of sitting. 3 a particular posture of yog. See ਆਸਣ.

ਸਿੰਧਾਂਸਨ [siddhāṅsen] according to Tantarshastar, such collyrium as when put into the eyes makes subterranean things visible.

ਸਿੰਧਾਂਭ [siddhāṅ] See ਸਿੰਧਾਂਭ.

ਸਿੰਧਾਰਥ [siddharth] *Skt* सिद्धार्थ meaning of which has been proved. 2 Lord Buddha's name. See ਬੁੱਧ. 3 a minister of King Dashrath.

ਸਿੰਧਿ [siddhi], **ਸਿੰਧੀ** [siddhi] See ਸਿਧਿ.

ਸਿੰਧੂ [siddhu] a Jat sub-caste; Brar dynasty forms a part of it. Its beginning is traced to a warrior named Sidhu. See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੰਧੇਸ [siddhes] *n* master of Siddhs, Gorakh. "lājī hoe nārēn me siddhān sō siddhes." -*NP*.

ਸਿਧਯ [sidhy] *Skt* सिद्धय *adj* a fruit born of from

sidhi. "sidhyā sarāb kuslānah."—*gatha*.
सिपयडे [sidhye] first person singular 'is proved'. "anik upavā na sidhye ... anik sadhnā na sidhye."—*sahas m 5*.
सिपकना [sinakna] *Skt* स्नुहन् *v* to blow out the snout, to snout.
सिना [sina] *n* an army. "kichu saku na sina."—*var jet. 2 Skt* सिन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. 3 wet.
सिनाखट [sinakhat] See सनाखट. "sinakhat kudrati."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is known from His creation.'
सिनात [sinat] *A* سنان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. 2 a lance, a javelin.
सिप [sip] *Skt* शृङ्गि *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. 2 See सिप.
सिपार [sipar] *P* سپر *n* an army, a fighting force.
सिपारसालर [siparsalar] *P* سپر سالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.
सिपहर [sipahr] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8th part of the day.
सिपहरी [sepahiri] *adv* in afternoon: "ar sipahiri karō ucarī."—*GPS*.
सिपार [sipar] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.
सिपरा [sipra] See सिप्रा.
सिपरादर [sipradar] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.—*sanama*. 2 the name of a weapon like the gun etc.
सिपरावि [sipravi] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.—*sanama*. 2 See सिपरादर.
सिपस [sipas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks. 2 an act of admiring.
सिपार [sipar] *P* سپر *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. 2 an army, a fighting force. "bhaje sāg leke su sari siparāh."—*VN*.
सिपारी [sipari] *P* سپاری *n* one who gets enrolled in the army; a soldier. "kat-hu sipari hveke"
 'The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

sadhat silahān ko."—*akal*.
सिपार [siparah], **सिपरा** [sipara] *P* سپر; a form of सी पद; thirty parts or chapters of Quran. 2 one out of the thirty parts of Quran.
सिपिह [sipihar] *P* سپر *n* the sky; the firmament. "asman sipihar su div gardū bahur bakhan. pun car sabad bakhanic nam ban ke jan."—*sanama*. 'words like asman, sipihar, div and gardū meaning firmament, when suffixed to car denote an arrow.'
सिपिह चर [sipihar car] an arrow. See सिपिह. 2 This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.
सिपिती [sipiti] adoration. praise of God. "jin kau pote pūn he tin vatī sipiti."—*var ram / m 3*. 'Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God'.
सिपुदत [sipurdan] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.
सिपेह [sipihar] See सिपिह and सिपिह.
सिपेयी सराय [sipēyī saray] *P* سبئی / سبئی *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.
सिप [sipp] See सिप. 2 *Skt* शिप्रा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. "subhāt sipp sabhri."—*kalki*. 'The glittering armour looked graceful'.
सिपि [sippi] *Skt* शृङ्गि See सिप. before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.
सिप्रा [sipra] See सिप 2. 2 a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu's blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti. See अवंति.
सिपुदर [sipradar] See सिपरादर.
सिद्ध [siphāt] *A* سفت *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

sīdhi. "sīdhyā sarab kuslanah"—*gatha*.
सिपजडे [sīdhyte] first person singular 'is proved'. "anik upavā nā sīdhyte ... anik sadhnā nā sīdhyte"—*sahas m 5*
सिपकना [sinakna] *Skt* स्फुटन *v* to blow out the snout, to snout.
सिना [sina] *n* an army. "kichu saku nā sina"—*var jet 2 Skt* सिन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. 3 wet.
सिनाखत [sinakhat] See सनाखत "sinakhat kudrati."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is known from His creation'
सिनार [sinan] *A* سنان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. 2 a lance, a javelin.
सिप [sip] *Skt* शृङ्गि *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. 2 See सिपि.
सिपह [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* an army, a fighting force.
सिपहसालर [sipahsalar] *P* سپاهسالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.
सिपहिर [sipahir] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8th part of the day.
सिपहिरि [sipahiri] *adv* in afternoon. "as sipahiri karō ucarī."—*GPS*.
सिपर [sipar] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.
सिपरा [sipra] See सिपु.
सिपरादर [sipradar] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.—*sanama*. 2 the name of a weapon like the gun etc.
सिपरारि [siprarī] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.—*sanama*. 2 See सिपरादर
सिपस [sipas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks 2 an act of admiring.
सिपाह [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. 2 an army, a fighting force. "bhaje sāg lake su sari sipahā."—*VN*.
सिपाही [sipahi] *P* سپاہی *n* one who gets enrolled in the army, a soldier. 'kat-hu sipahi hveke'
 'The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

sadhat silahān ko."—*akal*
सिपारह [siparah], **सिपारा** [sipara] *P* سوره *n* a form of सी धार; thirty parts or chapters of Quran. 2 one out of the thirty parts of Quran.
सिपिह [sipihar] *P* سماء *n* the sky; the firmament. "asman sipihar su div gardū bahur bakhān. pun car sabad bakhānie nam ban ke jan."—*sanama*. 'words like asman, sipihar, div and gardū meaning firmament, when suffixed to car denote an arrow.'
सिपिह चर [sipihar car] an arrow. See सिपिह. 2 This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.
सिपिती [sipiti] adoration. praise of God. "jin kau pote pūn he tin vatī sipiti."—*var ram / m 3*. 'Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God'.
सिपुदत [sipurdan] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.
सिपेह [sipeshar] See सिपिह and सिपिह.
सिपिनी मरप [sip3ji saray] *P* سقچى مرآة *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.
सिप [sipp] See सिप. 2 *Skt* शिपा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. "subhāt sipp sabhri."—*kalki*. 'The glittering armour looked graceful'.
सिपि [sippi] *Skt* शृङ्गि See सिप before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.
सिपु [sipra] See सिप 2. 2 a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar. Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu's blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti See अहिनिवा
सिपुदर [sipradar] See सिपरादर.
सिपह [sipah] *A* سباه *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

3 praise. 4 Suffixed to a noun, it becomes an epithet as in ਭਵਿਸ਼੍ਵ ਸਿਫਤ (having angelic qualities).

ਸਿਫਤਿ [siphəti], ਸਿਫਤੀ [siphəti] *n* praise. See ਸਿਫਤ. "siphəti saram ka kəpra māgəu."—*prabha m l*. 2 praiseworthy; the revered God. "vahu vahu siphəti solah he."—*var guj l m* 3. "siphəti sar nājanri."—*varsuhi m l*. 3 by means of adoration; through praise. "siphəti gādhū pavē darbari."—*var majh m l*. 4 with praises. "siphəti bhare tere bhāḍara."—*soderu*. 5 with praises. "śū nā siphəti kahaṅi nā śū."—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਫਰ [siphər] *A* ۰ cypher, empty. 2 point, void.

ਸਿਫਲ [siphəl] *A* ۰ *n* meanness. 2 descent, degradation.

ਸਿਫਲਾ [siphla] *A* ۰ *adj* mean, ignoble. "dhar irbas nā hve siphla."—*sikkhu prabhakar*.

ਸਿਫਲੀ [siphli] *A* ۰ *adj* inferior, low. "ruhi siphli girge bhare."—*saloh*.

ਸਿਫਾ [sipha] *Sk* सिफा *n* the root of a lotus. 2 the root or stump of a tree. "ahā bij māmā sipha rag dves baḍ [ās]."—*NP*. 3 a whip; a hunter. 4 turmeric. 5 *A* ۰ the final stage. 6 an edge. 7 a direction. 8 healthfulness.

ਸਿਫਖਾਨਾ [sifaxana] *P* ۰ *n* a hospital.

ਸਿਫਤ [siphət] *A* ۰ *pl* plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 *A* ۰ *pl* plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 *A* ۰ *pl* plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 *A* ۰ *pl* plural of ਸਿਫਤ.

ਸਿਫਤੀ [siphəti] *A* ۰ *adj* qualitative, related to quality.

ਸਿਫਤਿਸ [sifarīs] *P* ۰ *n* handing over; persuading to involve in welfare work; a recommendation.

ਸਿੰਬਲ [sibal] See ਸਿੰਮਲ

ਸਿੰਬਲਖਰ [sibalkhar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ

ਸਿਬਲ [sibal], ਸਿਬਾਲ [sibalu] *Sk* सिबल *n* scum of (stagnant) water. "kara chujē bhāi sibal."—*oḱkar*. covered with the scum of evils and soiled like a scum plant. "bhakhsī sibalū basī nirmal jēl."—*maru m l*. "the implication

of sibal is dissolution'

ਸਿਬਿ [sibi] See ਸਿਵਿ.

ਸਿਬਿਕਾ [sibika] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ

ਸਿਬਿਰ [sibir] See ਸਿਵਿਰ.

ਸਿ ਭਿ [sī bhi] See ਸਿ and ਭਿ. 2 that too. "akhi sī bhi keker."—*jəpu*

ਸਿਮ [sim] See ਸਿੰਮਣ. 2 also used for ਸੀਮ (silver) "lūg aṭa simke darsal."—*krisan*. 'During the winter, high white attics look silvery'.

ਸਿਮਣਾ [siməṇa] *v* to shrink contract. 2 to collect. "jīm cāhū or te siməṇ nir."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਮਣ [simṇa], ਸਿੰਮਣੁ [siməṇu] *Sk* सिमट *n* dripping, oozing, flowing. 2 sweat, perspiration.

ਸਿਮਤ [simat] *A* ۰ *n* a direction. 2 a symbol, sign.

ਸਿਮਰਣ [simraṇ] *Sk* स्मरण *n* memory, recollection. 2 reflection, contemplation. "həri pekhan kau simrat mān mēra."—*gau m* 5. 3 recollection of the name and quality of the ideal. "jasy simraṇ rīdāterah."—*sahas m* 5.

ਸਿਮਰਣਿ [simraṇi] recollection, remembrance. "jake simraṇi hoi anēda bināc jānām mēraṇ bhe dukhl."—*sor m* 5.

ਸਿਮਰਣੁ [simraṇu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ and ਸਿਮਰਨੁ.

ਸਿਮਰਣੇਨ [simraṇen] *Sk* स्मरतेन the third conjugation; by means of remembrance; from memory. See ਵਨੇਤਿ.

ਸਿਮਰਣਯ [simratbya] *Sk* स्मरणीय *adj* memorable, worthy of being remembered. "simratbya rīde gurmātrāṇah."—*gatha*.

ਸਿਮਰਨ [simraṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਾ [simarna] *v* to memorise, remember. 2 *n* one fourth part of a rosary with 108 beads; a rosary with 28 beads including the head which the meditators keep in hand; ਸਿਮਰਨੀ. (a diminutive rosary). "huto simarna hath kəpuri."—*GPS*. The Nihangs change feminine words into masculine ones. See ਖਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਿ [simraṇi] by remembering, by

recalling. "prabh ke simranī japu tapu puja"—*sukhmani* 2 while meditating. "simranī te lage jini api dāiala."—*sukhmani*.

सिमरनी [simarnī] *n* See **सिमरन** 2. "kābir meri simarnī resna."—*ś kabir*.

सिमरनु [simranu] See **सिमरन**. "prabh ka simranu sadh ke sēgi."—*sukhmani*.

सिमरि [simari] *adv* having meditated. "simari nam pūni sēbhi icha."—*maru solhe m 5*.

सिमरु [simru], **सिमरु की बेगम** [simru ki begam] See **समरु** and **समरु की बेगम**.

सिमरुत [simrūt] See **सिमरुति**. 2 **समरुत** This is the fifth stage of *simran*. "Jih satigur simrūt nayan ke timar mi-*hi khin*."—*sāveye m 4 ke*

सिमरुति [simrāti], **सिमरुति** [simrāthi] *Sk* **समरुति** They meditate. "simrāti sēt sēbatrāmanā."—*var jet*. "brahmadik simrāthi guna."—*sāveye m 1 ke*.

सिमल [simal], **सिमल** [simal] See **सालमली**. "simal rukhu saraira atri diragh atri mucu."—*var asa*.

सिमला [simla] a hill station in Ambala Division, situated in the Himalayan range. It is at a distance of 1176 miles from Calcutta, 1112 miles from Bombay, 947 miles from Karachi, 287 miles from Lahore and 59 miles from Kalka. Its height from the sea level is 7084 feet and that of Jakhu ridge is 8000 feet.

The British government captured this place in 1816 and Lt. Ross, the political officer of the hill states, built the first house there in the year 1819.

The first Governor General to visit this place in 1827 was Lord Amherst and the Punjab government set its foot here in the year 1871. Kalka was connected with Simla by railway in the year 1903. At present it is the summer capital of the Viceroy, Commander-

m-chief and the Governor of Punjab. Meetings of political and legal councils are held here.

सिमलु [simalu] See **सिमल**

सिमा [sima] *Sk* *adv* everywhere; at all places. 2 See **सिमा**.

सिमुच [šimur] *P* to count. See **सिमुचन**.

सिमुचन [šimurdan] *P* **سمر** *v* to count; enumerate

सिमा [šimma] *A* **سما** *adj* slight; a bit.

सिमुचन [simratby] See **सिमरुचन**. "sada sada simratby suami."—*dhana chāt m 5*.

सिमिउ [simriti] *Sk* **स्मृत** *adj* memorised; remembered.

सिमिउति [simriti], **सिमिउति** [simriti], **सिमिउति** [simriti] *Sk* **स्मृति** *n* memory, memorial. 2 scriptures which the rishis wrote by recollecting the sayings of the Veds and the teachings of the elders. Their number is large but thirtyone are the major ones including the eighteen and the twenty eight from the list below:

manusimriti, yagyavalky, laghuatrit, atrit, vriddh atrit, viṣṇu, laghuharit, vriddh harit, ṣaṇas, ṣaṇas sēhita, āgiras, yam, apstāb, sāvert, katyayan, vrīhāspatrit, paraṣar, vrīhātparaṣari, vyas, laghuvyas, āśkh, likhit, dakṣ, gotam, vriddh gotam, śatatap, vaśiṣṭh, pulasty, budh, kaṣyap, and narad simriti. "sastrāsimriti binas-hige beda."—*gau a m 5*. "koṭi simriti puran sastrā nā avai vah citt."—*japu*.

सिख [sry] word used for Sita. "raghuvar bin sry nā jrye, sry bin jrye nā ram."—*ramav*.

सिखम [sryam] *P* **سرخ** *adj* third.

सिखर [sryar] *P* **سخر** *n* plural of **सीखर** (temperament); characteristics.

सिखा [srya] Like **सिख**, this word also connotes Sita.

सिखर [sryah] *P* **سخر** *adj* black.

सिखाणा [sryaha] *P* **سرخا** *n* paper on which

counting is recorded; a book of arithmetic.
ਸਿਰਪਤਿ [siryapati] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita.

ਸਿਰਧ [siryar] See ਸਿਰਧਰ. "na sīgh he nā sīyar he."—*akal*. 'He is neither a lion nor a jackal'.

ਸਿਰ [sir] *Skt* सिरस् and सीर्ष *n* head. "sir dhari tali gali meri au."—*sava m* 1. 2 used as *adj* this word connotes supremacy as in "vele sir pahucna, ate ih sarīā da sir he."—*prov*. 3 This word also means **ਸ੍ਰਿਜ** (create). See **ਸਿਰਿ**.

ਸਿਰਸ [sirās] See **ਸਰੀਰ**.

ਸਿਰ ਸਦਕਾ [sir sadka], **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ** [sir saddak] *P* سرسدا *n* anything given in charity after waving it around the head; sacrifice. "sirsadka satguru divayo."—*GPS*. "sirsaddak satiguru ko bhari."—*GV* 10.

ਸਿਰਸਾਹੀ [sirsaḥi] See **ਸਰਸਾਹੀ**.

ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ [sirhana] *Skt* शिरयान *n* a support for the head; a pillow, cushion. "sirhana evar tui."—*sor kabir*.

ਸਿਰਹਿੰਦ [sirhiḍ] See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ**.

ਸਿਰਕ [sirak] *A* شرك *n* partnership, alliance, union. 2 a belief that someone, other than God, has divine qualities.

ਸਿਰਕੱਧ [sirkaḍḍh] *adj* chief, supreme; who sits among others with head held high.

ਸਿਰਕਾਰ [sirkar] *A* شرکت *n* a participation, partnership.

ਸਿਰਕਪ [sirkap] the title of Hudi king, lord of the Gakharpatis, who chopped the heads of his enemies. See **ਰਸਾਲੂ**. "sirkap ke deṣātar ayo."—*cārītr* 97. 2 a part of Taxila, whose remains are found in Rawalpindi district. See **ਰਾਵਲਪਿੰਡੀ**.

ਸਿਰਕਰਦਾ [sirkarda] See **ਸਰਕਰਦਾ**. "me likh ghallā val rajrā jo he sirkarda."—*jāgnama*.

ਸਿਰਕਾ [sirka] *P* سرک *Skt* शीतरस *n* grape or sugarcane juice heated and made into syrup which is sour; vinegar. It is added to pickle, sauce etc. and is used by physicians to cure

several diseases. Its effect is cold-dry, and causes constipation, kills germs in the abdomen and acts as digestive and appetiser. The jamun vinegar is an antidote against swelling and spleen in belly.

ਸਿਰਕਾਰ [sirkar] See **ਸਰਕਾਰ**. 2 *n* duty, obligation. "lale no sirīkar he dhuri khaṣim phurmai."—*maru e m* 1 3 government. "jis hi ki sirkar he tis hi ka sabbhukar."—*sri m* 3 4 subjects "eh jam ki sirkar he ena uparī jamdādu karara."—*var guj* 1 m 3.

ਸਿਰਕੀ [sirki] *n* a cover made of reeds. 2 a cottage made by weaving reeds.

ਸਿਰਕੀਬਾਸ [sirkiḥas] *adj* one who lives in a cottage of reeds. He shuns a permanent abode and manages by spreading a reed cover wherever he wants to subsist. "rahī marhājke sirkiḥas."—*GPS*. 2 *n* a low caste, so named on account of its members living under sirkis.

ਸਿਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ [sir kurbanī] See **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ**.

ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ [sirkhīḍī] *n* *xa* crude sugar. 2 a metre named *ṣrikhīḍ*, which is a transform of *palvāgam* metre, characterised by alliteration but no rhymes. It has four lines, each line having 21 matras, with the first pause after the twelfth, and the second pause after the subsequent ninth matra, the last two matras being *guru*.

Example .

jūtṭe vir jujhare, dhagā vājīā,
 baje nad karare, dālā muṣahda,
 lujhe karāṇ-are, sēghar surme,
 vutṭhe jan dārare, ghāṇīar kebarī.

This very form occurs in Kalki Avtar:

baṇe āg bhuṣāgi, savāl sohṇe,
 tṛe se haṭṭh utāgi, khāḍā dhuhra. ...

See **ਪਉੜੀ** ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8.

(b) Second form— Each line comprises 22 matras, the first pause occurs after the twelfth

matra which is a laghu; the second pause occurs after the last matra which is a guru. The middle of the line is marked by

Example:

marat bixhia sen, su tega hath le,
sivgan sam nahi cen, ite ut dhavda. ...

(c) According to this rhythm, there is sikhidi of 23 matras in which pauses occur at the 14th and the 9th matras. See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2).

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sirkhutha], **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ** [sirkhuttha] *adj* (one) with dishevelled hair 2 one whose hair has been plucked. 3 *n* A sect of Jainism, the members of which pluck their hair. "nanek je sirkhuthe navani nahi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਿਰਖੁਰ [sirkhur] *adj* from head to foot, from tip to toe. "ikna peran sirkhur pate."—*asa e m 1*. Some had ragged garments from tip to toe. 2 all; without exception.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sirkhutha] See **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ**. "jogi kapria sirkhuthe binu sabde gali phasi."—*prabha m 1*

ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ [sirkhāḍī] See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**.

ਸਿਰਗੁਮ [sirgūm] *n* one, whose head has been plucked; a hairless head. 2 shorn. "prithme jati khatri ek. tāpār sāgati kiyo vivek.... sirgūm nam tāhi thāhirayo."—*gurusobha. 1*

ਸਿਰਜਣ [sirjan] *Skt vr* 'ਜ੍ਯ' to create, interlink, shed away. 2 *ਸਰਜਨ* *n* the act of composing, creating. 3 to give up, abandon.

ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ [sirjanhar], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਾ** [sirjanhara], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੁ** [sirjanharu] *adj* a creator, master, designer. "hari sācesirjanhara."—*sopurakhu*. "kari kari vekhe sirjanharu."—*japu*.

ਸਿਰਜਣ [sirjan] See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**.

ਸਿਰਜਿ [siraj] having formed. created. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. "tudhu ape siraji sabh goi."

¹In fact, according to Sikhism "sirgūm" is one who has got defiled after being baptised.

—*sopurakhu*.

ਸਿਰਜੀਤ [sirji] See **ਸਰਜੀਤ**.

ਸਿਰਜਿਨੀਉ [sirjiyāu] created. formed. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ** "saci sirjiyāu sāsar."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਸਿਰਥ [sirath], **ਸਿਰਥਿ** [sirathi], **ਸਿਰਥੀ** [sirthi] *Skt* *सृष्टि* *n* creation, formation. 2 the world. This word is also formed from the root *सृज*. "jeti sirathi upai vekha."—*japu*. "ja karta sirthi kau saje."—*japu*.

ਸਿਰ ਤਲਵਾਯਾ [sir talvaya] *adj* (one) hanging upside down. See **ਸਿਰਥਾਹ**.

ਸਿਰਤਾਜ [sirtaj] See **ਸਰਤਾਜ**.

ਸਿਰਥਿ [sirath] *Skt* *शिरोंधि* *n* a headache; pain in the head. "jara mara tapu sirath sapu sabhu harike vesi he, koi lagi na sake binu hari ka laia."—*gau m 4*.

ਸਿਰਤੂਣ [sirtran], **ਸਿਰਤੁਣ** [sirtran] *Skt* *सिरतुण्ड* *n* a helmet. "phorgei sirtran ko."—*cāḍī 1*. 2 a pillow.

ਸਿਰਦਾਤਾ [sirdata] *n* God, the Almighty who is the supreme Provider. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur who laid down his life for the sake of his religion. 3 *adj* who sacrifices, who gives his life for his religion and country.

ਸਿਰਧਰਣਾ [sirdharṇa] *v* to put (something) on one's head. 2 to carry out someone's orders. 3 to accepting somebody as one's master. 4 for a woman to accept someone (with marital feeling) as her husband.

ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ [sirnavni] *ਸ਼ਰ੍ਵਸ਼ਨਾਮ* *n* menses, so called because every time after menstruation, hair-wash is mandatory. "jiu joru sirnavni ave varo var."—*var asa*.

ਸਿਰਨੀ [sirni] See **ਸੀਰੀਨੀ**. "sirni kachu caphavat bhai."—*cāḍī 129*.

ਸਿਰਪਰਣੇ [sirparṇe] *adv* on one's head. See **ਸਿਰਥਾਹ**.

ਸਿਰਪਾਉ [sirpau], **ਸਿਰਪਾਇ** [sirpai], **ਸਿਰਪਾਵ** [sirpav] *P* *ਪਾਉ* *n* garments covering from

head to foot. 2 a role of honour "pəhri sirpau sevak jən mele."—*sor m 5*. "sakat sirpau resmi pahirat pati khoi."—*bila m 5* "Ihu mām dis te əb sirpai."—*GPS*. "de rəs ko sirpav tise"—*krisən*. 3 See ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰਪੀੜ [sirpir] headache. To know the causes of this disease, see ਅਰਧ ਸਿਰਾ There are many types of headaches and countless are their causes but it is mainly caused by disorder in the stomach or dirt accumulated in the intestine. Its cure lies in the use of medicines that set right the digestive system and dispense with constipation. Following are the remedies, specially recommended:

(1) taking cow's warm milk with a lump sugar added to it.

(2) sniffing of sal-ammoniac and lime; separately ground but later put together.

(3) eating pudding made from eggs;

(4) rubbing soap nut in water and using it as snuff;

(5) grinding together three masas of glycyrrhiza glabra and one masa of mizitha relia and sniffing a pinch of it;

(6) mixing salt and ghee and rubbing it on the forehead;

(7) if the headache is caused by heat, rubbing of white sandal to plaster the forehead with it; if it is with cold, plastering the forehead with saffron or dry ginger is advised.

ਸਿਰਪੇਚ [sirpec] See ਸਰਪੇਚ.

ਸਿਰਪੋਸ [sirpos] *P* سرپوش *n* a lid; a metal plate or cloth used to cover a cauldron. 2 the cover of the wick of a gun in which gun powder is stuffed. "gəhɜ sirpos ughar palita."—*GPS*. 'If the wick is covered, the gun powder does not come down and there is no fear of its catching fire.'

ਸਿਰਫ [sirəph] *A* صرف *adv* only; just that; unmixed

ਸਿਰਫਲ [sirphal] *Skt* शिरफल *n* that whose fruit is of the size of a head, a coconut; it has the imprint of an eye, a nose and a mouth on it.

2 See ਸੀਫਲ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ [sirbhar] the weight of the head. 2 See ਸਿਰਭਾਰੂ. 3 See ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ [sirbhar leṇa] *v* to take responsibility for somebody else's assignment. 2 to invite upon oneself the burden of vices by talking ill of the other.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ [sirbhari] on one's head 2 with one's whole might. "bhe vic idu phire sirbhari."—*var asa*.

ਸਿਰ ਮੁਨਾਕੇ ਭਢਾ ਪੁੱਛਣੀਆਂ [sir munake bhadra puchṇiā] This is a Punjabi proverb implying to ponder after the time is past. See ਭਢਾ.

ਸਿਰਮੋਰ [sirmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਹ** [sirmorəh], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਾ** [sirmora], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰ** [sirmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਲਿ** [sirmoli] *Skt* शिर-मौलि *n* moli (coronet) of the head; a crown. 2 a chief. "gur sirmor."—*basāṭa m 1*. "tu thakur sirmora."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਿਰਰ [sirər] See ਸਿਰੜ. 2 *A* سر *n* a secret, mystery. "sis dia par sirər na dia."—*VN*.

ਸਿਰਰੀ [sir-ri] *adj* obdurate, obstinate. 2 steadfast; demented; reckless. "rh bha sir-ri mətṭi bəvrana."—*NP*.

ਸਿਰ ਰੋਗ [sir rog] *n* leprosy, a heinous disease. 2 obstinacy which is a mental disease. 3 arrogance. 4 any disease that is heinous or fatal.

ਸਿਰਲੇਖ [sirlekh] *n* fate, lot, luck. one's destiny as per the karma. 2 an add. ss. 3 a foreword.

ਸਿਰਾ [sirər] madness; it is a type of disquiet or insanity. For its reasons see ਉਦਮਾਦ.

To cure this disease taking of cold drink prepared by crushing almonds, syrup of sandal, peregrinate, half-churned curd and fruits such as oranges, and grapes etc is useful. Taking the patient for a stroll in gardens of flowers, exposing him to breeze

on the bank of a stream or sea beach is good for him and rubbing oil extracted from pumpkin and lettuce in the head is advantageous. Feeding the patient ghee mixed with brahmi is very helpful. The method for preparing this ghee is as under:

Take four seers of ghee and 16 seers of juice of brahmi plant and boil them together in a saucepan. Take an equal quantity of dregs of brahmi plant, bac, javahā, dhāmaha, kuṭh, sākhaḥol and put one seer of mixed dregs into the said saucepan. When the whole of juice evaporates leaving behind ghee alone, it may be filtered into a clean utensil and consumed ranging from one to four tolas daily as per age and health.

2 consuming items, which leave parching effect and indulgence in excessive temper, makes a person peevish and obstinate. This is also called *sirāḥ* in Punjabi.

ਸਿਰਾ [*sir-ṛa*], **ਸਿਰੀ** [*sir-ṛi*] *adj* who has lost mental balance; demented; reckless; insane. 2 obstinate, obdurate.

ਸਿਰਾ [*sira*] *n* edge, side. "duhā sirīḥ ka khaṣam apī."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 on the head. "sabat suratī dastar sira."—*maru sothe m 5*. 3 *Skr* **ਸਿਰਾ** a stream. 4 a nerve, a blood-vessel. **ਸਿਰਾ** too is a Sanskrit word.

ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ [*sirauna*] *v* to cool down, get cold. "gā pavak sirat."—*ramav*. 2 to pass, to elapse.

ਸਿਰਾਇ [*sirat*] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. 2 on the head. "nīd pot sirat."—*maru m 5*. 3 See **ਸਰਾਇ**.

ਸਿਰਾਇਓ [*siraiō*], **ਸਿਰਾਇਆ** [*siraiā*], **ਸਿਰਾਈ** [*sirai*] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ** cooled. 2 already passed **ਸਿਰਾਹੁ** [*sirahu*] over the head. "kalu nā mīṛe sirahu."—*sri e m 1*.

ਸਿਰਾਜ [*siraj*] See **ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼**. "gār siraj ko raj kamave"—*caritr 282*

ਸਿਰਾਜੀ [*siraji*] *adj* of **ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼** "su tājī sirajī."

—*kaiki*. 2 *A* **سراي** clean. 3 bright.

ਸਿਰਾਤ [*sirat*] passing, transient. See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. "janam sirat he."—*jea m 9 2 A* **سراط** *n* a highway, a road. 3 As per Muslim belief, a bridge over the hellish fire. It is believed to be thinner than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword. On both sides, it has barbs which do not let one go right or left. The virtuous pass over it easily and the vicious fall into the infernal fire. The Muslims took the idea of this bridge from the Parsis who believed in a bridge named "cinvat peretu" to exist in the other world. The Jews also believe in the infernal bridge. See **ਪਰਸਨਾਤ**. **ਸਿਰਾਤੁਲਮੁਸਤਕੀਮ** [*siratulmusatkim*] *A* **المراد المستقيم** a straight path, a direct road.

ਸਿਰਾਧ [*siradh*] See **ਸਰਾਧ**. "jvāt pīṭar nā manē kou liue siradh karahi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਸਿਰਾਨਾ [*sirana*], **ਸਿਰਾਨੀ** [*siranu*], **ਸਿਰਾਨੋ** [*sirano*] past tense of **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**; spent, passed. "amal sirano lekha dena."—*suhi kabir*. "birtha audh sirani."—*sor m 9 2* became cool.

ਸਿਰਾਯਾ [*sirayā*] See **ਸਰਾਇਆ**.

ਸਿਰਾਰ [*sirar*] See **ਸਰਾਰ**. "ya khudat ! kya bhayo sirar."—*NP*.

ਸਿਰਾਰੀ [*sirari*] **ਸਿਰੀਝਿਕਾ** a tree of the family of acacia sirissa which grows at wet places and is also called *dhaḍhon*. In the Vedic scriptures, it is believed to cure diseases like leprosy, piles etc. "sriphal tal sirari tēhā"—*caritr 256*.

ਸਿਰਾਵਨ [*siravān*] *v* to become cool. "jis ko dekh siravat nen."—*GPS*. 2 to elapse, pass. "birtha janam sirave."—*gāu m 9*.

ਸਿਰਿ [*siri*] *n* creation, universe. "jini siri saji tini phuni goi."—*asa m 1 2* *adv* on the head. "siri lēga jēmdēdu."—*var jēt*. "puriā khādā siri kare ik perī dhīae."—*m 1* *var sar* 'If one, holding cities and regions on his head, while standing on one foot, is meditates.' 3 on, upon 4 having created See

ਸਿਰਿ. 5 *adj* chief, supreme. "sabhna upava siri upau he."—*var guj 1 m 3 6 Skt* ਸਿਰਿ *n* a sword. 7 an arrow. 8 a moth.

ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriu], ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriu], ਸਿਰਿਅ [siria]
See ਸਿਰਨਫ. "satigur praman bidhne siriu."
—*saveye m 4 ke*. 'The Creator has created
Guru Ramdas matching Satguru Amardev.'
"jini siria sabhukot."—*sri m 5 vanjara*.

ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ [siri siri] per head. 2 to every creat-
ure "siri siri rijaku sabahe thakur."
—*sodar*.

ਸਿਰਿਕਾਰ [sirikar] See ਸਿਰਕਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ [siribharu] burden on the head.
"asakh nidak siri kar-hi bharu."—*japu*.

ਸਿਰੀ [siri] created, made, designed "lakh
caurasih jini siri."—*sri m 3*. 2 a bier to carry
the dead body (to the crematorium). "januk
mrityak siri par sohe."—*caritr 139*. 3 a small
head; the head of a goat etc. or of a corpse.
4 *Skt* श्री adulation. 5 rejoicing. "siri guru
sahib sabh upari kari kripa."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 6 a plume that adds to grace. "sir par
kacan siri savari."—*krisan*.

ਸਿਰੀਸ [siris] *Skt* शिरस्त्र *adj* anything on the head;
a plume; a coronet. decorative band etc.
"siris sis sobhrye."—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਰੀਰ. 3 See
ਸ਼ੀਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [sirisahib] See ਸ਼ੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਪ [sirisap], ਸਿਰੀਸਾਫ [sirisaph] the name
of thin muslin woven in Dacca in days gone
by. At one stage, such muslin was also made
at Samana — a town in the Patiala state.

ਸਿਰੀਧਰ [siridhar] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਧਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨਗਰ [sirinagar] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨੀ [sirini] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨੀ. "sabh ko drisr
sirini ave"—*caritr 84*

ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ [sirirag] *Skt* श्रीराग the name of this
rag (sound pattern) is only ਸ਼੍ਰੀ but suppletive
ਰਾਗ has been redundantly attached to it. It is
a complete rag in 'purbi tha'. In the ascent,

it comprises five notes while there are seven
notes in the descent. gādhār and dhevāt are
barred in the ascent. The rīṣabh (second note)
is decursive and pancham (the fifth note) is
supplementary. rīṣabh and dhevāt are soft
sounds. The middle note is sharp and the
remaining notes are pure.

ascending — sa, ra, mi, pa, na, sa.

descending — sa, na, dha, pa, mi, ga, ra, sa.

Afternoon is the time to sing it.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Sri rag is the first
rag. Ragmala starts with it. "ragā vic siri
rag ha."—*var sri m 3*.

"ragan me siri rag paras pakhan he."—*BGK*.

ਸਿਰੀ ਰੰਗ [siri rāg] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗ.

ਸਿਰੁ [siru] See ਸਿਰ. "siru dharī teli gali meri
au"—*save m 1*.

ਸਿਰੇ [sire] See ਸਿਰਾ. "dove sire satiguru
nibere."—*maru m 1*. i.e. 'birth and death.'
2 created, generated. See ਸਿਰਨਫ. "brāhma
bisan sire te aganat."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਰੇਸਤ [siresat] See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ.

ਸਿਰੇਸਿਰਿ [siresiri] per head; to every creature.
See ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰੇਪਾਢੀ [sirepau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਢੀ. 2 a gurdwara
in the royal palace of Nabha where the robe
bestowed by Guru Gobind Singh on Bhai
Tiloka and Rama¹ is preserved. Other articles
of the Guru are also there, for details of which
see ਨਾਭਾ.

ਸਿਰੇਵਨ [sirevan] See ਸਰੋਵਨ.

ਸਿਰੋਹ [siroh] short form of ਸਿਰੋਹੁਰ; hair. "kahd
siroh patīṣ."—*VN*.

ਸਿਰੋਹੀ [sirohi] In Rajputana, Deora, a branch
of Chauhan dynasty ruled a state, the capital
of which was Sirohi. It was founded by Rao
Sainmal around the year 1425 and is 16
miles to the north west of Pindvara railway
station of Malva Rajputana. 2 a type of

¹Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh. See ਰੂਲਕੀ.

sword made at Sirohi, which has a very sharp cutting edge. Sirohi is moulded by sandwiching raw iron between two steel or hard iron sheets. So sirohi does not get brittle. "sāg sirohi seph asī tīr tūpāk tarvar."—*śaṇama*. See ससु.

सिरोज [sīroj] *Skt* शिरोज *n* hair, which grows on the head.

सिरोपा [sīropa], सिरोपाँ [sīropau] See सिरोपाँ and सिरोपाँ 2.

सिरोमणि [sīromani] *Skt* शिरोमणि *a* jewel that is worn on the head; a pearl of the crown or the coronet. 2 *adj* chief, supreme. 3 excellent, outstanding. "namu siromani saraḥ me."—*śaveye m* 3 *ke*.

सिरोरुह [sīroruh] *Skt* शिरोरुह *n* hair that grows on the head.

सिर [sīrā] *adj* the Creator, maker. "bhūa bhājan gājan adī sīrā."—*ākāl*. 'one who humbles the demons damaging the earth and is eternally dominant.'

सिरद [sīrād] See सरद.

सिरदा [sīrāda] *adj* the Creator, maker. "dhānu sīrāda saca patisahū."—*vaḍ m* 1 *alahnia* 2 See सरदा.

सिल [sīl] *Skt* सिल *n* grains fallen in the field during harvesting. Per the scriptures, it is good for the ascetic to eat this grain. See *manu* Ch 10, § 112. "sīl jogu aluṇi caṭṭa."—*var ram* 3. 'The tasteless stone of Bhagtiyog needs tasting; one who abandons all relishes cherishes it'. See सिला अलुडी. 2 *Skt* सिला *stone* "sīl pujaī baḡulsamadhā."—*var asa*. 3 *bhujāgma* nerve which has stopped the passage of *sukhmana* like a rock. "tīh sīl uparī khirki aur."—*bher kabir*

सिलसिउ [sīlsit] *Skt* सिल-असिउ *adj* (one) who lives on grains fallen in the field. "sīlsit prabīn."—*clatt* 2 See सिलसिउ.

सिलसिला [sīlsila] *A* سلسله *n* a chain, sequence.

2 a serial order 3 a dynasty; a generation. 4 a class; a row, a line.

सिलह [sīlah] *A* سلاح *n* a weapon. "sac rakhvala sīlah sājoa."—*BG*

सिलहखाना [sīlahkhana] *P* سله خانه *n* a store for keeping weapons, armoury.

सिलहट [sīlhat] the name of a district of Assam and its capital, situated on the bank of river Surma. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here during his missionary sojourn. A gurdwara is also to be found there.

सिलह [sīlak] *A* سلك *n* a chain 2 a cord. "jisu prasadi mara sīlak kaṭi."—*gāu m* 5. "kaṭi sīlak prabhu seva laia."—*majh m* 5.

सिलकोट [sīlkoṭ] See सिलकोट. "pur sīlkoṭ nam jis kera."—*NP*

सिलप [sīlap] *Skt* शिल्प *n* training in painting etc. 2 craft. 3 handicraft.

सिलपकार [sīlapkar], सिलपी [sīlpi] *Skt* शिल्पकारिन्-शिल्पिन् *adj* a painter. 2 a craftsman. "sīlpikar savaḥ-hī jehā."—*GPS*

सिलसिउति [sīlsirati], सिलसिउति [sīlsirati] *Skt* सिलसिउति *n* one who lives on picked grains fallen in the fields. See सिल.

सिला [sīla] *Skt* सिल *grains* fallen in the field. See सिल. 2 सिला *n* a stone; a rock. "pujī sīla tirath bāvasa."—*dhana am* 1. 3 ससु See सिलसु "ikk savaḥ sīla sājoa."—*BG*. "sābe sur leke sīla saj sājo."—*VN*. 4 *A* سلة *a* reward; a bounty. 5 a meeting, union.

सिला अलुडी [sīla aluṇi] See सिल 1 unsalted grains picked from the field. First, food prepared from grains gathered from the field is of variegated type. Secondly, if it does not have a twinge of salt, it can't be relished. It means 'bereft of all tastes'

सिलाई [sīlai] *n* stitching. 2 wage for stitching.

सिलसिउ [sīlasit] *adj* sharpened by rubbing on the stone. "barkhe sar suddh sīla sītyā."—*narsīgh*

ਸਿਲਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ [sila śrī cāṇḍ jī dī] There is a rock on the bank of Eravati (Ravi) stream near the town Chamba (a hilly capital) Shri Chand is said to have crossed the stream sitting on it. This event took place on 15th Assu, Sammat 1669. It is said that nobody saw Baba Shri Chand thereafter.

Pilgrims go to visit this rock. See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਲਾਹ [silaḥ] See ਸਿਲਾਹ. "kāt-hu sipahī hveke sadhat silaḥan ko."—*akal*.

ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ [silajit] *Sk* शिलाजितु *n* a shellac of a stone; a liquid oozing out of a rock due to sun-heat, which is used in many medicines; a rock exudation. Its effect is parching and dry. According to Ayurved, it is believed to cure diseases like stomach-worms, swelling, consumption, epilepsy, jaundice etc. It cures maladies like gout, dropsy, asthma etc. besides energising the muscles.

ਸਿਲਾਤ [silaṭ] See ਸਿਲਾਤ.

ਸਿਲਾਬ [silaḥ] *P* سِلَاب *n* flood of water; a river in spate. 2 moisture, dampness, wetness.

ਸਿਲੀਪਦ [silīpād] See ਭੀਲਪਾਦ.

ਸਿਲੀਮੁਖ [silīmukh] *Sk* शिलीमुख *n* a black buzzing bee that has a sting. "silīmukh sikkh mān aśrabhāṇād det."—*NP*. 2 an arrow with a sharp point. "gyan ko kharag dhar jugatī kaman kar, nanha drisṭāt lin silīmukh dhariya."—*NP*.

ਸਿਲੁਖ [silukh] See ਸੈਲੁਖ.

ਸਿਲੋਚਨ [silōcān] who is three eyed; Shiv. See ਸਿ 4.

ਸਿਲੋਚ [silōch], ਸਿਲੋਚਵਿੱਤਿ [silōchvittī] *Sk* शिलोच्छ *n* the act of garnering grains fallen in the field. See ਫੁੱਟ ਫਿਰਿ, ਸਿਲ and ਸਿਲਵਿੱਤਿ.

ਸਿਲੀ [silli] a caste of Khatri

ਸਿਵ [siv] *Sk* सिव *n* comfort. 2 salvation 3 Mahadev, husband of Parvati. "siv siv karte jo nar dhrave."—*g5d namdev* 4 water. 5 rock salt. 6 gum of a pine tree. 7 sand.

8 mercury. 9 tranquillity "ape siv vartāṇu ātārī."—*maru solāhe m 5* 10 the supreme Creator of the universe "jāhī dekha tāhī rāvīrahe siv sakti ka mel"—*sri m 1*. 11 self-realisation 12 Brahma. See ਮਹੇਸ਼. 13 numeral eleven, because 11 Shivs are accredited. 14 an attribute. 15 the word siva has also been used at one place for the funeral pyre; "tānik aganī ke siv bhāe."—*cāritr 91* See ਸਿਵਾ 9. 16 *Sk* सिव् *vr* to sew, to stitch, to sow, to irrigate, to serve.

ਸਿਵਅਭਿ [sivari] *n* an enemy of Shiv; whose enemy is Shiv, Kamdev

ਸਿਵਸਕਤਿ [sivsakti], ਸਿਵਸਕਤੀ [sivsakti] Shiv, and his Shakti (power) Durga 2 the Creator of the universe (kartar) and illusion (maya). 3 soul and ignorance. 4 tranquillity and craving. "siv sakti apī upāika karta ape hukam vartāe."—*anōdu* 5 the effect of quality. "cōḍān sāmip jese bās o bānāspati, gōdh nīrgōdh siv sakti ke jāniye."—*BGK*.

ਸਿਵਸਤ੍ਰ [sivsastri] See ਸਿਵਅਭਿ.

ਸਿਵਸਿਵ [sivsiv] part negation, prohibition, (a word denoting repentance and surprise). "siv siv! karat sagal kar jor-hī."—*gau m 5*.

ਸਿਵ ਸੰਕਰ ਮਹੇਸ਼ [siv sakra mahes] means eleven Rudars. "māle siv sakra mahes."—*bher kabir*. 2 See ਮਹੇਸ਼.

ਸਿਵਕ [sivak] See ਸੇਵਕ. "koi na pahuca sivak hamaro."—*cāritr 403*. "sivkān ko sivgun sukh dio."—*cōpā*.

ਸਿਵਕਾ [sivka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਵਕਾਈ [sivkai] *n* service, attendance, servitude. "lahyo pāmpād kar sivkai."—*GPS*.

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ [siv ki purī] *n* Kashi. 2 a religious assembly, a city of salvation. "siv ki purī bāse budhisarū."—*bher kabir*. 3 the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realization), according to the Yog belief. 4 a clean heart; pure

conscience.

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਬਾਣਿ [siv ke baṇi] with an arrow of Shiv. See ਸਿਵਬਾਣ

ਸਿਵਕੰਠੀ [sivkāṭhi] *n* poison, which exists in the throat of Shiv.—*śaṇama*.

ਸਿਵਗੁਣ [sivgun] *n* qualities acquired as gift from God; noble qualities. See ਸਿਵਕ.

ਸਿਵਘਰ [sivghar] *n* a religious congregation. 2 spiritual preceptor. 3 enlightenment. 4 the penultimate stage of meditation.

ਸਿਵਘਰੀ [sivgharī] in the abode of Shiv. "sivgharī nū na hoi."—*gūṇa m 3*.

ਸਿਵਜੋਤਿ [sivjoti] *n* the Creator of the universe, who glitters in the form of knowledge. "sivjoti kāṇhu budhi pai."—*prabha m 1*. 2 enlightenment. "sakarī gā bhram kṛta sivjoti jagata."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ [sivdayal], ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ [sivdial] See ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ. 2 See ਚਾਪਾ ਸੁਮੀ

ਸਿਵਦੂਤੀ [sivduti] *n* Durga; Bhawani; one who made Shiv a messenger to go to the demon Shumbh. "sivhi dut kar ute pethava, sivduti tāte bhayo nama."—*cāḍi 2*. For a detailed study of this legend, refer to Kalika Puran Chapter 6 and Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5 Chapter 28.

ਸਿਵਦੇਵ [sivdev] Shiv and other gods. "karaṇpalah karhi sivdev."—*g3ḍ m 5* 2 god of benediction.

ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ [sivdya] an excellent poet, who added glory Maharaja Ranjit Singh's royal court. A sample of his poetry is as under :

ceh cākṛ harī ki saheli śakti vidhi hū ki
taran triṣul ki si aṛi kṛat he,
jai yam ki si ke khilai māhāmūr ki si
śeṣ ki sikhai viṣ yāhi te dhārāt he,
kahe sīvdyaḥ śri xalsa ji ten teg
biju ke prakāṣ si akas pasrāt he,
tum lakhō dahe vah dahne rahāt bāh
tum karo var vah par utrāt he.
gilja ke mas mukh gidh le udane jat

pret hū pathanān ke pet pharē pāt pāt,
khet me khavis khurasanīn ko khar dhar
haḍ dāt tare parē nad hot khaḥ khaḥ,

kahe sīvdyaḥ maharaj rāṇit sīgh
kalika asisē det lipē vije jhāt jhāt,
ḍakini o sakini pīṣacni āghani ghani
lohu pīḥ jogini gare me hot gāt gāt.

ਸਿਵਦ੍ਰੁਮ [sivdruṁ] Shiv's favourite tree, wood-apple.

ਸਿਵਦ੍ਰੁਮ [sivdhatu] quick silver, mercury.

ਸਿਵਨਗਰ [sivnagar], ਸਿਵਨਾਗਰੀ [sivnagri] Kashi. 2 a stage of liberation. "siv nāgrī māhi asan besan."—*asa m 1*.

ਸਿਵਨਯਨ [sivnayan] number denoting 3, because Shiv is said to have three eyes.

ਸਿਵਨਾਥ [sivnabh], ਸਿਵਨਾਥਿ [sivnabhi] according to the Janamsakhi, the king of Senhal (sāgla) island, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 according to the Purans, a Shivling of a special type and a Saligram.

ਸਿਵਨੇਤ੍ਰ [sivnetr] See ਸਿਵਨਯਨ.

ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ [sivpuri], ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ [sivpuri] Shiv's realm; Kailash (mountain) "sivpuri ka hoiga kala."—*gāu a m 5*. 2 Kashi. "sagāl janam sivpuri gavaia."—*gāu kabir 3* a stage of salvation. "so audhuti sivpurī cāṛe."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 4 according to Yog belief, the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realisation).

ਸਿਵਬਾਣ [sivbaṇ] *adj* an unerring arrow; the arrow that does not miss its target. According to a Puranic legend an arrow shot from Pinak bow of Shiv never fails its target. "parbrahman prabhu bhāe dātala siv ke baṇi sir kṛto."—*ṭodi m 5* In this reference "sivbaṇ" denotes 'Guru Updesh'. 2 In Purans, "sivbaṇ" is the name of Vishnu, because Shiv had used Vishnu as an arrow to kill a demon named Tripura.

सिक्कवार [sivbar] *n* Shiv's child i.e. Ganesh. 2 Kartikay 3 Machhendranath. "na vilokio sivbar."-*paras*.

सिक्कवार [sivayya] *adj* who renders service, who worships. "suraj sivayya tahi kol ki badai det"-*akal*.

सिक्क (sivər) See सिक्कन and सिक्कित.

सिक्कन [sivran] See सिक्कनट "sivarihu sirjanharo."-*sohila*. "kiu simri sivarie nahi jar."-*dhana m l*.

सिक्कनट [sivrat], सिक्कनटि [sivratr], सिक्कनटि [sivratr] According to the Purans, it is the auspicious night of Shiv's dear Durga; 14th day of dark half of the lunar month Phagun. Those who revere Shiv as the chief god celebrate this day as a festival. "mela sun sivrat da baba acal vatale ai."-*BG* See *असल वटला*.

सिक्कनम [sivram] son of Ram Narayan Vedi, father of Baba Kalu, husband of Mata Banarsi and grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev. It is told that this saintly person was born in Sammat 1475 (Bikrami).

सिक्कवि [sivari] recalling to mind, remembering. "soi purakhu sivarī saca."-*savrye m 3 ke*.

सिक्कलिङ्ग [sivlig] *n* a symbol of Shiv, shaped like a penis. Shaivs (devotees of Shiv) worship it as the embodiment of Shiv. See *दुधपान सिला* and *लिङ्ग*.

सिक्कलोक [sivlok] *n* Kailash. 2 a religious assembly.

सिक्कवहन [siv-vahan] Shiv's carrier, the bull.

सिक्का [siva] *Skṛ* सिक्का *n* wife of Shiv, Durga; Parvati. "dhar dhian man siva ko takl puri kelas."-*cāḍi l. 2* Shakti (power) of the supreme. See सिक्क. "deh siva var mohi abe."-*cāḍi l. 3* green grass 4 she-jackal. "siva əsiva pukarət bhəi."-*GPS*. 5 turmeric. 6 salvation. 7 myrobalan fruit. 8 *adj* comfort giving. 9 *Pkt n* a funeral pyre. 10 *A* *adv* without.

सिक्कटि [sivai] See सिक्का 10.

सिक्का सकटि सैबाद [siva səkati sābad] *n* Tantar, the occult science of charms and incantations. This scripture is a collection of discussions between Durga and Shiv. "siva səkati sābadā, man choḍi choḍi sagal bhedā."-*g3ḍ namdev*.

सिक्काली [sivaji] a luminary of the Maratha (Maharashtra's) clan, son of Jijabai and Shahji Bhonsle. He was born in Shivner fort (near Pune) in 1627 AD. His father was a fervent devotee of Shiva (Durga). Therefore, he named his son Shivaji. Shivaji was taught Hindu religion by his mother and a Brahmin named Ataleek Jado Ji. His mentor was Mahatma Samrath Ramdas, who inspired him to unify the Maratha community and protect their religion.

Shivaji raised his power so much, that he was considered a king of the Maratha nation. He realized khiraj (tribute) from Bijapur and Golconda. Once, he recognized the suzerainty of Aurangzeb, but when he visited Delhi's royal court, he was maltreated. He felt upset but the emperor imprisoned him. However on the pretext of distributing food to the Brahmins of Mathura, he placed himself in a big basket of sweets and escaped. Thus he became a foe of the Mughal empire, and he always defied it. By wearing a royal crown, Shivaji arranged a big ceremonious assemblage in "Raigarh" in 1674 AD. This great warrior left for his heavenly abode on 5th April, 1680 after a brief illness. The sword of Shivaji was called Bhawani and he always kept it with him.

This Maharaja was a patriot and religious devotee. It was his standing order that even during war nobody should harm the enemy's religious places, scriptures and women.

Bhushan was a unique poet to sing of valour. Even a coward's hand was automatically raised towards his moustache after listening to his poetry. He added glory to Shivaji's royal court. In his poetic works he used 'Shivraj' epithet for Shivaji, such as:

Idr jīm jēbh pār bāṛav su ābh pār
raṇ sādābh pār rāghukulraj he,
pōn varivah pār sābhū rātinah pār
jyō sāsraṇahu pār rām dvīraj he,
dava drum dād pār cita mrig jhōḍ pār
bhūṣaṇ vīṭḍī pār jese mrigraj he,
tej tām ās pār kanh jīm kās pār
tyō mālecchvās pār ṣer śivraj he.

Shivaji's son Sambha Ji was a drunkard and weakling. Therefore, he failed to expand his father's empire. Similarly Sambha Ji's son Sahoo Ji was devoid of the qualities of his grandfather. Now the state of Kohlapur is reminiscent of Shivaji's dynasty.

शिवपूज (śivapriy) he-goat, which is very dear to the goddess. See शिव 1. 2 Shiv, Mahadev.

शिवार (śivar), शिवल (śival) See शिवल.

शिवल (śivalay), शिवला (śivala) n Shiv's abode. Temple of Shiv.

शिवि (śivi) by Shiv (Kartar) "śivi sākṛt mīṭāla."—gā m 3. 'erased the illusion.' 2 Skt शिवि, son of Ushinar, kung of Gandhar. In the Mahabharat, there is a mention of his mercy and charity that Indar and Agni disguised as a hawk and a pigeon approached Shivi. The pigeon hid himself in the king's lap. The hawk asked him to return his prey, because he was dying of hunger. The king considered it a sin to return some one, who had come to seek shelter and asked the hawk to accept other flesh. The hawk said. "You may give your own flesh equal to the weight of the pigeon."

शिवि (Shivi) is also correct.

The king placed the pigeon on the weighing scale and put his own flesh on the other side. But the pigeon proved to be heavy. Ultimately, the Raja jumped upon the weighting scale. Then Indar and Agni disappeared from there happily.²

There is another mythological tale that Vishnu, disguised as a hungry Brahmin, came to the king. The king tried to serve him food. But the Brahmin told that he would eat only the meat of his son. The king did as desired. When the meat was ready, the Brahmin said, "You take it before me." When the king began to eat, Vishnu appeared there. He blessed the king and made his son Vrihadgarabh alive again.

शिविका (śivika) Skt n a comfortable vehicle, the palanquin. "śivika dōle tājkar nana."—NP.

शिविर (śivir) Skt n a dwelling; an abode; a halting place. "kitik divas kino śivir."—NP. 2 a camp; a cantonment.

शिवी (śivi) See शिवि. 2 Shiv's power, pertaining to Shiv; Durga. "śivi vasvi."—cāḍī 2.

शिवुम (śivum) See शिवम.

शिवे (śive) may use. "tārūṇi bhatar urhi pīrhi śive."—asa chāt m 5. 2 to Shiv.

शिवेय (śiveya) See शिवेय.

शिवी (śiri), शिवी (śirhi) n a ladder-shaped bier, used for carrying the dead "tāhā śiri pār sāv ik dekha."—NP.

मी (si) past tense of रोना; was. "āstānu thitiz gobid jānma si."—bhar m 5. 2 indicative of future tense. "na janakia karsi pio."—suhī kabir. 3 adj similar to, like. "teg bahadur si kriya kari nā kin hū an."—VN. "lōka sa koṭ samūd si khai"—asa kabir 4 n short form for शिव "āngan sīgh aru acal si."—krisan. "tāk jhujh sīgh ko khaṭag si."—krisan. 5 part word

²See शिवल.

denoting pain. "sis dia per si na ucra."—*VN*. 6 *n* short for ਸੀਤਾ "sia le sies ae."—*ramav*. 7 the furrow of a plough. See ਸਤ ਸੀ. 8 In Ramavtar, the writer has written ਸੀ in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ "si asurardan ke karko jn ek-hi ban bikhe tan cakhyo"—617. 9 *Dg* fear, dread. 10 *P* ੯ thirty. 11 *P* ੯ a bank, shore. "bhar pare nah si pag dhare."—*caritr* 1. 'did not step out of the battlefield in spite of the pressure of war.' 12 *Skt* ਸੀ *vr* to sleep, take rest, halt.

ਸੀਉ [siu] *n* a limit; an extent. 2 *Shiv*. "xhu man sakti ki xhu man siu."—*gau bavan kabir*. 3 the supreme God. "acaraju bhata jiv te siu."—*gau thiti kabir*.

ਸੀਓ [sio] *adj* stitched, sewn. 2 a past tense indicator; was. "jab kachhu na sio tab kriya karta."—*suhi m* 5.

ਸੀਓਕੇ [sioke] See ਚੋਟਾ ਨਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਸੀਅ [sia] *n* Sita, daughter of Janak. "name ke suami sia bahori."—*sor namdev*.

ਸੀਅਹਿ [siau] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. "khitha xhu manu siau apna."—*ram kabir*.

ਸੀਅਹ [siah] *A* شیعه an obedient follower. Those Muslims, who are followers of Ali, son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad, are called Shia. They assume that Ali is the real caliph, and the former califs are not the successors of Hazrat Muhammad. Sunni Muslims call the Shia clan, Rafzi, which means a deserter and the followers, deserters of truth. Shia Muslims prepare Tazias (model of the tomb) in memory of the revered Hussain during the Muharram and observe mourning. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੀਅਰਾ [siara] *adj* cold.

ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ [siarana] *v* to become cold 2 *adj* cooled/cool down.

ਸੀਅਲਾ [siala] *adj* cold. "egg tatti jal siala."—*BG*.

ਸੀਅਾ [sia] Sita, daughter of Janak. "sia jī ano, hano sarab dano."—*ramav*. 2 See ਸੀਅਰ.

ਸੀਅਰ [siar] *n* ਸੀਤਾ-ਅਰ a furrow drawn by the tip of a plough "kahū kahū kadhyo siara, jto bij dry sabh vīstara."—*NP* 2 See ਸੀਅਰ. ਸੀਅਲ [sial], ਸੀਅਲਾ [siala] *n* cold season, winter, the season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "siale sohēdia pīr galī bahriā."—*asa farid*.

ਸੀਦੇਸ [sies] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita. See ਸੀ 6.

ਸੀਸ [sis] *Skt* सीस *n* head. 2 short form of ਅਸੀਸ. "de dij sis celyo utko."—*krisen*. 3 *Skt* सीस lead, a base metal.

ਸੀਸ ਅਕਾਸਿ [sis akasi] head raised towards the sky i.e. holding (one's) head high, not bowing down towards the earth on account of a discomfiture of misdeeds. "jou gurdev ta sisu akasi."—*bher namdev*.

ਸੀਸਗੰਜ [sisgāj] a sacred place relating to the ninth Sikh Guru, situated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where the supreme master laid down his life on Magh Sudi (light half of lunar month) 5th Sammat 1732 for the protection of the distressed Indians. This gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in Sammat 1847. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a mosque in its vicinity. At last Raja Saroop Singh of Jind state acquired the land from the government at the end of the 1914 revolt and raised the gurdwara and donated an estate to it. See ਦਿੱਲੀ. 2 See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ 3. 3 See ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਨੰ 5.

ਸੀਸਤਾਨ [sistan] *P* سیستان *Skt* शकस्थान a country situated to the east of Persia and on the western border of Baluchistan. ਸੀ-ਸਤਾਂ See ਸਕ 2

ਸੀਸਦ [sisad] *adj* who offers his head. 2 *P* ੯੩ three hundred


ਸੀਸਧਰਨ [sisdheran], ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ [sisdherani] *n* Shiv, whose hand was stuck with the skull of Brahma "gotam nari umapati suami,

sisdharanī sahas bhag gami"—*jet ravidas*. The recast text goes like this. "sisdharanī umapatī suamī. gotam nari gami sahas bhag" The Puranic legend is: Having seen Brahma ridden with sexual urge, Shiv cut off his head with his own nail, which got stuck up with his hand See ਬਪਾਲਮੇਚਨ. For committing adultery with rishī Gautam's wife, Ahlyā, Inder got a thousand vulvas (planted) on his body. See ਅਹਲਿਆ.

ਸੀਸਫੁਲ [sisphul] *n* an ornament shaped like a flower which is worn by women on their heads.

ਸੀਸਮ [sisam] See ਸਿੰਸਾਪਾ.

ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [sismahal] a palace, decorated with mirrors. "man-hu sismahal ke bic su moratī ek anek ki jhāl"—*cāḍī 1*. 2 that place in Kiratpur where the marriage of Guru Har Rai was performed. Then there existed a glass-house. See ਬਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ and ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ

ਸੀਸਾ [sisa] *n* lead. 2 *P*  glass. 3 a looking glass; a mirror. 4 a bottle. "sise sarab kī phul gulab."—*cārītr 220*.

ਸੀਸਿ [sisi] of the head "sisi nivaie kra thie?"—*var asa*. 2 in the head. 3 on the head. 4 on account of the head; from the head.

ਸੀਸੁ [sisu] See ਸੀਸ. "sisu vadhe karī beseru dij."—*vaḍ m 1*.

ਸੀਸੁਅਕਾਸਿ [sisu-akasi] See ਸੀਸਅਕਾਸਿ.

ਸੀਹ [sih], ਸੀਹ [sih] *n* a lion, tiger. "siha baja corga kuhia."—*var majh m 1*. 2 part a word that expresses pain. "sih na mukh te nek ucari."—*cārītr 95*.

ਸੀਹਅਣ [sih-an] *n* the smell of a lion. When animals smell a lion, they do not come nearby. "bāde te ave sih-an."—*PPP* 'Enemies get the smell of a lion from their opponents.'

ਸੀਹਣ [sihan] *n* lioness, tigress.

ਸੀਹਣ ਸਾਹ ਦੀ [sihan sar di] *n* sword, dagger, scimitar; a lioness/tigress of steel. "devi dasat

nacai sihan sar di"—*cāḍī 3*


ਸੀਹਰਦੀ [siharphi] See ਸਿਹਰਦੀ.


ਸੀਹਾਂ [sihā] *n* a devoted Sikh of Nanak Dev, whose brother was Gajjan. 2 a resident of Khadoor, who belonged to Uppal khatri subcaste and became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. He also served Guru Amar Das. See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਚਾਰੀ 3 a masand/messenger of Dheernal Sodhi, who tried to kill Guru Tegh Bahadur at Bakala with his gun. Makhan Shah awarded him a heavy punishment. "sihā nam tisi ko ahe, guru sō droh karat nī rahā."—*GPS*. 4 *adj* like a lion. looking like a tiger/lion, e.g. ਸੀਹਾਂ ਭੁੱਤਾ.

ਸੀਹੁ [sihu] lion. See ਸੀਹ. "sakti sihu mare pe vage."—*asa m 1*.

ਸੀਕ [sik] See ਸੀਖ 1.

ਸੀਕਰ [sika] *Skt* ਸੀਕਰ *n* drops of water. "sram sika anan pe jīh ke."—*NP*. 2 dew. 3 wind, air. 4 tiny drops of rain, drizzle.

ਸੀਕਾ [sika] *P*  the seal of a state embedded on coin. "lakhimī ketek gani nā jāie gani nā sakausika."—*gujā m 5* 'Leave aside counting the wealth of your treasury, it is impossible even to assess how many types of coins are there.' See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸੀਖ [sikh] *P*  *n* an iron rod. "jānu halvai sikh nāl bīnh bāre utare."—*cāḍī 3* 2 a straw; a matchstick. 3 *Skt* ਸਿੱਖਾ a sermon, teaching, precept. "sace gur kī sacī sikh."—*gāu m 1*.

ਸੀਖਕ [sikhak] *adj* ਸਿਖਕ who teaches. "sabh ke sikhak ravā aḥō."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਖਚਾ [sikhca] *P*  *n* a nail. 2 a straight sword. "dhop sikhce cāk karare."—*GPS*. See ਸਸੜ.

ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhna], ਸੀਖਨਾ [sikhna] *v* to light the wick of an earthen lamp with a stick. 2 to instigate. 3 to learn, acquire knowledge.

ਸੀਖ ਪਾ [sikh pa], ਸੀਖ ਪਾਉ [sikh pau], ਸੀਖ ਪਾਲ [sikh pal] (for a horse) to stand erect on its hind legs by raising both the front legs

ਸੀਖਿਆ [sikhia], ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhya] See ਸਿੱਖਾ.

ਸੀਗ [sīg] See ਸਿੰਗ "bhesar mathe sīg go."—*toḍi namdev*

ਸੀਗਰੀਆ [sigria] adj adorned, embellished "tau me saṛi sigria."—*sar m 5*

ਸੀਗਾ [siga] he was there 2 *ا* the act of melting. 3 in grammar a sign denoting the verb form of a word

ਸੀਗਾਰ [sigar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. "sigar mīṭhras bhog bhojan."—*gaur chāi m 1*.

ਸੀਗਾਰਣਾ [sigarna] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ.

ਸੀਖਰ [sighar], ਸੀਖਰੁ [sigharu], ਸੀਖੁ [sighr] *Skt* ਸੀਖੁ adv at once, soon, forthwith. "sigharu karaju lehu savari."—*gaur m 5*. 2 *n* wind, air.

ਸੀਖਰਾ [sighrata] *Skt* ਸੀਖਰਾ *n* promptness, swiftness.

ਸੀਭ [sīg] *n* horn. "binu simran jese sīg chatara."—*gaur a m 5*. 'one who breaks other's head and suffers as do a ram's horns'.

ਸੀਚਨ [sican], ਸੀਚਨਾ [sicana] *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ *n* the act of sprinkling. 2 watering. 3 *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ collecting, accumulating, storage. "jese madhu makhi sic sic ke ikatr kare."—*BGM*.

ਸੀਚਨਾ [sicana] *P* سچن *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ bird of prey, bigger than a falcon and smaller than a hawk, which has a red head. "sicanu jiu pākha."—*sri a m 1*. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸੀਚਤ [sichat], ਸੀਚਿਤ [sichit] See ਸਿਚਿਤ. "sichat hē kahar jis lage."—*GPS*. 'skilled water carriers.'

ਸੀਚਣਾ [sijhna] See ਸਿਚਣਾ. "khoṭ nā sijhsī kar."—*sri m 1* "śidhu agīani kade nā sijhe."—*gaur m 3*.

ਸੀਤ [sīd] *Pkt* *n* the amount of a bet. 2 a reward of bet/stake. 3 a pledge, vow. "bād-hī sīd it ut ko dhai."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਧ [sīdh] *Skt* ਸੀਧਨ *n* snout. "mukh me thuk sīdh bahu nasa."—*NP*

ਸੀਧੀ [sīdhi] *n* a ladder, staircase. "loth pe loth gāi pēr yō su māno surlok kī sīdhi banai."

—*cāḍi 1*. 2 a ladder like funeral bier to carry a dead body ਲੜ-ਢੁਢਿ.

ਸੀਤ [sit] *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ adj stitched, threaded. "sāgī carankamal mān sit." *nāṭ m 5 pāṭal*. 2 *Skt* ਸੀਤ *n* water. 3 snow. 4 a shrub for making wood combs. 5 a margosa tree 6 camphor. 7 winter. 8 frost. "brapat usān nā sit."—*maru m 5*. 9 adj cold. "sit mādh sugādh calro sārāb than samān."—*maru a m 5*. 10 lazy, lethargic. 11 impotent.

ਸੀਤਕਰ [sitkar] *n* the moon with its cool rays. 2 adj which cools. "sitkar jese sitkar so vīṣagānī te."—*NP*. 'having moon-like coolness to ward off sensuality.'

ਸੀਤ ਰੁਚ [sitvar] fever with shivering. See ਰਾਖ (c)

ਸੀਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [sitprasād] adj stale. 2 *n* left-over food by a guru (preceptor) or a devta (god). "tere sātā da te tusāḍī rāsna da sitprasād sātī nū prapat hora he."—*bhāgavāli*.

ਸੀਤਮੁ [sitamu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਤਮੁ was sewn; stitched; was threaded. "sah carṇi meḍa hārā sitāmu."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੀਤਰ [sitar] See ਸੀਤਲ. "pavak bhāi sitar."—*rudr*.

ਸੀਤ ਰੁਤ [sit rut] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਤਰੁਤੁ *n* winter; season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "nāhī sītā sit ruten."—*sahas m 5*. autumn.

ਸੀਤਲ [sital] adj cool. "sital harī harī namu."—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* the moon. 3 sandal, camphor. 4 a pearl. 5 ਸੇਚਿਤ ਜਲ irrigated water (short for ਜਲ ਸੇਚਿਤ) "maru te sitalu kare."—*maru m 3*. 'The barren land was turned into irrigated land.'

ਸੀਤਲ ਕੁੰਡ [sital kūḍ] See ਰਾਜਗਿਰਿ.

ਸੀਤਲਤਾ [sitalta] cold, weather; winter; frost.

ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟਿਕਾ [sital pāṭik-kā], ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟੀ [sital patī] a kind of soft grass grown in Bengal and Assam and the mat made of it, which is very smooth and tender. "sital pāṭik-kā bichvai."

-*krisan*. Some ignorant scribe has written *brichai* instead of *brichvai*.

सीडा [sitla] *adj* cool, unperturbed "sitla sukh sāti murali simari simari nit dhiai."

-*kan m 5 2 Skt सीता* *n* According to the Hindu belief, it is the goddess of smallpox. She is of golden hue, rides on a donkey, has a broom in her hand, a winnowing basket on her forehead and wears a red dress.

When children suffer from smallpox, Sitla is worshipped to protect them from its evil effect. The donkey is served with grain and the patient is called Mata Rani da khota. (donkey of mother goddess). Sitla is also called Masani Devi. A special day for her worship is 8th day of the dark half of Chet month. 3 Masurika, *فردی* *E* smallpox, cecak. It is mainly caused by germs of a particular type. They spread in the body and cause high fever and pimples to flare up. During the three-four days of fever, pimples appear. Then they fill with water, which turns into pus. On the tenth or eleventh day the pimples wither and on the twentieth, their crusts also vanish away.

It is contagious disease. The best cure of it is vaccination, called लोदा (loda) in colloquial term. Children and the residents of hot countries get afflicted with small-pox. Generally a person suffers only once in his/her life, but sometimes it may recur, then its impact is less severe and has shorter duration than the first one.

Small-pox causes many types of troubles such as uneasiness, burning, stiffness in the limbs and head ache etc. It is better to give a dose of sirxisat (a unani medicine) rubbed in the squash of pittpapra. The incense of the birch tree leaves and Jhau provides comfort. The rubbing of ointment made of camphor

provides solace from the burning itch of the boils.

Five grains of unab, flowers of blue lotus, pittpapra and dry mako five masas each and five masas of bihdana should be soaked in about half a litre of water. Then this material be crushed and with two tolas squash prepared from the blue lotus may be given to the patient to drink; it gives him relief from fever and boil burning.

The patient's food should contain a dish of rice mixed with moong pulse, nominally salted or milk rice pudding with a little sugar.

It is better to keep the room and the clothes of the patient clean. "sitla terakhia brhari." -*gau m 5*. "sitla thakirhai, bighan gae harinai." -*sor m 5*. 4 sand. 5 red cow.

सीडलिया [sitlaia], सीडलगिया [sitlagia] cooled down, attained coolness. "mera man andin sitlagio." -*sar m 5*.

सीडला बाहन [sitla bahān] *n* a donkey, the carriage of Sitla.

सीडलु [sitlu] See सीडल. "sitlu thive nanka! japdro harinamu." -*var jet*.

सीडा [sitra] *adj* sewn, stitched. "sitra mān majhah." -*var jet*.

सीडा [sita] *adj* मनुष्येय, past tense of सिद्धिदा "sita he cola." -*suhi m 1*. 2 *Skt सीता* *n* Lachhmi. 3 Parvati. 4 wine. 5 the current of river Ganga. 6 a ploughpin. 7 a furrow drawn by a plough. 8 daughter of Janak and wife of Ram Chandar, and mother of Luv and Kush. She has been regarded absolutely chaste. "sita legia dōhsiro." -*sava m 1*.

It is mentioned in Valmiki Ramayan Part 1 Chapter 66 that Raja Sirdhvaj was busy ploughing to clear the earth for the performance of a religious sacrifice and oblation. Then a virgin girl emerged from the earth. On account of her birth from the furrow,

she was named Sita. Janak and his wife Sunayna reared her like a daughter. Therefore she was called Janakja. On account of her birth from the earth, she came to be named Bhoomija and Ayonija.¹

Valmiki Ramayan Part 7, Ch 17 contains a story that saint Kushdhvaj's daughter Vedvati was performing penance to get Vishnu as her husband. Charmed by her beauty, Sumbh the king of demons, desired to get that virgin girl by killing Kushdhvaj, but he failed to do so. Then, Ravan had the desire to make Vedvati his wife. When she did not agree, Ravan dragged her by her hair. Vedvati got her hair released and jumped into the fire. Afterwards she appeared as Sita to kill Ravan and got Vishnu's incarnation Ram as her husband.

Sirdhvaj had pledged that whoever was able to shoot an arrow with the bow string of Shiv, he would marry Janki. Thus Ram not only succeeded in this endeavour, but broke the bow into two pieces by drawing it apart. Therefore, he got Sita as his bride.

About this bow, it is said in Valmik Part I, Ch 67 that after destroying Daksh's religious sacrificial ceremony Shiv kept this bow named Devrat in trust with Janak. It was so heavy that 5000 persons laboured to bring it near Ram.

Sita remained with Ram Chandar during his exile and she left the homely comforts to serve her husband. When on a suggestion from Ram, Lachhman cut off the nose of Ravan's

¹It is prevalent in folk tradition that Ravan demanded tribute from the sages. But the hermits had nothing to pay. Therefore they gave their blood. A pitcher, filled with their blood, was buried under the earth. Sita was born from it and became the cause of Ravan's destruction.

sister Soopnakha in Dandak forest, Ravan carried away Sita in revenge. With Sugreev to help, Ram came to know through Hanuman that Sita was in Lanka. Thereafter Ram waged a war against Ravan and got her back. When Sita was brought from Ashokvatika and she appeared before Ram, he said, "Sita! I am doubtful about your character, Therefore you may go away anywhere you like. You are not worthy of me." Due to this Sita jumped into the fire, but such was her chastity's strength, that the fire could not consume her. All the gods bore testimony to her chastity, and Ram accepted her (as his life partner) See कालमीय कांड 6, अ: 17-18-19.

After the coronation of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya, Sita lived in comfort with him and became pregnant. One day, a joker named Bhadr said to Ram, "People talk ill of you because Sita, who remained in Ravan's abode, is now settled in your house by your sweet will." So Ram ordered Lachhman to take Sita away and leave her in the forest. Lachhman carried out his order obediently. Rishi Balmiki was moved on hearing Sita's cries and he escorted her to his hermitage. There Sita gave birth to male twins. Valmiki writes that for the protection of one child Kusha grass was dipped in water (and sprinkled on the child's body) and thus he got the name Kush. The other child was sprinkled with Lav grass dipped in water and named Lav. Kush was elder to Lav. The sage looked after them and taught them. He trained them to learn Ramayan by heart and sing it in melody. When Ram performed an Ashvmedh Yag, the sage took Kush and Lav with him to Ayodhya to join the festival. Ram and his courtiers were charmed by the singing of the children. The sage certified the chastity of Sita and told Ram

that Kush and Lav were his real sons. Therefore, Ram ordered that Sita be brought back. Arriving in Ram's royal court, she addressed the assembly remarking, "if I have thought of any other person other than my husband Ram, then O Earth give me abode within in thyself." On the utterance of these words of Sita, the earth burst open and she was absorbed into it. See **ਵਾਨਮੀਥ ਕਾਂਭ 7, ਅ: 97.**

jo mere vac karam kar hride basat raghurai,
prithu! pedu muhi dipe hie apmilar.
sunat bacan dharni phat gal,
lop sia tih bhitari bhai,
cakrat rahe nirakh raghurai,
raj karen ki as cukai.—*ramav.*

9 wife of Peepa Bhagat. 10 according to the Veds, the goddess of agriculture/crops.

ਸੀਤਾਵਤ [sitāṣu] *n* the moon, which has cool rays. See **ਸੀਤਕਰ.**

ਸੀਤਾਕੰਠ [sitakāṭ], **ਸੀਤਾਨਾਥ** [sitānath], **ਸੀਤਾਪਤਿ** [sitapatī] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਤਾਫਲ [sitaphal] *n* ਸਰੀਸ਼ਾ Custard apple. *L. Annona Squamosa.*

ਸੀਤਾਰਮਣ [sitaraman], **ਸੀਤਾਰਵਨ** [sitārvan], **ਸੀਤਾਰ** [sitavar], **ਸੀਤਾਵੱਲਭ** [sitavallabh] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. "sita ravan kōhā hē?"—*ramav.*

ਸੀਤੋ [sito] *adj* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ threaded, sewn, stitched. 2 *n* coolness; lack of heat. "tithē sito sita mahima mahi."—*japu.* In the realm of action (preamble) Ram (all-pervading) is wide spread and Sita indicating spiritual (inner) peace is all-absorbing. 3 *Skt* **ਸੀਤਜ** *adj* tilled with a plough. "ihu tanu sito tumre dhanu."—*sar m 5.*

ਸੀਤੋਸਨ [sitosan] *Skt* **ਸੀਤੋਸ਼ਣ** winter and summer

"In this realm, heroes known for actual living, are mentioned. Here live males like Ram and females like Sita.

2 cold and warm.

ਸੀਤਰ [sity] *Skt adj* tilled, ploughed. 2 *n* corn, grain.

ਸੀਟ [sid] *Skt n* money given on interest; usury.

ਸੀਂਦ [sīd] *adj* for which money was not paid; without cost, free

ਸੀਧ [sidh] *n* direction, straight line. 2 *adj* achieved. "namī hamare karaj sidh."—*gūḍ m 5.* 3 proved, established. "vici kara nagari harī sidhe"—*basāt m 5.* 'Harī is realised in the bodily form.'

ਸੀਧਨਾ [sidhna] *v* to search, aim at.

ਸੀਧਵ [sidhav] See **ਸੈਧਵ.**

ਸੀਧਾ [sidha] *adj* straight, direct, without a curve/bend. 2 guileless, sincere, honest.

"gurumukhi prāṇi apradhu sidhe."—*gau a m 3.*

3 successful; who achieves his goal. "harī dargah pedhe harīname sidhe."—*asa chāt m 4.*

4. "satiguru te kavan kavan na sidho mere bhai?"—*gau a m 3.* 4 obverse, an antonym of reverse (side)

"sidha choḍi apuṭha bunna."

—*gau m 5.* 5 *n* raw material used for food for

a certain honourable religious person; provision, supply "sidha an caḍhavhi ketrik karhi salam."—*NP.* 6 rock salt, Sindhi salt.

"dal sidha māgau ghiu."—*dhana dhāna.*

ਸੀਧਾ [sidha] See **ਸੀਧਾ 6**

ਸੀਧਿ [sidhi] *n* achievement, success. "gobid

jo jape tisū sidhi."—*maru m 5.* 2 See **ਸੀਧ.**

ਸੀਧੋ [sidho] See **ਸੀਧਾ, 2 adj** proved, decided.

ਸੀਨਾ [sina] See **ਸਿਉਣਾ 2, P n** a chest, breast.

"sital man sina ram."—*brīla chāt m 5.* "darke phatge tih satrun sine"—*krisan.*

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰ [sinejor] *adj* intent on showing bodily prowess; high-handed.

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰੀ [sinejori] *n* high-handedness. "turag magayo sinejori"—*GPS.*

ਸੀਪ [sip] *n* a small oyster shell.

ਸੀਪਤਿ [sipatī] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar.

2 Shripati, Vishnu 3 Maya's husband, Kartar

ਸੀ.ਪੀ. [si pi] Central Province; Madhya Bharat; area around Nagpur.

ਸੀਪਿ [sipe] stitches, sews. "ru pəti pəti siphti sipe."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸੀਬਈ [sibəi] a caste of Rajputs. The state of Siba belongs to this caste. See ਬਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਸੀਬਰ [sibar] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. "sibar tar khajurē bhari."—GPS.

ਸੀ ਬਰਭ [si bəraṅ] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਰਭ *adj* of pretty/beautiful colour. "si bəraṅbədḥ."—*gyan 5g 150*. 'killing a horse of fine colour in Ashvmedh Yag.' See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਰਭ.

ਸੀਬਰੋ [sibhro] a village, in the police post Moolepur, tehsil, Sirhind, seven kos to the north-west of Patiala. The ninth Guru visited this place. The State has allotted forty ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This place is about 4 miles to the north-east of Dhablan railway station.

ਸੀਮ [sim] boundary. See ਸੀਮਾ. "sim təj apni bīrane des lāgh lāgh."—*ramav. 2 P* ੯ silver.

ਸੀਮਕ [simak] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

ਸੀਮਤਨ [simtan] *P* سیمتن *adj* having a silvery body.

ਸੀਮਨ [siman] See ਸਿਉਂਕਾ. "sim kəro sərəb əbhīram."—GPS.

ਸੀਮਾ [sima] *Skt* *n* boundary, limit. 2 propriety. 3 parting of the hair. 4 *A* سیمه a sign, mark. 5 a mark on the forehead.

ਸੀਮਾਬ [simab] *P* سیماب *n* ਸੀਮ-ਆਬ silvery water; mercury.

ਸੀਮਾਲਿੰਗ [sumalig] *n* a boundary-mark.

ਸੀਮੁਰਗ [simurag] *P* سیمرگ *n* a bird with feathers having colours of thirty birds on its wings. It is an imaginary bird Griffin. Poets have mentioned that its lower portion is of a tiger and the upper of an eagle. 2 Some have opined that unka is its second name. 3 Many people give this name to dāgra. See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਸੀਮੰਤ [sumət] *n* the act of parting hair with a

comb. "simātonnayən", a ritual of the Hindus derived from this word, is performed during the fourth, sixth or eighth months of pregnancy. The husband does the hair-parting of his wife (by using a comb). This ceremony is considered auspicious for the child in the mother's womb.

ਸੀਮੰਤਕ [sumətak] who has done hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ. 2 See ਸਮੰਤਕ

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਕਾ [simətika] the lady, who performs the act of hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [simətinī], ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [simətinī] *Skt* सीमन्तिनी *adja* lady with hair adorned, who has adorned herself by spreading layers of her hair on (both sides of) the forehead. "jor simətinī ke jīh thae."—NP.

ਸੀਮੰਤੋ ਨਯਨ [siməto nayən] See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਯਾ [siya] Sita, Janki.

ਸੀਯਪਾਟਿ [siyapəti] Ram Chander.

ਸੀਰ [sir] *n* partnership. "sir na susāg me."—GPS. 2 coolness, coldness. "sir jīm nūr mēhī hot sukhkar he."—NP. 3 *adj* cool, cold. "phāte mas lage jāl sir."—GPS. 4 *Skt* *n* the sun. 5 əkk, a wild plant. 6 a plough. 7 *Skt* ਸੀਰ a python. 8 *adj* sharp. 9 سیر *P* *n* rice pudding; milk.

ਸੀਰਖੋਰ [sirchor], ਸੀਰਖੁਰ [sirchvar] *adj* who drinks milk, who lives on milk. "sukhor in kahā bigara?"—GPS.

ਸੀਰਟ [sirət] *Skt* सीरट *adj* broken. 2 scattered.

ਸੀਰਣੀ [sirni] See ਸੀਰੀਨੀ.

ਸੀਰਤ [sirət] سیرت *n* habit, nature, temperament, innate disposition. "sirət sirət me jēnuk ap banyo purhut."—*caritr 66*.

ਸੀਰਧੁਜ [sirdhvaṅ] Sita's father Janak. 2 Krishan's elder brother Balam, whose flag has a "sir" (plough).

ਸੀਰਪਾਟਿ [sirpəti] *n* Balbhadar, who holds a plough "sir" in his hand. 2 a ploughman; peasant.

ਸੀਰਾ [sira] *adj* cold. "sira tata hoI."—*s kabir*.
2 P, **ਸੀਰਾ** *n* a thin granular sweet. **3** a condensed essence of a (dry) fruit like datepalm etc.
4 sesame oil. **5 Sk** ਸੀਰਾ a river, stream

ਸੀਰਾਜ਼ [siraz] *P* **ਸੀਰਾਜ਼** *n* a famous city of Iran, where celebrated poets, like Sadi and Hafiz, were born.

ਸੀਰਾਜ਼ੀ [sirazi] *adj* an inhabitant of Shiraz.
2 relating to Shiraz.

ਸੀਰੀ [siri] *adja* partner, co-worker. **2 Sk** ਸੀਰਿੰ a ploughman, tiller.

ਸੀਰੀ [siri] *P* **ਸੀਰੀ** *adj* sweet. "gābhīr dhir siri zaban."—*PP*. **2** dear, affectionate. **3 n** wife of Iran's king, Khushro Pravez, who was dear to Farhad. Farhad was told to bring a stream by cutting a mountain to win Sirin in marriage. Farhad laboured untiringly to cut the mountain but when his job was done, he got the news that Sirin had died. Hearing it Farhad also breathed his last. Sirin also died on hearing of the demise of Farhad.

ਸੀਰੀਨੀ [sirini] *P* **ਸੀਰੀਨੀ** *n* sweetness. **2** a sweet.
3 the distribution of a (gift) to show happiness on the successful completion of some work.
4 sweets offered to a pir or presented at his place/tomb.

ਸੀਰੰਦ [sirād] See ਸਰੰਦ.

ਸੀਲ [sil] *Sk* ਸੀਲ *vr* to meditate, concentrate, practise, worship. **2 n** nature. **3** etiquette, good manners, courtesy, gentleness. "sil bigarā tera kam."—*asa m 5*. 'Sexual desire has damaged your courteous behaviour.'

vidya bin dvi j bagica bin āben ko
 panī bin savan suhavan nē janī he,
 raja bin raj kē rajmūtī soce bin
 puny kī bāsithī kahū kēsedho bākhani he,
 kahē "jāydev" bin hit ko hitu he jese
 sadhu bin sāgē kālāk kī nīṣani he,
 panī bin sār jese dan bin kār jese,
 sil bin nēr jese moti bin panū he.

4 a pious/sacred duty "sac sil suet sājmi sa puri parivar."—*var maru m 1*. **5** a python; a snake. **6** friendship. **7** gratefulness. **8** tranquility.

ਸੀਲਹਾ [silha] *adj* which destroys ਸੀਲ (holy religion/duty); adulterous, dissolute.

ਸੀਲਬੰਧਨ [silbādhān] *n* a vow to maintain courtesy (good conduct) /etiquette; a pledge to shun adultery. "sOnatī silbādhān bra."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸੀਲਵੰਤ [silvāt], **ਸੀਲਵੰਤਿ** [silvātī] *adj* deferentially modest. See ਸੀਲ. "silvātī pardhān."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਸੀਲੁ [silu] See ਸੀਲ. "silu dharamu japu bhagatī nē kini."—*bīla kabir*.

ਸੀਲੋਆਣਾ [siloāṇa], **ਸੀਲੋਆਣੀ** [siloāṇī] See ਥੇਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ **3**.

ਸੀਵ [siv] *n* Shiv. **2** a boundary, limit. "kise ke siv bāne rol nahi."—*var bīla m 4*. **3** a pyre for cremating the dead body; a funeral pyre. "rēcī siv cāden."—*sāloh*.

ਸੀਵਣ [sivāṇ] See ਸੀਵਨ.

ਸੀਵਣੀ [sivāṇī] *Dg n* a needle.

ਸੀਵਨ [sivān], **ਸੀਵਨਾ** [sivnā] See ਸਿਵ *vr n* to sew, stitch. "hārī ratan man ātārī sivte."—*sri chāt m 5*. "man tēn bhitarī sivn."—*sar m 5*. "bin tēge binsuani man hārī bhagti sāgī sivnā."—*maru m 5*.

ਸੀਵਨਿ [sivāṇī] *adj* worth-sewing, worth-stitching. See ਰਾਹਨਿ.

ਸੀਵਾ [sivā] See ਸੀਮਾ. "sādhe tīnī hath terī sivā."—*sor ravidās*. 'The extent of your property is three and a half yards, which you will get after death.'

ਸੀਵ [siv] *n* speed, motion. **2** falling of hail; a hail-storm. **3** silence. **4** a rope of grass. "siv ghumaī rāghraṇ kēhi."—*PPP*. **5** a furrow drawn by a plough. *Sk* ਸੀਵ. **6** See ਸੀਵੁ.

ਸੀਵੁ [sivh] a joint, a stitch.

ਸੀਵੀ [sivhī] *n* a ladder. **2** a bier. See ਸੀਵੀ

सु [su] *Skr* part excess, too much. "mānta moh su bādhna, putr kaetr su dhādh."—*var bāha* m 3. 2 *prep* excellent; the best. "su karṇi kamāṇi gur mīli ham paī."—*asa* m 5. 3 *n* an opinion, a view. 4 *adv* without any effort; easy 5 *adj* beautiful. 6 सु has also been in use for स्व (self). "jis no harī su prāsān hoī."—*suhī* m 4 'was himself pleased.' "surup me brīṭi jīkai."—*GPS*. 'focussed his mind.' 7 *pron* that, same. "su esa raja sri nārharī."—*māla namdev*. 8 It stands for suffix to a third person singular verb. 'dittosū laddhosū adī." 'He gave, he found.'

सुअ [sua] *n* a son. 2 a parrot. 3 See सु.

सुअसर [suasat], सुअसति [suasati] *Skr* स्वस्ति *part* welfare. 2 a blessing. "tīsu jo hari suasati tīsu."—*var asa*. 3 denotes acceptance. 4 the sound of ośkar. See आधि.

सुअसति विवसठा [suasati brivastha] See सुसति विवसठा.

सुअन [suan] *Skr* सुनु *n* son. "apno suan jese lagat piaro jiy."—*BGK*.

सुअन [sua] See सैन.

सुआधि [suau], सुआधि [suao], सुआधि [sua] *n* taste, juice, essence. "karchiā phirāni suau na jānani sōjia."—*var guj* 2 m 5. "kam suat gāj vasi pare."—*gau kabir*. 2 self-interest, profit. "jan avēn ka rīhe suau."—*sukhmani*. 3 selfishness. "tin sāgi sāgu na kicai nanak jina apna suau."—*var guj* 2 m 5. "mitr bhai di-hi mēn mere, te sabhi apne suat mīlasi."—*gōd* m 4. 4 a purpose, an intention. "kaun marag kaun suao."—*sīdhgosaī*. 5 सुअ good and virtuous; an honest earning. "katha kīrtan rag nad dhuni ihu bānio suau."—*bīla* m 5 6 a welcome. "suarath suau na ko kare."—*sri a* m 5. 7 honour. "dohagūi māhelo na pazni na jānani pir ka suau."—*asa a* m 3. 8 self-growing; a grass growing by itself. "bhar aṭharahi meva hove garuṇa hove suau."—*var*

majh m 1 'Self-growing grass (svāk) may become rice.'

सुआस [suas] *Skr* सुअ *n* a breath. 2 See सुअ.

सुआसन [suasan] See सुअन.

सुआश [suah] *n* ash.

सुआहा [suaha] See सुआ. "suaha sudhayā namo sitleyā."—*cādi* 2.

सुआडी [suāṇi] *n* a willing maiden brought as a wife, सु आडी brought through marriage, a wedded woman devoted to her husband. See सवाडी and सुरीडा.

सुआठ [suat] See सवाठ.

सुआध [suad] *Skr* सुअ (See सुअ *vr*) *n* juice, taste. "adhik suad rog adhikāi."—*māla* m 1.

सुआधति [suadati] *Skr* सुअडा taste, relish. 2 *adv* for the pleasure of the tongue. "suadati jū sāghare."—*asa kabir*.

सुआधीन [suadhin] See सुधीन.

सुआन [suan] *Skr* सुन *n* a dog. "suanpuch jiu hoī na sudho."—*dev* m 9. "apna apu tu kabhu na choḍai suanpuchi jiu re."—*maru* m 1. 2 *Skr* सुअन whose gait is fine; a swan. See सवान. सुआनसव [suansat], सुआनसव [suansatru] *n* a dog's rival (persons of low caste (cādal), who kill dogs and eat their flesh). "suansat ejatu sabh te."—*keda ravidas* the lowest caste "supac".

सुआनपुच [suanpuch] See सुआन.

सुआनी [suani] See सुआडी. 2 a bitch.

सुआमति [suamati] *n* the army of a king. 2 See सुमिती.

सुआमि [suami], सुआमी [suami] *Skr* स्वामिन्, husband, lord. 2 an owner, a master. "mai pita suami sājanu."—*vād* m 5. "suami ko grīh jiu sādā suan tājat nahī."—*s* m 9.

सुआर [suar] See सवाठ. "sardar suar ānek."—*cādi* 2.

सुआरठा [suarna] *v* to reform, correct, improve.

सुआरथ [suarath] *Skr* सुअ *n* selfishness; self-interest. "gobid bhaji sabh suarath pure."

—*maru m 5*

ਸੁਆਰਥੀ [suarthu] *Skt* स्वार्थिन् *adj* selfish, for whom self-interest is paramount.

ਸੁਆਰਥ [suarathu] See ਸੁਆਰਥ

ਸੁਆਰੀ [suari] See ਸਵਾਰੀ. "kari sigh suari."—*cāṇḍī 2*.

ਸੁਆਲ [sua] See ਸਵਾਲ.

ਸੁਆਲਿਓ [sualio], ਸੁਆਲਿਓ [sualio] ਸੁਆਲਿਓ [sualihu] *Skt* सु-आल्य *adj* the abode of beauty, a house of splendour; a dwelling of excellence. "keta tan sualihurup."—*japu*. "tū saka sahibu siphath sualihur."—*var asa*. "teri siphath sualihur sarpur he."—*var gau 1, m 4*. "kaya kamanr atr sualihur."—*suhi m 3, 3 n* splendour, beauty. "tin ka kia salahna evar sualihur kar."—*sri m 1, 4* It is mentioned in the Janamsakhi that Guru Nanak Dev called Munafak Desh as sualihur.—*sri nanak prakas Ch 11, 5 adj* laudable, praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁਆਵ [suav] *A* ੴ weakness, deficiency. *2 P* ੴ pure gold. See ਸੁਆਵੀ.

ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ [suavgir] *P* ੴ keepers of pure gold i.e. pure coins. See ਸੁਆਵ *2*. "ja setiguru saraphu nadari kari dekhe, suavgir sabhi ugharai."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 'The pure have been distinguished from the counterfeit.'

ਸੁਆਵਰਾ [suavra] *n* ਸੁਆਵ selflessness. "chadira maia suavra."—*var ram 2 m 5, 2 taste*.

ਸੁਆ [suā] See ਸੁਆਨ. *2* himself/herself, oneself. "ekal dial suā."—*ekal*.

ਸੁਆਬਰ [suābar] See ਸੁਆਬਰ. *2 adj* ਸੁ (fine)—ਐਬਰ (dress), lovely garments. "na dhare suābar āg ma."—*caritr 156*.

ਸੁਇ [sui] *pron* he, that. *2 n* one's own self. "janat soi sāt sui."—*bavan*.

ਸੁਇ ਗਈ [sui gai] slept. "jab-hi jāsodha suigai."—*krisan*.

ਸੁਇਨ [suin], ਸੁਇਨਾ [suina] *n* gold. "sarab suin ki lāka hoti."—*dhana namdev* "suina rupa

sācie mal"—*sri a m 1*.

ਸੁਇਨਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ [suina mūh pauna] *v* to put gold in the mouth of a dead person According to the Hindu belief it is a sacred act. See *katyayan smriti Part 21 § 5, 2* to maintain death-like silence.

ਸੁਇਨੀ [suini] *adj* goldsmith *2 a* Khatri caste. See ਸਿਧੀਨੀ. "bhagirath suini sucirara."—*BG*

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕਾ ਬਿਰਾਧ [suine ka birakh] *n* ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਤ ਪੋਤੀ *20*.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕੀ ਸੁਈ ਰੂਪੇ ਕਾ ਧਾਗਾ [suine ki sui rupe ka dhaga] faculty of reasoning; needle is guru (preceptor) and his teaching is a thread.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਮੰਡਪ [suine māḍap] See ਫੀਲ.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *pron* ਸੈਵ a devotee of Shiv; same, that one. "dihād sui."—*var majh m 1*

ਸੁਸਕ [susak] *Skt* शुष्क *adj* dry, parched. "cirākal man taru susak sri guru pag jai prem."—*NP*. 'devotion to the preceptor.'

ਸੁਸਟ [susat] See ਸੁਸਟ. "susatu baran vari ur me dharan ki."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਸਤੀ [susti] *P* ੴ *Skt* सति *n* laziness, sloth.

ਸੁਸਬਦ [susabad] *n* a preceptor's teaching. *2* Gurbani. *3* a divine melody produced from within, an unheard melody. "susabad ka kahā vas kathiale."—*siddh gosāṭi*.

ਸੁਸਰਾਰ [susrar] See ਸੁਸਰਾਰ.

ਸੁਸਰੂਖਾ [susrukha] See ਸੁਸਰੂਖਾ.

ਸੁਸਾ [susa] *Skt* स्वसृ *n* sister. "susa avas gae gunrasi."—*NP*.

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susich] *Skt* सुसिद्ध *adj* well-trained, highly educated, lettered *2* ਸੁਸਿੱਧਾ *n* good education/ training, good advice, good precept. "susicch duj janie."—*paras*. 'The other warrior is well-trained.'

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susiddh] *adj* which can be proved easily; easily achieved. *2 n* a figure of speech (ਅਰਥ-ਅਲੰਕਾਰ) describing how effort is put in by one and its fruit enjoyed by another. This type of description is termed as "susiddh

alākar "

Example:

jese madhumakhi sāci sācike ikatr kare
 hare madhuhar take mukh char darke,
 jese bacch het gau sācat he khir tih
 let he ahir duhi bachre vitarke,
 jese dhar khod khod kar bñl saje musa
 pcsat sarap dhar khar tih marke,
 tise koti pap kar maya jor jor mudh
 ātkal chadcale dou hath jharke. —BGK

(b) Drawing advantage by many persons from an other's labour/work is the second kind of "sustiddh."

Example:

jñni nam dhiata gae masakati ghalī,
 nanak te mukh ule keti chuti nali. —japu
 prahad jan ke ikhi kul udhare. —bher m 3.
सुमील [susiil] *adj*/सुमील good-natured.
ससु [susu] *Skt* सुसुर *n* father-in-law, wife's father. "kry an dhukau susu nagri." —NP.
सुसुख [susukha] See सुसुख.
सुसंग [susāṅg], **सुसंगति** [susāṅgati] *n* a noble company, an association of nice persons. 2 a congregation of pious persons.
सुसंवेद्य [susāved] *adj* सु-संवेद्य easily understandable; that can be comprehended with comfort. 2 सु-संवेद्य self-knowable.
सुसो [susso] *Dg* a rabbit, hare.
सुसु [susu], **ससु** [susthu] *Skt* सुसु *adj* exceedingly true, absolutely correct. 2 extremely appreciated. 3 best, sublime. "pahrya khareg loh bahu susu." —GPS.
सुसु [sust] *P* سُوس weak, lazy. See सुसु. 2 See सुसु.
सुसु [sust] washed, clean. See सुसु.
सुसुन [sustan] *P* سُوس *v* to clean, wash.
सुसु [susta] *P* سُوس *adj* clean, neat, washed.
सुसुत [susrut] *Skt* *adj* thoroughly/completely grasped. 2 well-known. 3 *n* a famous Indian Vaid, who, according to Garud Puran was the

son of Vishvamitar. He learnt the Vedic system of medicine from Raja Divodas of Kashi, who was an incarnation of Dhanvantri. He authored a book, which is famous as "Sushrut". He is acknowledged as a reputed scholar of Ayurveda.

सुसुख [susukha] *Skt* सुसुख *n* the desire to listen. 2 an honour, hospitality 3 service. "satsāṅgati susukha karni." —NP.

सुसुत [suhata] *Pa n* a spring; a source of water.

सुसुत [suhda], **सुसुत** [suhde] *A* سُوس *plural* of सुसुत. "suhde aur sahid." —sr m 1. 'deponent of religion and dauntless fighter for a religious cause.' See सुसुत.

सुसुत [suhbat] *A* سُوس company, meeting, reunion.

सुसुत [suhret] *A* سُوس *Skt* सुसुत *n* mention, rumour, talk. 2 fame, repute. "is prekar suhret bhi sare." —NP.

सुसुत पति [suhret pajir] *P* سُوس *adj* famous, known.

सुसुत [suhel] See सुसुत.

सुसुत [suhlavi] *adj* glorious, splendid. 2 pleasure, happiness. "grh māgal suhlavi." —mā m 5.

सुसुत [suhar] a sub-caste of Khatris. "suhar tiloka surma." —BG 2 *Dg* a warrior, valiant person.

सुसुत [suhaura] *adj* graceful, beautiful.

सुसुत [suhag] *n* good fortune, good luck. "suhag hamaro ab hui soho." —asa m 5. 'Now good luck eternally prevails.' See सुसुत.

सुसुत [suhagan], **सुसुत** [suhagan], **सुसुत** [suhagn] *adj* lucky (woman). 2 woman, whose husband is alive.

सुसुत [suhaga] *n* a saline material, called tākan *Skt* रससैयन *E* borax. 2 a leveller, cultivator's implement, which is used for breaking bricks in the field. It is shaped as a flat beam. The farmer stands on it, while being it is being

pulled by two or four bullocks on the ploughed soil. "nam bij sātōkh suhaga"—*sor m 1*. "leṭ rāhyo kārke upma ih ḍar cale kīrsan suhaga."—*krzsān*. 'A black serpent is lying on the sandy land like a leveller.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ ਫੇਰਨਾ [suhaga pherna] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ 2. 2 to cause utter destruction, to ruin the other completely.

ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ [suhājna] *Skt* सोभाजन *n* a plant, whose beans are used for the preparation of a pickle; and its root, gum, peel and juice are used in making various medicines. *L* Moringa Pterygosperma. It cures phlegm and gastric ailments, removes swelling, increases sexual energy, produces hunger, dissolves stone in the urinary bladder, is effective for curing rheumatism and stomach-ache. Its effect is hot and dry.

ਸੁਹਾਣ [suhāṇ] *adj* graceful, beautiful. 2 *A* سُوْهُنٌ pious, soul. "səṭi suhāṇu sādā mānī cau."—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਹਾਣਾ [suhāṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful, pleasant.

ਸੁਹਾਣੂ [suhāṇu] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨ [suhān] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨਾ [suhāna] See ਸੁਹਾਣਾ.

ਸੁਹਾਬ [suhāb] See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ [suhavṇa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਨਾ** [suhavna], **ਸੁਹਾਵਰਾ** [suhavra], **ਸੁਹਾਵਰੀ** [suhavri], **ਸੁਹਾਵਾ** [suhava], **ਸੁਹਾਵੀ** [suhavi] *adj* beautiful, graceful. 2 comfortable. "soi dīnas suhavṇa."—*var gau 2 m 5*. "dhānu suhava mukh."—*asa m 5*. "reṇi suhavri dīnsu suhela."—*majh m 5*. "suhavi kaṇṇu su vela?"—*vəḍ m 5*.

ਸੁਹਿਰਦ [suhirəd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind hearted person. 2 a friend.

ਸੁਹੀਆ [suhia] *n* a spy. 2 *Skt* सुश्रूषा the desire to listen, i.e. the service of the guru and the seniors. 3 honour, hospitality. "səsurī suhia kīv kārī? nīvaṇu nā jāi thāṇi."—*səva m 1*. 'How may I greet the mother-in-law, unable

as I am to bend due to the breast being tense.'

4 *adj* graceful, beautiful. 5 dear, affectionate. "mādhur ben əṭi suhia."—*māla m 5 pāṭal*.

ਸੁਹੇਲਾ [suhelā], **ਸੁਹੇਲੜੀ** [suhelṛī], **ਸੁਹੇਲ** [suhela],

ਸੁਹੇਲੀ [suheli] *adj* easy, simple, convenient.

"səbhe kaj suhelre thie."—*var gau 2 m 5*

"suhela kəhīn kəhavan, tērā bīkham bhavan."—*sri m 5*. "coṭ suheli sel ki."—*s kabir*.

2 happy. "tīcaru vās-hī suhelṛi."—*sri m 5*.

3 pleasing. "həṛī kī katha suheli."—*sor m 5*.

4 *n* a friend, well wisher. "āgə sājən suhela."

—*sor kabir*. 5 a special horse of Guru Hargobind, named Suhela. See **ਜੁਲਯਾਨਾ** and **ਪਟਿਲ** 4. 6 See **ਸੁ** and **ਹੇਲਾ**.

ਸੁਹੇਵਾ [suhēva] a village of Bikaner state, najamat Rajgarh and tehsil Rini, which is situated 25 kos from Rajgarh station in north-west direction. It is 30 kos from Sirsa in the south-west quarter. People in the vicinity call it Sahia. While going towards the south, Guru Gobind Singh graced this place with his presence. In the north-east corner of the village, there is a gurdwara on the bank of a pond. There stands a banyan tree and a peepal tree since the time of the Guru. Then a small peepal grew in the jand tree. The Guru predicted that the country would get rid of famine when the peepal would devour (wholly absorb) the jand tree. Now the peepal has swallowed up whole of the jand tree and its visible size remains only two and a half inches in width and six inches in length.

About 25 feet away from the peepal, there is a stone rock on which three-four steps of a horse are found, which are said to be those of the Guru's horse. The gurdwara has 30 bighas of land. It also receives Rs 325 annually from

¹In Pothohar, **ਸੁਹੀ** means to greet by bending the head by bowing down. Its derivation is also from the Sanskrit **सुहृद**.

the Patiala state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh. On the day of full-moon night of the month of Kartak, a festival/holy congregation is held here.

सुहंदा [suhāda] See सुहंदा.

सुहृद [suhrid] See सुहृद.

सुहृदी [suhridni] *n* army; a gathering of sincere friends.—*sanama*.

सुक [suk] *Skt* सुख *adj* dry. "sair bhare ke suk?"—*var majh m 1*. 2 *Skt* सुक *n* a parrot, a fowler. 3 a minister of Ravan. "jab suk ke vacan hasyo dei vadai tahi."—*hanu*. 4 a sage, named Shukdev, who was the son of rishi Vyas. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that Vyas was trying to produce fire by rubbing arni wood. In the meantime a nymph named Ghrithachi appeared there and looking at her the sage dropped his semen into the arni. Ghrithachi felt that the sage would curse her. On account of this awe she flew away in the garb of a female-parrot. Thus Shuk was born in the arni from the semen of Vyas. The father named him Shuk because Ghrithachi had assumed the shape of a parrot. He was sent to Janak by Vyas to acquire divine knowledge. He proved to be a very renowned scholar. "suk janak pagi lagi dhiavego."—*kan a m 4*. 5 clothes. 6 a headgear, turban.

सुकच [sukacna], सुकच [sukcna] *v* to shrink/shrivel. 2 to hesitate "pap karat sukacio nahi."—*trih m 9*.

सुकटा [sukna] *v* to dry.

सुहंदा [sūkat] a hissing sound. "sūkat baṇ mar sām jāhi"—*saloh*. 'The arrows move like a hissing snake.'

सुकटा [sukta], सुकटि [sukatī] See सुवि. "sukta rajat mrigtrina me nir jese."—*NP*

सुकटीस [sukdis] *Skt* सुकटीस one who teaches

'On account of this reference many writers have used word सुकी (she parrot) as a name of Shuk's mother

a parrot. See सुकी.

सुकदेव [sukdev] See सुक 4.

सुकनास [suknas] having a nose like that of a parrot; with a nose like that of a parrot's beak.

सुकर [sukar] *Skt adj* a work that can be easily done. 2 *A* شكر *n* gratefulness, gratitude. "yāte sukar rabb ke ghar ko."—*GPS*. 3 See सुक.

सुकरनी [sukarni], सुकरनी [sukarni] *n* a noble deed. "sukarni kamaṇi ham gumili pai."—*asa m 5*. 'a lady performing noble deeds'

सुकरम [sukaram] good work, noble work.

सुकरमी [sukarmi] *Skt* सुकरमी *adj* who performs noble deeds.

सुकरासिरी [sukrasiri] *adj* which has fire-like glitter; bright as fire. "kalu baputa koṭvali sukrasiri."—*mala namdev*.

सुकराज [sukraja] *P* شكر *n* gratefulness, gratitude.

सुकराज [sukrat] سقراط Socrates, a celebrated thinker of Greece and a scholar, who was born in Athens from the womb of Phinaret in the house of Sophroniscus in 469 BC. Socrates was moved to preach against evil practices and hypocrisy prevalent in Greece. He actively condemned them, fearlessly sermonised to the people about truth. His discursive method was such that the scholars of his time could not argue with him. Thus selfish persons turned hostile and they levelled against Socrates the charge that he was the enemy of ancient religion and was a preacher of new belief. So he was imprisoned and ultimately on a court order was put to death by having to drink a cup of poison.

Socrates believed that human soul was neither subject to old age nor death. The fear of death could not turn him away from his cherished principles. Therefore he remained absolutely firm. At the time of his death, whatever he discussed with his disciples, was

full of valuable teaching. This noble soul lived only for about 70 years.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਯਰ [ʃukriyah] *P* شكر thankfulness, gratitude.

ਸ਼ੁਕਲ [sukal] *Skt* सुक्ल. 2 *n* silver. 3 butter.

ਸ਼ੁਕਲਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [suklabhisarika] See ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸ਼ੁਕਲੀਧੇ [suklidhe] *adj* white coloured; whose blackness has dried; whose wetness has evaporated. "bin jal dekhe suklidhe."—*basāṭ m 4*

ਸ਼ੁਕਵੱਲਭ [ʃukvallabh] *Skt* loved by a parrot; a pomegranate.

ਸ਼ੁਕਵਾਹ [ʃukvah] *Skt* Kamdev whose carrier is the parrot.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਨਾ [sukarna], ਸ਼ੁੰਕਰਨਾ [sūkarna] *v* to shrink.

ਸ਼ੁਕਾਬ [sukab] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word instead of ਸੁਰਾਬ. See ਸੁਰਾਬ. "gahr sukab ko turat dabae."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼ੁਕਾਲ [sukal] *n* free from famine, good times; auspicious moment. "āne bina nā hor sukal."—*g3d kabir* 2 time of peace. 3 good time.

ਸ਼ੁਕਾਵਤ [sukavy] a metre, whose characteristic is four lines and every line contains 24 matras. There is a pause after the 13th matra and another on the subsequent 11th, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

avau vāṇau dōṁṇi, kṛtī mītr kareu,
sadhān dhoi na lahe, vādhi kṛō dhireu....
—*maru m 1*.

2 *adj* sublime poetry; that poetry, which is embedded with pleasing words and meanings.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀ [ʃuki] she-parrot.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀਅ [sukia] *adj* ਸ਼ੁਕੀਯ own.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀਆ [sukia] See ਸ਼ੁਕੀਯ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀਵ [sukiv] See ਸ਼ੁਕੀਯ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁੱਤਲਾ [sukūṭla] See ਸੁਕੁੱਤਲਾ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਮ [sukum] *A* سُكْم a disease, an illness. 2 dearth, loss. 3 a vice, defect.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਮਾਰ [sukumar] *Skt adj* (child) with tender limbs. 2 *n* sugarcane. 3 sweet poetry, which does not contain rough-sounding words.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਲ [sukul] *adj* of a high-family.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਨਤ [sukunāt] *A* سُكُنْت residence, abode.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਸ਼ੀ [sukeṣi] a nymph, who adorned Indar's court. 2 *adj* (lady) with lovely hair.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤ [suket] a hill state, which lies to the north of Satluj, ruled by the Rajputs of Suketya sub-caste. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ. 2 *Skt adj* having a noble meaning. 3 good natured. 4 benevolent.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤੀਆ [suketia] See ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤੁ [suketu] *Skt adj* very bright. 2 glittering, shin. 3 having beautiful hair. 4 *n* one who understands the language of the birds. 5 father of Tarika, the demoness.

ਸ਼ੁਕੋਹ [ʃukoh] *P* سُكُوه *n* authority. 2 splendour, grandeur, pomp and show.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਠ [sukāṭh] a translation of the name of Sugreev. See ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ. 2 *adj* who has a sweet throat; a person with a melodious voice.

ਸੁੱਕਾ [sukka] *adj* ਸੁਕਾ dry.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿ [sukṛi]. ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਕਾ [sukṛika] *Skt* सुक्रि, सुक्रिका *n* a small, shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਜ [sukṛij] *n* a pearl that comes out of a small shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukr] *Skt n* सुकु *n* semen. 2 fire. 3 month of Jeth. 4 Shukracharya, a preceptor of the demons. He was the son of Bhrigu and a Purohit (priest) of Bali. He is also called kavī. The name of his wife was Shushuma. His daughter Devgani was married to a Chandarvanshi king, Yyati. He also authored books on spiritualism and ethics. It is written in Harivansh that he underwent a great penance to acquire power from Shiv (so that the demons could not be defeated by the gods) i.e. he did penance for 1000 years with head downwards. When he was thus busy, the gods invaded the demons and Vishnu killed his

mother Shukar cursed Vishnu seven times to have birth on the earth. Then he brought his mother back to life. Indar got afraid and sent his daughter Jyanti to disturb his penance. Jyanti reached there and tried her best to distract him with her charm, but Shukar fully completed his penance period and then married her. Shukra is also called Bhargava, Bhrigu's father.

Shukar was a one-eyed demon and the reason for it is that king Bali promised to give two and a half feet land to the dwarf (Vaman) Brahmin, so Shukar made his body very small and entered into the neck of the water vessel, called gangasagar. When water did not fall into his hand, Bali moved a straw in the neck that punctured his eye. 'sukr bat man mo pehican.'—*vaman*. 5 Friday. 6 a bright planet, which is quite close to the earth. Its distance from the sun is three crore and 35 lacs kos. It rotates round its axis in 225 days. The same Shukar is mentioned as the guru of the demons in the Purans. 7 *adj* bright, glittering. 8 white, glaring.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਸਿਖ (sukrsis) *Dg* the followers/disciples of Shukar i.e. the demons.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sukarcakkis di misal], **ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਏ** [sukarcakkie] one of the twelve misls of Sikhs. It got its name from village Sukrchakk. It was organized by Sardar Charhat Singh Sanhsi of Jat sub caste and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was established in 1810 Sammat with Gujranwala its capital. The most illustrious son of this misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of Punjab. The prosperous Sandhawalas and Rasoolpurias of Amritsar are now considered offshoots of this misl. The sardars of Sikri in Karnal district the descendants of Sardar Bhag

Singh, the Jewel of Panth, also belong to this misl.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ [sukravār] *n* Friday, named after Shukar. **ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰੀ** [sukravārī] on Friday. "sukvārī prabhu rehīa samai."—*brīa m 3 var 7*.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰ [sukracarāy] See ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰ 4.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sukrit] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ *n* a holy or sacred act "dukrit sukrit madhe sssar saglaṇa."—*sri m 5*. 2 This word has also been used in place of ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ "sukrit sahare su ih brat carhe."—*g5d kabir var 7 3* *adja* job well done.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [sukriti], **ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sukriti] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ *adj* virtuous. 2 pious/ righteous.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* a vow to make an offering. "sukh sukhēdī sa me par."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'is so called because of the desire to get worldly comforts and happiness.' 2 *Skt* pleasure. "dukh daru sukh rog bhāta."—*varasa*. See ਸੁਖੀਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18. 4 water.

ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [sukh asvārī] *n* a palanquin. "karī hakarān sukh asvārī."... "cāḍhyo sah sukh ki asvārī."—*GPS*

ਸੁਖਣੀ [sukhai] an intoxicating leafy drug. 2 whose job is to grind this intoxicating leafy drug (hemp) See ਸੁੱਖ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਹਜ [sukhsahaj] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਗਰ [sukhsagar] *adja* an ocean of happiness. "sukhsagar harīnam he."—*sri m 3*.

ਸੁਖਸਾਂਦਿ [sukhsādi] complete peace. See ਸਾਂਦਿ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਲ [sukhsal] *adja* an abode of comforts, a place of happiness "nanek sukh sal."—*brīa m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator of the universe. 3 self-knowledge

ਸੁਖਸੈਲ [sukhsel] *adja* ਸੈਲਸੁਖ steady comfort. "maha punt bhae sukh sel."—*gāu m 5*.

ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sukhsohila], **ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sukhsohila] *adja* a soothing song. 2 a song of bliss.

ਸੁਖਰਗਮੀ [sukhahgami], **ਸੁਖਰਿਗਮੀ** [sukh-higami] *adja* easily approachable; easily available; which can be secured without hard labour.

¹This legend is not to be found in the Purans.

"sīmari suamī sukhāhgāmī."—*sri chāt m 5*
ਸੁਖਚੈਨ [sukhceɳ] the younger son of Baba Phool's son Tilok Singh. He (Sukhchain) was the ancestor of the Jind branch. He established Sukhchain village in his name. He died in 1751 AD.

ਸੁਖਚੈਨਆਣਾ [sukhceɳ-āṇa] See ਫਗਵਾਣਾ

ਸੁਖਚਤ੍ਰ [sukhchatr] *adj* the saviour of happiness.
 2 a comfort giving umbrella, which protects against the heat of hardship and adversity.

ਸੁਖਦ [sukhad] *adj* soothing.

ਸੁਖਦਰਸਨ [sukhdarsan] *adj* whose sight is soothing. "Jo sukhdarsan pekhte piare, mukh te kahin na jai."—*asa m 5 brrhāre*. 2 *n* a herb from the family of lily with beautiful flowers, the juice of which is used to cure an ear-ache. *Skt* सुदर्शन *L* Amoryllis Zeylanicum. 3 Guru Nanak Dev, whose glimpse is very blissful.

ਸੁਖਦਾ [sukhda] *adj* soothing. 2 *n* a metre, comprising four lines with each line containing eight matras, the last two being guru and laghu. It differs from madhubhar in that it does not end with a jagan foot.

Example:

rikhri vīda kin asikha din.

duti ram cin. mun mān prābin.—*ramav*.

(b) The second type of Sukhda metre is characterised by 22 matras, the final one being a guru, with two pauses after the 12th and the last 10th matra respectively.

Example:

jāgīvan ko sevo, jāgīvan tēb hī...

ਸੁਖਦਾਈ [sukhdai], **ਸੁਖਦਾਤਾ** [sukhdātā], **ਸੁਖਦਾਨ** [sukhdan] *adj* ਸੁਖਦਾਤ੍ਰਿ comfort giving. "sukhdai jān ko datā"—*dev m 5*. "sukhdātā harī eku he."—*bhcr m 3*.

ਸੁਖਦਾਨੀ [sukhdani] *adj* soothing, pleasing. 2 *n* See ਸਵੈਰੇ (16).

ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੰਦੁ [sukhda bindh] a metre, also named "sagana". It comprises 4 lines and every line

contains eight characters. Every line begins with a laghu character, and ends with a guru character, with pauses after the 5th and the subsequent 3rd characters.

Example:

ki nagri ke, es hē,

ki mrigi ke nareh hē,

ki raja chātrdhari hē,

ki kali ke bhikhari hē.—*kalki*

ਸੁਖਦਾਯਕ [sukhdayak] See ਸੁਖਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਖਦੇਵੀ [sukhdeu], **ਸੁਖਦੇਵ** [sukhdev] *n* Shukdev.

See ਸੁਕ "Th mānī hī bhāe sukhdeu."—*gāu a kabir*. 2 Sukhdev, a ruler of Jasrota, a hilly area, who helped Bhim Chand during the battle of Nadaun. "sakhādev gajī jāsarot rayā."—*VN a 9*. 3 a brahmin poet of Guru Gobind Singh's court, who wrote a unique description of the Creator's attributes using twelve adjectives, such as sāt (truth), cit (consciousness) anāḁ (bliss), advitiy (unique), akhāḁ (never-ending) acal (immoveable, firm), ānāt (infinite), svāprakaṣ (self glittering), kuṣāsth (mysterious), āj (self-existent), ākrīy (inactive) and brāham.

ਸੁਖਧਾਮ [sukhdham] *adj* the abode of happiness/comfort. 2 *n* a true teacher/preceptor. 3 the Creator of the universe. 4 self-realisation. 5 Vishnu's abode, the heaven.

ਸੁਖਨ [suxan] *P n* a talk, a conversation. 2 a metre, a verse-line. See ਸਖੁਨ.

ਸੁਖਨਦਰ [suxanvar] *P n* *adj* committed, bound, firm in promise.

ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sukhnidhan] *adj* a store of happiness. "sukhnidhan harī ālēkh suamī."—*gāu m 5*. "sukhnidhan prābhū ek he."—*gāu var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* hemp for Nihang Sikhs. 3 a book by Gopal Das Kabir Panthi, which is read by members of the community with relish.

ਸੁਖਪਾਲ [sukhpāl] *n* a palanquin. See ਸੁਖ ਆਸਵਾਰੀ. a comfortable swing/cradle. "rānī ko līnō

sukhpal carāṁke"—*caritr* 146.

ਸੁਖਬਾਲਾ [sukhbala] *adj* the highest pleasure.
2 *n* the pleasure of knowledge, solace of the soul.

ਸੁਖਬਿਸੁਮ [sukhbisram] *n* the state of peace, peace of mind.

ਸੁਖਬਾਇ [sukhbhai] *adj* comfort-giving; that has a soothing effect. "sāṁguru sukhbhai kripadhari."—*saveye m* 4.

ਸੁਖਮਹਲ [sukhmahāl], **ਸੁਖਮਹਿਲ** [sukhmahil] *adj*
a temple of comfort, an abode of pleasure.
2 *n* a true preceptor. 3 the Creator. 4 self realisation.

ਸੁਖਮਣਾ [sukhmana], **ਸੁਖਮਨ** [sukhman], **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ** [sukhmana] *Skt* सुखम् It is also correct, if written as सुखम्. *n* a vein supposed by the yogis, that starts from the point of the nose and passing through the inner portion of the forehead (ब्रह्मरोहि) reaches up to the brain. Pingla is on its right side and Ira falls on the left side. This vein is like chandarma (moon) sooraj (sun) and agni (fire). When breath is circulated in it through practice or exercise, "anhat śabād" (divine melody produced from within) is heard which provides ecstatic pleasure. Its other names are 'Brahm Marg' and 'Maha Path' "sukhman nari sāhja samanu pive pivāhara."—*ram kabīr*. "sukhmana īra pīgula bujhe."—*sidh gosāṁt* 2 The earlier devotees of Gurbani consider twenty four Ashtpadis (a stanza of eight lines) by Guru Ramdas as 'Sukhmana'. There are six Ashtpadis of Bilawal (Rag), six of Sarang (Rag), six of Kanra (Rag) and six of Kalyan (Rag) 3 a bani comprising 43 stanzas composed by some Sikh in a particular manuscript of Dasam Granth. A part of the text is: "sāhah sukhmana patisah 10."

prithme nīśkar ko pārnā.

phunī kichu bhagatī ritī rās bārnā.

dindayalu purakh āṁ svamī.

bhagatvachel hārī śarjāmī.

ghatī ghātī rāhe nā dekhe koi.

jāl thāl rāme sārav mī soi.

bāhu beāl āṁ nāhī pave.

parī parī pādīt rah batavē. || 1 || ...

vahguru jāpte sābhkoi.

yaka āreth sāmjhe jān soi.

vava vahu āpar āpar.

haha hīrde hārī vicār.

gāga gobīd simrān kina.

rara rām nām mānī cina.

īn āchran kā sāmjhānhar.

rakhe dubīdha hoi khuar. || 16 || ...

prīt kār-hu cīt layke īkman hvekār jāp.

kārī īsān sukhmanā pāro

nīhce mān koi thap. || 38 || ...

sun-hu sāt tum sāci bāpi.

guru āpne kau hārījān jāni.

jā hārī hov-hī sādā sāhai.

dharām brīas karamgātī pāi.

pakhāḍ chād brāhmāḍ mān dhāro.

ān chād simrān mān karo.

suc kīrtā āṁ hārī hārī bhājō.

jhūṭha peripāṁṁ tājō. || 43 ||

ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ [sukh manauṁī] *v* to take a vow for the welfare of a near and dear one. 2 to worship the Creator. for mental peace. "sākhi, īch kārī nīt sukh mānāi, prābhū merī ās pūjāe."—*gāu chāt m* 5.

ਸੁਖਮਨੀ [sukhmanī] See ਸੁਖਮਨੀ. 2 This word has also been used for ਸੁਖਮਨਾ ਨਾਤੀ. See ਸੁਖਮਨਾ. 3 a grand army. "suṣuma valī sena."—*sarāma*.

ਸੁਖਮਨੀ [sukhmanī] a long poem, composed by Guru Arjan Dev in Gauri Rag that provides bliss to the mind. It has 24 eight line stanzas.

jānām mānām kā dukh nīvare,

dulebh deh tātāl udhārē,

dukh rog bīnse bhāī bhāram,

sadh nām nīrmāl take karam,

sabh te uc taki sobha bani,
nanak ih guni namu sukhmani.

—sukhmani.

सुखम् [sukhma] *Skt* सुखम् *n* glory, beauty. "kājan
ki sukhma sakuci he."—*cāḍī* 1.

सुखर [sukhar] See सुखि.

सुखरस [sukhras] See सुखि. "tat bit ghan sukhras
sabh bajē."—*aj*. See **बान**, 2 a feeling of
pleasure.

सुखराटि [sukhrati] *adj* the king of happiness,
lord of bliss/ blissful Lord. "dukhbhājan
sukhrati."—*guy* m 5.

सुखरसि [sukhrasi] *adj* cumulus of comfort,
commune of pleasure, wealth of bliss/ecstasy.
2 *n* the Creator of the universe.

सुखल [sukhla] *adj* easy; easy to prove.

सुखली [sukhli] *adj* comfortable, blissful. "sej
sukhli."—*asa* m 5.

सुखवासी [sukhvasi] *adj* who lives comfortably.
2 a house holder; one who spends his life with
ease. "jac-hi pati sati sukhvasi."—*maru solhe*
m 5.

सुखवती [sukhvāti] *adj* (woman) leading a happy
life. "sukhvāti sa nari sobha puri bāṇa"
—*asa* m 5.

सुख [sukha] *Skt* the abode of god Varun, 2 See
सुख and सुखा.

सुखट्टा [sukhaṭṭa] *v* to appear to be comfortable;
to seem loving one. "ghar āgani na sukhai."
—*sri* benī 2 be suitable.

सुखसन [sukhasan] a soft seat, which is
comfortable to sit at. 2 a palanquin.

सुखसुख [sukhasukh] *adj* the greatest pleasure,
extreme happiness. "me sarābsukha sukh
para."—*vāḍ* m 5. 2 pleasure and pain,
happiness and sorrow.

सुखाटा [sukhaṭa] seem comfortable. 2 suited;
congenial

सुखादा [sukhāda], **सुखादी** [sukhādi] comfort giving,
soothing, appealing/ pleasing. "jitu milī

haribhagati sukhādi."—*dev* m 4

सुखाना [sukhana] to soothe, please. "priā ke
bacan sukhane hīarē."—*dev* m 4. "manī tani
prem sukhanā."—*mala* m 5.

सुखारा [sukhara] See सुखा.

सुखल [sukhal] *n* ease, convenience.

सुखला [sukhala], **सुखली** [sukhali] *adj* easy.
2 comfort giving, comfortable "dar ghar
mahla sej sukhali."—*gau* a m 1.

सुखावना [sukhavna] *v* seem comfortable.
2 appear suitable.

सुखि [sukhi] with comfort, with happiness.
"sukhi reṇi vihaṇi."—*asa* m 5. 2 in pleasure/
happiness. "manu sukhī samāṇa."—*bila chāt*
m 4. 3 See सुखी.

सुखिदा [sukhida] *adj* soothing, comfortable.
2 drier, absorber.

सुखिर [sukhir] *Skt* सुखिर *adj* empty, hollow. 2 *n*
a flute like musical instrument, which may
be hollow from inside. "vāḍadikātu susirē."
—*amarkoṣ*. See **पेच** **सख**, 3 fire. 4 a mouse.
5 a clove.

सुखी [sukhi] *adj* happy. "sukhi nanak guri nam
driṛāto."—*kan* m 5. 2 dry; unbuttered. "rukhu
sukhi kharke thāda paṇi piu."—*s* farid.

सुखी [sukhi] *adj* happy. "so sukhia jisu
bhram gara."—*basāt* m 5.

सुखी हू सुख [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* purposeful joy
coming from all the comforts. "me sukhī hū
sukh para."—*sri* m 5 *pepat*.

सुख [sukhu] See सुख "sukhu dukh rahet sada
nirlepi."—*sor* m 9.

सुखपति [sukhupati], **सुखपती** [sukhupati] *Skt*
सुखपि *n* dreamless but sound sleep 2 according
to Patanjali philosophy, an state of mind which
experiences daily the contact of the soul with
the eternal Spirit (Brahm), but in this
condition it is not known whether the (soul)
has united with the eternal Spirit.

सुख [sukhu] See सुख.

ਸੁਖੇਟਿਆ [sukhetia] ਸੁਖੇ-ਅਟਾ *n* a state of being blissful. "sukh sukheta."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੁਖੇਣ [sukhen], ਸੁਖੇਨ [sukhen] *adj* easy, simple. 2 an abode of ease/happiness, comfortable, delightful. "sukhen ben rat nā." 'which has no love for delightful utterances.' 3 *Skt* ਸੁਬੇਯ *n* Vishnu. 4 a leader of Gandharvas. 5 son of Varun or Dhanvantri, father of Tara, father-in-law and minister of Sugreev, famous as Ayurvedic physician. When Ram and Lachhman became unconscious, he sent Hanuman to bring herbs. See ਸਰਬੋਤਮਿ ਪਰਬਤ. "jamvāt sukhēn nileru hānu āgād kesri."—*ramav*

ਸੁਖੇ [sukhe] in comfort. 2 pertaining to ease/comfort. "sukhe ehu bibeke he."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸੁਖੇਨ [sukhen], ਸੁਖੇਨਾ [sukhena] *adj* easy, simple. 2 comfortable, delightful. "mito manohar sarab sukhena."—*dev m 5*. 3 comfortable. "jau nam ride so sahaj sukhena."—*bher a m 5*. See ਸੁਖੇਣ.

ਸੁਖੇਪਤਿ [sukhopati] See ਸੁਖਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਖੰ [sukhā] *Skt* सुखा *n* perfect silence, complete stillness. "kāhū sāstra sukhā."—*VN*. 2 See ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖੰਬਰ [sukhābar] *adj* a comfortable dress. 2 armour, shield

ਸੁੱਖ [sukkh], ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖਣੀ [sukkh sukhni] See ਸੁਖ 1 and ਸੁਖ ਮਨਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਣ [sukkhā] a Khatri, resident of Dhamial village (three miles beyond Rawalpindi) who was a devotee of goddess Durga. After seeking Guru Amardas's blessings, he became one of the Guru's devotees. The Guru offered him a cot (seat/throne) for preaching the Sikh tenets. Bhai Sukkhan diligently preached Sikhism in Pothohar. A celebrated successor of his family, Dr Surjan Singh is still a devoted missionary of Gurmat.

ਸੁੱਖ ਮੰਨਣੀ [sukkh mānni] See ਸੁਖ 1 and ਸੁਖ

ਮਨਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਾ [sukkhā] *n* a euphemism for hemp coined by its users.—*vrja*.

ਸੁੱਖ ਸਿੰਘ [sukkhā sīgh] a devoted Sikh from Kambomari village, who was born in the Kalsi subcaste of carpenters. After adopting Sikhism, he served the faith with great vigour by participating in religious wars. Joining Sardar Matab Singh, he punished the Turks such as Massa Ranghar for sacrilegious acts of violating the sanctity of Sri Harimandir. He attained martyrdom in Sammat 1810 in Lahore at the bank of Ravi after fighting against the Durrani force. 2 a valiant man of faith, Baj Singh's brother, who won many battles along with Banda Bahadur. 3 Poet Sukkha Singh, who was born in Sammat 1825. He was a Giani of Keshgarh Sahib. He authored Guruvilas of the tenth Master in Sammat 1854. He passed away in Sammat 1895. His wife Gulab Devi died in Sammat 1935. 4 a Granthi at Harimandir of Patna Sahib, who incorporated his sukhmana chhakey etc in Dasam Granth and brought out its new copy, which is known as "khas big" (special manuscript). See ਸਰਬਲੋਕ. 5 son of Sardar Basawa Singh, a raia of Badrukkhan, and father of Nabha's ruler Maharaja Heera Singh. He laid claim to the royal throne, when Raja Sangat Singh, the ruler of Jind died issueless but the government appointed Sardar Saroop Singh Bajidpuria as the legal ruler considering him to be his direct descendant on the basis of the longer genealogical line. But the Almighty ordained Sardar Sukha Singh's son to ascend the throne of Nabha state. Sardar Sukha Singh passed away in 1852 AD.

ਸੁੱਖੁ [sukkhū] See ਬਸਤਰ.

ਸੁਗ [sug] *Skt* सु-गम fine gait. See ਸੁਗਤਿ

ਸੁਗਤ [sugat] See ਸੁਗਤ 2 See ਸੁਗਤਿ. 3 *Skt* Lord Buddh 4 a follower of Lord Buddh, one who adopts Buddh's religion; a Buddhist.

ਸੁਗਤਾ [sugata] *adj* who has achieved salvation. 2 fine gait.

ਸੁਗਤਿ [sugati] *adj* salvation, fine gait. 2 good condition 3 *n* salvation through oneness with the Absolute.

ਸੁਗਮ [sugam] *adj* easy. 2 a place that can be reached easily; an easily approachable destination

ਸੁਗਰਥ [sugrath] ਸੁ-ਗ੍ਰਥ the best book, book of spirituality; books of Gurbani i.e. preceptor's sermons. "arath samrath sugrath samai."—BG

ਸੁਗਤ [sugat] *Skt* ਸੁਗਤ *adj* shapely, having a robust body, well-formed. 2 *T* سوغات *n* a present, gift. "lekar bhale sugat samaja."—GPS.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨ [sugian] *n* the best knowledge; self realisation. 2 real knowledge.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨਾ [sugiana], **ਸੁਗਿਆਨੀ** [sugiani] *adj* extremely wise, having deep self-realisation. 2 a real possessor of knowledge. "sol sugiana so pardhana."—asa chāt m 5. "jo zao mare sol sugiani."—gau a m 5.

ਸੁਗੀਤਾ [sugita], **ਸੁਗੀਤਿਕਾ** [sugitika] a metre, whose characteristics are: four lines and every line contains 25 matras. The first pause occurs at the 15th and the other at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being two gurus.

Example:

tu karta ap abhull he bhullān vic nahī,
tu kar-hi su sacce bhala he, gurusabedī bujhāi.
—var gau l m 4.

(b) second type: Every line begins with a laghu matra. There is a pause first at the 15th matra and another at the next 10th. In the end there are one guru and one laghu matras instead of two guru matras as in the above

Example:

su ritr he ih prem se nrt,
dhyariye gobid. ...

ਸੁਗੁਣ [sugun] a good quality

ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh] *P* سوغند *n* an oath. 2 a vow, pledge, solemn promise.

ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh] *n* fragrance, aroma, pleasant odour. 2 a lotus 3 sandal. 4 an oath, vow, pledge, solemn promise. "paras cāne tin he ek sugādh."—s kabur. It is in the nature of paras (philosopher's stone) and cādan (sandalwood) that whoever touches them, turns into gold and sandal respectively.

ਸੁਗੰਧਤ [sugādhāt] *adj* fragrant, aromatic. "jrh prasadi sugādhāt tanī lavhi."—sukhmani. 'applies the scented material to the body.'

ਸੁਗੰਧਾ [sugādha] *Skt* *n* aniseed. 2 basil. 3 a white rose.

ਸੁਗੰਧਿ [sugādhi] *Skt* ਸੁਗੰਧਿ *n* fragrance. 2 *adj* fragrant.

ਸੁਗ [sugy] *Skt* ਸੁਗ *adj* having excellent knowledge; knowing all. 2 which can be known easily.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰ [sugr] *adj* who receives; who collects essence. 'tab rih gae kachu sugr.'—datt.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵ [sugriv] *Skt* *adj* with an elegant neck. *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot. 3 Younger brother of Kishkindha's king Bali. Having forged friendship with him (Sugreev), Ram Chandar conquered Lanka. According to a story in the Ramayana, Sugreev was the son of Suraj (the sun). After killing Bali, Ram Chandar handed over the kingdom of Kishkindha to Sugreev. "apnarke sugriv ko kapiraj bali sēgharke"—ramav See ਬਲਿ. 4 Indar. 5 Shiv. 6 a regal swan.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵਧੁ ਅਰਿ [sugrivbādhū ari] *n* an arrow; Sugreev's brother Bali, his rival the arrow Bali died when hit by an arrow. 2 Ram Chandar, who killed Sugreev's brother Bali.

ਸੁਖਟ [sughaṭ] *adj* finely chiselled, well-proportioned. 2 which can be easily done.

ਸੁੰਘਣਾ [sūghṇa] *Skt* सुघ्न *v* to smell; to inhale fragrance.

ਸੁਖਨ [sughan] *Skt* सुघ्न *adj* deserving to be killed easily.

ਸੁਖਨਾ [sughana] *adj* extremely dense, strongly thickened. "moh baḍhio sughana."—*savrye m 5 ka. 2* See ਸੁਖਨ.

ਸੁਖਰ [sughar] *adj* grand house; delightful abode. "nīhcal sughar paxa."—*suhī chāt m 5. 2* finely-chiselled, well-proportioned. "sōdar sughar sujanu prabhū mera."—*asa chāt m 5 bīrhare. 3* competent, accomplished. See ਸੁਖਰਾ.

ਸੁਖਰਾਈ [sughrāi] *n* fine chiselling. 2 cleverness, wisdom. 3 a complete Indian musical 'kaṭi thāt' (having seven primary notes (ਸੱਤ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ ਥਾਤ). It has soft notes of gādhār and nīṣād, while other notes are pure. "Sughrāi" is another type of "Kanra" Its fourth note is primary and stressed with a long pause (vādī). It is also pācam sāvādī. In the ascending scale, the sixth note is prohibited. It is sung at mid-night.

arohī (ascending scale of notes) sa re ga ma pa na sa.

avrohi (descending scale of notes) sa na dha pa ma ga re sa.

In his epic Bhai Santokh Singh has thus mentioned this name: "aru sughrāi rag anurag."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਖਰੀ [sugharī] in a grand house. 2 a competent woman; an accomplished lady; a beautifully chiselled woman.

ਸੁਖਰੂ [sugharu] See ਸੁਖਰ.

ਸੁਖਰਾ [sughar] *Skt* सुखर *adj* well-built, robust. "agzakari sughar sarup."—*asa m 5.*

¹In ਅਵਰੋਹੀ there are six notes, while in ਅਰੋਹੀ there are seven.

2 chiselled in a standard mint; clever, intelligent. 3 *n* a devotee of the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. 4 This word has also been used for "suhar" sub-caste.

ਸੁਖਰਾ [sughra] *adj* See ਸੁਖਰ. 2 *n* short form for ਸੁਖਰਤਾ cleverness, wisdom. "ko sughra ko murta"—*akal*.

ਸੁਖਰਾਈ [sughrāi] *n* beauty, robustness, wisdom. 2 cleverness.

ਸੁਖਟ [sughaṭ] *n* fine chiselling. 2 a superb formation. 3 *adj* well-chiselled, superbly formed.

ਸੁਚ [suc] *Skt* सुच *v* to feel sorrow, mourn, have a bath, be purified. 2 *n* brightness 3 grief, anger.

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] *Skt* सुच *n* an etiquette, nice behaviour, good conduct.

ਸੁਚਾ [sucāja], ਸੁਚੀ [sucājī] *adj* a man/woman of good conduct. 2 Guru Nanak Dev has provided a useful sermon in Granth Sahib to women under the caption of "sucājī" in "suhī rag." See it under the heading. "ja tu ta me sabhuko."

ਸੁਚ ਧਰਮਾ [suc dharma] *adj* who has adopted the true faith. 2 who has accepted Sikhism.

ਸੁਚਨਤਾ [sucanta] *Skt* सुचन *n* to apprise. "sabhē sucanta jo karjeye. grāth baḍhan te adhik dāreye."—*cārītr 320*. 'if all the topics are ascertained.'

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] See ਸੁਚਿ.

ਸੁਚਨੀਏ [sucanād] an employee of Wazir Khan, the subedar of Sirhind. Historians have written that he was a Khatri. Actually he was a Brahmin. He had prompted the subedar to murder the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, saying that the children of a snake do not deserve any mercy. Banda Bahadur killed him too at the time of the destruction of the Sirhind. He was termed "juṭhanād" by the Sikhs.

ਸੁਚਾਰ [sucar] *Skt* सुचार *n* good etiquette, good conduct. "drr nam dan isnan sucari."—*suhi m 5*.

ਸੁਚਾਰੀ [sucari] See **ਸੁਚਾਰ**. 2 *adj* a person of good conduct. 3 a lady of noble character; a well behaved woman.

ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] *adj* a person of a good gait. 2 *xa* lame, maimed, crippled.

ਸੁਚਿ [sucī] *Skt* सुचि *adj* holy, pure, clean. 2 *n* holiness, cleanliness. 3 fire. 4 the sun. 5 month of Harh.

ਸੁਚਿਆਰ [suciar] *adj* who preserves purity. 2 used for **ਸਚਿਆਰ**.

ਸੁਚਿਤ [sucit] *adj* alert, cautious, smart. "kabhucit hve jago."—*hajare 10*. 2 *Skt* kind-hearted, noble. 3 good-hearted.

ਸੁਚੀਆ [sucia] *adj* who maintains purity/holiness. **ਸੁਚੇਤੁ** [suceu], **ਸੁਚੇਟਿ** [sucet] *adj* clean, holy. "gur kt seabadi sucei."—*var bira m 3*.

ਸੁਚੇਤ [sucet] See **ਸਚੇਤ**. "ket-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio."—*akal*. 2 *Skt* सुचेतस् *adj* noble-minded, gentle. 3 alert, cautious. 4 washed, clean, pure. "hath sucet kare."—*rahit desa sfgh*.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾਣਾ [sucetjana] *xa v* to wash, respond to the call of nature. A person is freed from laziness and impurity through defecation, hence this term.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] good memory 2 *xa n* washing of two hands, two feet, and face. It purifies and removes laziness, hence this term. 3 defecation.

ਸੁਚੰਗ [sucāṅ] *Dg* a horse. "sucāṅ nācar pāre ai pe."—*sāloh*.

ਸੁਚੰਦ [suchād] *Skt* स्वच्छन्द *adj* unfettered, self-willed, independent. "mrītu suchād tum ho sāmratth."—*GPS* "nādan pheru suchād bulād."—*GPS*

ਸੁੱਢ [succh] *Skt* स्वच्छ *adj* pure, clean. "succh sughar rani phir ai."—*caritr 379*

ਸੁਜਸ [sujas] *Skt* सुजस *n* reputation, fame. 2 *adj* reputed, famous, well known.

ਸੁਜਤਾ [sujata] See **ਸੰਜਤਾ**.

ਸੁਜਨ [sujan] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 one's own (person).

ਸੁਜਨਤਾ [sujanta], **ਸੁਜਨਤਾਈ** [sujantai] *n* nobility, gentlemanliness..

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See **ਸੋਜਨੀ**. "sujni svet chadkar loni."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਜਾ [sujā], **ਸੁਜਾਅ** [sujā-a] *A* جبار *adj* brave.

ਸੁਜਾਅ [sujak] See **ਸੁਜਾਅ** 4.

ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] *adj* सुजहु having attractive eyes, (a person) with good eye sight. "hor sujakha nanka, so kru ujharī pāi?"—*var ram 1 m 2*. 2 learned, thoughtful, sober. "tum hohu sujakhe lehu pachan."—*basāt a m 1*. 3 farsighted. 4 *xa* a sieve.

ਸੁਜਾਗ [sujag] *adj* who can remain wake; who has forsaken sleep. 2 cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant. 3 *n* a watchman; a guard. "pāc taskar jit sikkh hi sujag ha."—*BG 4 P* سوزاک urinary inflammation (burning sensation); gonorrhea. It is a contagious disease. On account of inflammation inside the urinary tract, pus oozes out. It results from microscopic bacteria which a person gets from others through contagion. Those, who have sexual relationship with loose women, become victims of gonorrhea, and such wretched people transfer this disease to their noble wives.

A patient of gonorrhea feels pain and burning when he urinates and also suffers from a backache. He also has light fever and his appetite disappears.

The disease should be taken care of at the earliest stage, because chronic gonorrhea creates various types of problems. Its normal treatment is as follows:

¹See *apsarāb sāmriti* Ch 10, § 11

Five grains of calomel may be given at night and the next morning four drams of magnesia or any other purgative be administered Ten drops of oil extracted from a fig tree's roots or the oil of white sandal mixed with milk should be administered thrice a day If constipation results, a purgative of salt must be immediately given.

Three masas of red chalk and one tola of uncooked grams soaked in water at night, mixed with four tolas of bazoori syrup should be served to the patient.

1¼ tolas of crystal line saltpetre and 1¼ tola seeds of black cardamoms crushed to a powder mixed with six masas be taken twice a day along with the boiled rice water twice in the morning and evening.

For cleaning the urinary tract wounds, a sprinkling of a syringeful of the liquids of the following medicines proves curative/ effective: Take one masa of parched nilathotha (copper sulphate), six masas of murdar sāg, one tola antimony, one tola rasāt, one tola white kath, six masas māstagi rumi, and grind all these in a mortar, put them in a bottle after dissolving the material in water To this solution are put one masa of opium and one masa of baroza. This solution is pumped thrice a day.

Spices, sour articles, exceedingly sweet things, meat, sauces, chillies, coitus, excessive walking etc. must be avoided.

Milk, boiled mixture of rice and pulse (khiṛi), custards, barley porridge, cucumber and kulfā (a leafy vegetable) etc. are useful as diet.

सुजाह [sujan] *Sk* बुज्जान profound knowledge, deep knowledge. 2 बुज्जानिन्, 3 clever, sagacious **सुजाहि** [sujanī] feminine of सुजाह. 2 an intelligent woman (nominative case).

सुजाह [sujanu], **सुजान** [sujan] See सुजाह. "api sujanu na bhulai."—*sri m* 1. 2 also used for सुजाहे (a person having good vision of both eyes) "man ōdha nau sujanu."—*var asa*.

सुजान [sujana] See सुजान. 2 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. "muhru rādhava te sujana bir."—*GPS*.

सुजानि [sujanī] See सुजाहि.

सुसज [sujat] *Sk* सैज्जु *adj* accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with.

सुसजीआ [sujana] *adj* securely joined, deeply associated.

सुसोज [sujog] *adj* excellent union, sound relationship. "namastā sujoge."—*japu* 2 See जेक. 3 *Sk* सुयोग competent, very intelligent.

सुजेति [sujoti] a brilliant light. 2 extremely luminous, well-lit.

सुज [sujh] *n* perception, understanding, consciousness. 2 the sun. "ullu sujh na sujahi."—*BG* 3 the moon. "sujh-hu sujhan tin loe aulāg vrickara."—*BG* 'The moon has black spots.' See अलुलिक.

सुजहा [sujha], **सुजह** [sujhanu] *v* to understand, grasp. 2 to strike, occur. 3 to become visible. 4 to come to mind.

सुज [sujh] See सुज.

सुज [sujh], **सुजा** [sujā] *सुत* *adj* uninhabited, unpopulated, barren. "vin nava sūjā."—*asa ram m* 5. "sūjā deh dravni."—*sri m* 1.

सुजी सुज [sujī sūj] *adj* absolutely void; all empty; fully barren. "deh manmukh sūjī sūj."—*basāt m* 4.

सुजे धर का धातु [sūje ghar ka pahūna], **सुजे धर का कावु** [sūje ghar ka kau] the guest of an empty house. A guest and a crow get nothing from a deserted house; they return empty handed. Likewise people who hanker after leaders without virtue and noble conduct in the hope of acquiring wisdom or redemption,

get disappointed. "sūṇe ghar ka pahuṇa jiu ara iu jai."—*sri m 3*. "bahu joni bhauda phire jiu sūṇe gharī kau."—*sri m 3*.

ਸੁਟਣਾ [suṭṇa] *Skt* वृत्ति is derogatory and suṭṇa is derived from it. v to throw away, to discard. "hoi purāṇa suṭṇe."—*var asa*. "tini janī sabhi dār suṭṇighate."—*bīha chāt m 4*.

ਸੁਟਿ [suṭi] having thrown away.

ਸੁਠ [suṭh] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* superb, excellent. "soi suṭh paryāk."—*NP*. 2 beautiful. 3 praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁੱਠ [sūṭh], **ਸੁੱਠੀ** [sūṭhī] *Skt* शुद्धी *n* dry ginger, zingiber. 4 **سُحْل**, 5 ginger. It is used in many medicines. The effect is hot and dry. It is used to cure various gastric disorders and ailments. It strengthens the liver as it is effective against liver ailments. It destroys phlegm, cures paralysis, kills worms, enhances appetite and sexual potency. Ancient physicians called it the supreme medicine. There is a mention in the Quran that a cup (of wine) lined with ginger juice will be served in heaven.¹

ਸੁੱਢ [sūḍ] *Skt* सुडा *n* the trunk of an elephant, figuratively its hand. 2 a tube or pipe for distilling. 3 'sūḍ' is used in 'cāḍi di var' in place of sūḍi "mahikhasur sūḍ upara." 'Mahikhasur, the demon, was born as an elephant.' There is a story in Markande Puran that to kill Durga, Mahikhasur appeared as an elephant and pulled the lion from under her with his trunk. Goddess (Durga) chopped off his trunk with her sword.

ਸੁੱਢਾ [sūḍa] See **ਸੁੱਢ**. 2 a distillery 3 a prostitute, harlot. 4 liquor. 5 a dissolute woman, procuress.

ਸੁੱਢਾਰ [sūḍār], **ਸੁੱਢਾਲ** [sūḍāl] *n* elephant with a trunk. 2 a distiller.

ਸੁੱਢੀ [sūḍī], **ਸੁੱਢੀ** [sūḍī] female elephant with a trunk 2 a female distiller. 3 See **ਸੋਢੀ**. 4 an

¹See Quran, "al insān", verse 17

insect that does tremendous harm to crops.

ਸੁੱਢ [sūḍh] See **ਸੁੱਠ**.

ਸੁਢਾਰ [suḍhar], **ਸੁਢਾਲ** [suḍhāl] *adj* well-built. "suḍhar mahā raghunāḍan."—*ramav*.

ਸੁਣਣ [suṇṇ], **ਸੁਣਨ** [suṇṇ], **ਸੁਣਨਾ** [suṇṇa] *Skt* सुनਣ to listen. "vekhaṇī suṇṇī na ṭu."—*japu*. **ਸੁਣਿ** [suṇi] from listening, through listening. 2 having listened to "suṇi updes satigur pāhī ara."—*asa m 5* 3 an ear. "carāṇ kar dekhaṭ suṇi thake."—*var bīha m 3*. 4 **ਸੁਣੁ** listen (imperative) "suṇi sakhī sakhī sacī suheli."—*gāu chāt m 1*.

ਸੁਣਿਐ [suṇiē] listening to, having listened. "suṇiē dukh pap ka nasu."—*japu*.

ਸੁਣੀਅਰ [suṇiār] *n* an ear. "nanak suṇiār te parvaṇu."—*vād chāt m 5*. 2 See **ਸੁਣੀਅਰ** 2.

ਸੁਣੈ [suṇṇi] listening. "suṇṇi bala bahu bīdhi prakara."—*sahas m 4*.

ਸੁਣੈਦਰਾ [suṇṇēdrā], **ਸੁਣੈਦਰੀ** [suṇṇēdrī] a listener.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt* अद्भुत *adj* squeezed. 2 *n* a son. "sut kalatr bhraṭ mit."—*ram m 5*. 3 *adj* short form for **ਸੁਪੁ** (sleeping).

ਸੁਰਈਸ [sut-is] *n* Ganesh, son (ਸੁਤ) of Lord Shiv (ਈਸ), "puj sut-is ko avighan mānavai."—*NP*.

ਸੁਤਸਿੰਧੁ [sut-sidhu] the moon. See **ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ**. "sut-sidh adhomukh tap tape."—*akāl*. 'The moon keeps its face down while meditating.'

ਸੁਤ ਸੁਰਜ [sut suraj] Karan, son of the sun. 2 Yam. See **ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ**.

ਸੁਤਾ [suta] *Skt* स्वतः *part* spontaneous, instinctive. **ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ** [sutahsidh], **ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ** [sutahsidh] *adj* happening by itself, requiring no proof other than itself. "sutahsidh rup dharīo sahan ke sah jiu."—*savaye m 4 ke*

ਸੁਤਕਉਲ [sutkaul], **ਸੁਤਕਉਲਕਲੀ** [sutkaulkali] *n* Brahma, born out of the lotus bud; son of lotus. "tikhko lakh ke upma bhagvan karē jīh ki sutkaulkali."—*krzān*.

ਸੁਤਕੰਡਕਾ [sutkaḍka] *n* small round stone, so formed in the rivulet Gandka. See **ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ**


“pujē ham tume, nahi pujē sugāḍka.”
—*krisan*.

ਸੁਤਭਾਈ [sutbhai] *n* nephew. “ko beli nahi put
kuṭāb sutbhai.”—*suhi chṣt m 4*

ਸੁਤਭਾਨ [sutbhan], ਸੁਤਭਾਨੁ [sutbhanu] *n* Yam;
Dharamraj, who is mentioned as the sun's son.
“nam sune sutbhanu dāryau”—*saveye m 4*
ke 2 Saturn, born from the womb of Chhaya,
is the son of the sun. “yuddh same sutbhanu
mano sasi ke sab tuk jude kar dāre.”—*cāḍu 1*.
'Saturn had a fight with the moon over
Jupiter's wife Tara.' 3 See ਕਰਣ. 4 Sugreev.

ਸੁਤਰ [sutar] *Skt* *adj* which can be swum across.
2 *P*  *n* a camel, dromedary. See ਫ਼ਿਸਟ.

ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲ [sutarnal], ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ [sutarnalika] *n*
a gun carried over, and fired from, the back
of a camel; a light cannon. “sutarnal ghurnal
bhan.”—*sanama*.

ਸੁਤਰ ਮੁਰਗ [sutar murag] *P*  ostrich. *n* a
bird resembling a camel found mainly in
Africa. It cannot fly with its wings but can
run very fast with their help. Its feathers are
expensive and traded in Europe. The length
of an ostrich's spread wings extends from
twelve to fourteen feet. It lays six to fourteen
eggs and its offspring are hatched in forty two
days.

ਸੁਤਰੀ [sutri] *adj* relating to a camel. 2 camel
coloured. 3 a big drum carried over a camel.
“sutri nīṣan māgaio.”—*GV 6*. 4 *n* a kettle-
drum. “sutri bājēt.”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ, a
beautiful boat, fine boat.

ਸੁਤਲ [sutal] *Skt n* hell. See ਸਪਰ ਪਾਤਲ.

ਸੁਤਰਾ [sutra], ਸੁਤਰੀ [sutrī] *adj* asleep “sutr so
sahu dītho.”—*var maru m 5* 2 lost in sleep
of ignorance “sutre asākh maia jhuthi
kerne.”—*sava m 5*

ਸੁਤਾ [suta] *n* presence of mind, awareness. 2 *Skt*
daughter. 3 *adj* asleep. “jis te suta nanka jagae
soi.”—*asa a m 1*

ਸੁਤਾਸੁਤ [sutasut] daughter's son, grandson
ਸੁਤਾ ਦਾਨ [sutadan] entrusting one's daughter
to the bridegroom.

ਸੁਤਾਰ [sutar] short form for ਸੁਤਾਰਾ. 2 someone
adept in swimming, a good swimmer 3 *Skt*
one having beautiful pupils of the eyes

ਸੁਤਾਰੀ [sutarī] *n* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ a fine boat. “gurmukhi
sac sutarī.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਤੀਕਣ [sutikṣan] very sharp, very fast. 2 See
ਸੁਤੀਖ.

ਸੁਤੀਖ [sutikh] *Skt* ਸੁਤੀਕਣ *n* a sage, brother of
hermit Agasty, who lived in the Dandak forest.
Ram Chandar visited his hermitage. “tuhi ram
rupā sutikhā udhare.”—*GV 6*. 2 See ਸੁਤੀਕਣ.

ਸੁਤੁਨ [sutun] See ਸਤੁਨ.

ਸੁਟੇ [sute], ਸੁਟੈ [sute], ਸੁਟੇਸਿੰਧ [sutesiddh] See
ਸੁਤਰ and ਸੁਤਰ ਸਿੰਧ. “sute krity ko karat nīṣāk.”
—*NP*. 2 ਸੁਟੈ also means “to sleep.” “jitu sute
tanu pīṣe.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਤੰਤਰ [sūtātar], ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [sūtātr] See ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ. 2 ਸੁ-
ਤੰਤ੍ਰ a magical or mystical formula for the
worship of gods. See ਤੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਤੰਤਮ [sutām] *adj* excellently, superbly. “anāt
gyan sutām.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਸੰਤਮ.

ਸੁਥਨੀ [suthni] See ਸੁਥਣ. 2 (one) who has beauti-
ful breasts.

ਸੁਥਰ [suthar] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent
spot. 2 ਸੁਥਿਰ stable, firm. “suthar cit bhagtan
hxt.”—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੁਥਰਾ [suthra] *adj* ਸੁਸ਼ੁਧ clean, pure. “tatha
sastara suthre samudae.”—*GPS*. 2 a metre. See
ਸਰਸੀ. 3 See ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸੁਥਰੀ [suthrī] See ਸੁਤਰੀ 2 feminine of ਸੁਥਰਾ 1
3 a female member of the Suthra faith.

ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ [suthreśah], ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ [suthreśahu] In
the house of Nanda Khatri, a resident of
Brainpur village near Baramula, was born in
1672 a child with teeth. He was abandoned
as the astrologers declared him ill-omened.
While coming back from Kashmir, Guru

Hargobind took notice of the child. The Guru took pity on him, brought him up with care and named him Suthra, who in return became a great devotee of the Guru and served Guru Har Rai as well. He was a great merry-maker. Several of his humorous stories are world famous. He got an order from the emperors of Delhi to collect money from shops. His sect is known as Suthreshahi. Most of those belonging to this sect have now forgotten the Sikh tenets. They ask for money from shops by beating bamboo-sticks. Some times they use filthy language, while at other moments they blacken their faces in protest.

ਸੁਥਲ [suthal], ਸੁਥਲੀ [suthli], ਸੁਥਾਉ [suthau], ਸੁਥਨ [suthan] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent spot. 2 *n* an association of the sages. "suthau sacu manu nirmal hoī."—*gau m 3*.

ਸੁਥਾਨਿ [suthani] *lit* the best place. "best suthani kahā gun tere."—*māla m 1*.

ਸੁਥਾਨੁ [suthanu] See ਸੁਥਨ.

ਸੁਥਿਰ [suthir] *adj* fully stable, immovable.

ਸੁੱਥਣ [suthan], ਸੁੱਥਨ [suthan] *n* trousers worn by women; a salwar

ਸੁਦ [sud] *P* ٲٲ occurred, happened. See ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁੰਦ [sūd] *Skt* सुन्द *n* Vishnu. 2 son of Nisund, brother of Upsund, a demon. See ਅਪਸੁੰਦ.

ਸੁਦਕਿਣ [sudkṣiṇ], ਸੁਦੱਖਨ [sudakḥan] See ਸੁਦੱਛਨ.

ਸੁਦੱਛਨ [sudacchan] *Skt* सुदक्षिण *adj* very clever, highly intelligent. 2 *n* son of Pondrak, king of Kashi, who had a fight with Krishan. "kasi ke bhup ko put sudacchan tā man me aī krodh badhaya."—*krishan*.¹ See ਗਗਨਵਤ ਸਰੋਪ 10, Ch 66.

ਸੁਦਨ [sudn] *P* ٲٲ to be.

ਸੁਦਨੀ [sudni] *P* ٲٲ likely (event); inevitable.

ਸੁਦ ਬੁਦ [sud bud] See ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ 3 and 4.

ਸੁੰਦਰ [sūdar] *Skt* *adj* beautiful, handsome. "sūdar catur tāt ka beta"—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* Kamdev

(god of love). 3 a great grandson of Guru Amar Dev, whose composition "sādu" is in ramkalī rag. "kahe sūdar suṇ-hu sāt-hu sabh jēgēt perī paī jū."—*sādu*. "nādan mohri nam anād, tih nādan sūdar mētrvād."²—*G.P.S.* 4 a great saintly disciple of Dadu ji, born in village Dayosa (Jaipur state) in 1653 and died in 1746 at Singaner, four kilometer south of Jaipur. Sundar Vilas, Gyan Samudar and Sakhi are several of his available writings. Here is a poem of his:

kamini kī deh aī kahīye saghan vān
uhā sūt jāi kōu bhulke parēt he,
kōjār he gātī kārī kehārī kī bhay yame
bem karī naganī sī phāṇ kō dhārēt he,
kuc hē pāhar jehā kamcor bētho, tāhā-
sadh ke katāch bān prāṇ kō hārēt he,
sōdar kahēt ek ar aī bhay tame
rakhai vādān khav khavhī karēt he.
saco updeś det bhālī bhālī sikh det,
samta subuddhi det kumārī hārēt hē,
marag dīkhar det bhavhū bhagatī det,
prem kī prātī det abhira bhārēt hē,
gyan det dhyan det atamvīcar det,
brahm kō batā det brāhm me carēt hē,
sōdar kahēt jēg sāt kachu det nahi,
sāt jān nīsi dīn deboī karēt hē.

5 a fisherman, and competent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 6 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur. 7 a Chadha of Agra, devoted to Guru Hargobind Sahib. 8 See ਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4 (d). 9 a Brahman poet of Gwalior in the royal court of emperor Shahjahan.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨ [sudarsan] *Skt* सुदर्शन *adj* having attractive, charming demeanour. 2 *n* the wheel of Vishnu.¹ It is narrated in Vishnu Puran that Vishnu made this wheel from the crust of the lathed sun. In Ling Puran it is written that Vishnu

¹ਅਭਿਵੰਤ. ਅਭਿਵਾਨ

²See. vīśnu purāṇ Part 3, Ch 2.

¹See. vīśnu purāṇ Part 3, Ch 2

obtained this wheel by worshipping Shiv. 3 a brahman, who changed into a snake due to the curse of sage Atris's son. Krishan liberated him from the snake's form. "brahman hoy gayo su valie phun nam sudarshan he pun jako."—*krīśan*. 4 Shiv. 5 a milter. 6 Sumer mountain.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਬੁਰਫ਼ [sudarshan curan] To make this curan, the following fifty two medicines are taken in equal measure along with half the weight of caraxa and pounded together into a very fine powder: harar, baheṛa, aulā, haldi (turmeric), daruhaldi, choṭi kāteli, vadi kāteli, kacur, sūḍh (dry ginger), kali mirac (pepper), magh pippal, pippalamul, murva, galoi, dhamasa, kəru, pīṭṭapāṛa, nagarmotha, trayman, netrbaḷa, nīm di chill (bark of marosa tree), puhkar mul, melaṭṭhi, kuṛa di chill, əjvāin (seeds of thyme), idar p, bharāgi, auhājane de bij, phaṭkari (alum), bac, dalcini (seeds of moringa), padmakh, cādan (sandal wood), ətis, khareṭṭi, šalparni, priṣṭhparni, barbaṭig, tagar, citte di chill, devdaru (cedar), cəv, pəṭolpəṭr, jivək, riṣhək, lāg (clove), vāṣlocan, ciṭṭa kamāl, kakoli, pəṭrəj, javitri (nutmeg), and talispat. If taken in the morning with cold water, disorders resulting from wind, bile, phlegm, fluctuating fever, general fever, hallucination, thirst, cough, anaemia, cardiac, joint pains (arthritis) etc. get cured.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨਾ [sudarṣana] daughter of Duryodhan. 2 beautiful, attractive.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸਾਹ [sūdar sah] a resident of Kiratpur and follower of Guru Hargobind, and disciple/pupil of Sai Buddhan Shah and friend of Bhai Bidhi Chand. He lived in Sasranv and Deu Nagar with his disciples.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ [sūdar sohṇa] adj happy and beautiful. "sei sūdar sohṇe."—*maḡh a m* 5. See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਅਤਿ ਮਾਖਨ ਕੋ [sūdarī aṭi makhan ko]

—*krīśan*. This version has been rendered corrupt by some ignorant scribe. The correct rendering is like this:—"jənu sūdarī aṭi manukh ko səb dhax dhasi harī ke nāg mē."—118. 'Beauty has fully entered into the invaluable body of Hari, the super human.' See ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ [sūdar das] See ਸੁੰਦਰ 4.

ਸੁੰਦਰਾਣੀ [sūdraṇi] n beauty, charm, prettiness.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūdarī] See ਸਵੈਯੇ (24). 2 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ.

"sūdarī saṭ sərupī bickhaṇī."—*riṭāg m* 1.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūdarī] See ਸਵੈਯੇ (16). 2 According to Pingal, a poetic metre comprising twelve characters. Each line has four feet: nagaṇ, bhagaṇ, bhagaṇ, and ragaṇ. It is also known as drutvilābīta.

Example:

dukhbhari jəg asən tyagri,
jəp həri gurupadan lagri. ...

(b) modak metre used in Ramchandarika is also named thus.

Example:

raṭ tājyo dhan dham tājyo səb,
narī tāj sut səc tājyo səb,
apanp ju tājyo jəgbād-hi,
səty nək tājyo həriṭād-hi.

This poetic form is to be seen in the second chapter of Ramavtar in Dasam Granth.

Example:

supnakha ih bhāt suni jəb,
dhay celi əvilāb triya təb,
kam sərup kalevər janry,
rup anup tihu pūr manry.

(c) There is another poetic form of this metre used in the second chapter of Ramavtar of Dasam Granth. Each line contains sixteen matras, the last three being magaṇ.

Example:

bhaṭ hūke dhūke bākare,
raṇ bəjje gəjje naggare,

raṅ hūl kəlōlō hūlālō,
dhalhālā dhalā ucchalō

3 wood, found in Sundar Ban, which is very flexible. Carriage-springs are made from it. *L. Heretiera minora*. 4 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 5 *adj* beautiful, pretty.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sūdrī mata] daughter of Khatri Ram Saran Kumrav, resident of Lahore, who was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 7th of Vaisakh in 1741. Shahjada Ajit Singh was born from her womb.

After the demise of Guru Gobind Singh, her writ ran large over the Sikh community.¹ Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as Harimandir Sahib's Granthi by her and was sent to Amritsar. The last days of her life were spent in Delhi though for some time she lived in Mathura also, where her haveli can still be seen. Two villages of Jaipur state were gifted to her as fiefdom during that period. Mata ji came back to Delhi in Sammat 1804, where she breathed her last. Her haveli is one and a half mile away from Gurdwara Sisganj, outside the Turkman gate.

While departing from Abichalnagar the tenth Guru had handed over his weapons to Mata Sahib Kaur which she handed over to Mata Sundri at the time of her demise. While breathing her last, Mata Sundri handed over these weapons to her servant Jivan Singh and asked him to keep them with reverence. These weapons were reverently kept in the houses of Jivan Singh's son, Bakhtavar Singh— his son, Mitthu Singh— his son Seva Singh, his son Bhan Singh. Atma Singh the adopted son of Bhai Bhan Singh installed these weapons in gurdwara Rakabganj as per the wishes of the Sikh community. These weapons

include a sword (talvar), a broad sword (khōḍa), a dagger (khōjar) and two dirks (kaṭar) See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸੁਦਾ [suda] See ਸੁਦਾਈ 4. 2 See ਸੁੱਦਾ. 3 ਸੁਦਾ, past tense of ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁਦਾਈ [sudai] *adj* eccentric, obstinate See ਸੁਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਦਾਗਰ [sudagar] See ਸੁਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ [sudamanṛ] *Sk* ਸੁਦਾਮਨੀ *n* lightning, that is believed to have originated from mountain Sudama. "sudamanṛ jayō durgā dāmke."—*cādi* 1. 2 related to a cloud.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾ [sudama] *Sk* सुदामन् a poor Brahman who was a school mate friend of Krishan. Egged on by his wife, he went to Dvarka to meet Krishan "daldabhāj sudame mīro."—*maru* m 5. "bīp sudama daldi."—*BG* He is also known as Shri Dam in Bhagvat, See Sakandh 10, Ch 80, 81.² 2 a poet, resident of Bundelkhand who for some time was a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Such is his composition:

ekē sāgṛ paḍhe hē avāṛika sādipini ke,
soi sudh ai to bulai bujhi bama me,
pōgiphal hot to asis deto nath ji ko,
tādul le dīne bādh line phāṛe jama me,
dindyalu aunke dāyalu dārbar mīle,
eto kuch dīno pal āganīṛ sama me,
prīṭ kār jāne guru gobīd ke mane tāte
vahi tū gobīd vahi bānhan sudama me.

3 a cloud. 4 an ocean. 5 Airawat, the elephant. 6 Indar. 7 a crystal-hill which according to the Purans, produced lightning. 8 *adj* generous.

ਸੁਦਾਮਪੁਰੀ [sudamapuri] See footnote to ਸੁਦਾਮਾ 1.

ਸੁਦਿ [sudṛ] *Sk* सुदि the short for ਸੁਦਨ ਦਿਨ bright half of the lunar month.

ਸੁਦਿਨ [sudṛn] *adj* good (day), auspicious, nice.

¹The old name of Porbander in Kathiavar was Sudamapuri.

¹In many gurdwaras in the eastern part of the country, her hukamnamas (edicts) are available.

ਸੁਦੀ [sudī] See ਸੁਦਿ.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [sudes] *adj* excellent country. 2 relating to a fine country. "sudes kavy bhakh hē."—*brāham* 3 one's own country. "hanyo sravan tav sut sudes."—*ramav*.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [sudesī] *adv* early in the morning. 2 *adj* pertaining to one's own country, native

ਸੁਦੇਹ [sudeh] *n* a good body; a human body. 2 a healthy body.

ਸੁਦੇਹੀ [sudehī] See ਸੁਦੇਹ 2 ਸੁਦੇਹਿ *adj* having a healthy body.

ਸੁੱਦਾ [sudda] *A* ੨੨ *n* a blockage formed by scum in the intestine; scybalum

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] See ਸੁਦ੍ਰ. "chitr bhāi sudr."—*kālki*.

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* news, report. 2 consciousness, understanding. "sudh jāb te hām dhārī."—*caritr* 22 3 ਸੁਧ *adj* clean, pure. "tāb hoe mēn sudh parānī."—*ram* *m* 5. 4 innocent. "sudhu bhataru hārī choḍīa."—*var suhī* *m* 3. 5 genuine, unalloyed. 6 This word is also used for nectar (ਸੁਧਾ), ambrosia. See ਸੁਧਰਸ. 7 *Skt* शुद्ध *vr* to be pure; to be sacred.

ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ [sudh budh], ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧਿ [sudh budhi] consciousness. 2 refined mind, true knowledge. 3 *P* ੨੨ residual effect of some learning/knowledge. 4 distinction between refinement and knowledge i.e. a little knowledge of Persian

ਸੁਧਬਹਾਰ [audhbhatar] *adj* husband. "sudhbhatar hārī choḍīa"—*var suhī* *m* 3. 2 a husband, who does not covet other women; a virtuous husband.

ਸੁਧਰਸ [sudhras] *n* ambrosia. "sudhras nam maharas mūṭha."—*sar a m* 1. 2 genuine juice, pure juice

ਸੁਧਰਸੇਨ [sudharsen] king of Bashher, who, according to Janam Sakhi, became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਧਰਮਾ [sudharma] *Skt* सुधर्मा *n* Indar's council; association of deities. "vāc sun jin-hi sudharma laj."—*NP* 2 *adj* religious, devout.

ਸੁਧਰਮੀ [sudharmi], ਸੁਧਰਮੀਰਾ [sudharmira] *adj* who follows a supreme religion; follower of a sublime religion. "bol sudharmira, mon kat dhārī ram?"—*brha chēt m* 5.

ਸੁਧਾ [sudha] See ਸੁਧਾ. 2 *Skt* *n* ambrosia. 3 honey. 4 water. 5 baptism by taking ambrosia. 6 lime, quicklime. 7 See ਸੁਧਾ. "suaha sudhayā nāmo sitleyā."—*cāḍī* 2.

ਸੁਧਾਈ [sudhai] *n* vetting, correction. 2 wages for vetting.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sudhasar] the holy tank situated in the middle of Ramdaspur, founded by Guru Arjan Dev "pāhuc an sudhasar sare."—*GPS*. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

hāsī gāi bhul yāmdutan udāsī bhāi
pap ki kala si nā talāsī kārē dārke,
sāty ki āṭa si jāhā dharam ki ghāṭa si
dānpūn ki chāṭa si soknāsī dīn tār ke,
gvaikavī khasī dhunī ved ki prakāsī mahā
nārī kāmā si rūp vāsī mēn sār' ke,
kāsī ki nā cāh āvīnāsī hve māvasī rahē
dāsī kār rakhī mokh vāsī sudhasar ke.

2 poet Gopal Singh's literary composition, which contains 2616 metrical stanzas of sixty eminent poets arranged according to topic. He was a courtier of Maharaja Jasvant Singh of Nabha.

subas baso nabha nāgar ghar ghar jāhā anād,
bādnīy sabb jāgēt ko jāyō dutīyā ko cād.
śrī māt nrip jāsvāt hārī mālvedī mahraj,
sukh dē sōkal prajānko jāhā kārē he raj.
śrī vrīdabān dham ko basī dīn nāvin,
tāhī ayo sunke soyaṣ dekhi sabbā prabīn
paracīn kavī yukī ko nrip bār cītī umāh,
pār hukām yāh tāb kīyō grēth "sudhasar" cāh.
prabhū sīdhī kāvīrās tātv gān sabbāt sār
āvrekḥ,

arjān sukla pācīmi som 'sudhasar' lekh.

This book was completed in 1895, Phagun

'equal to lust

Sudi 5, Monday

ਸੁਧਾ ਸਰੋਵਰ [sudha sarovar] Amritsar, the Golden Temple. See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ 1. "sudhasarovar kar isnan"—GPS.

ਸੁਧਾਸ਼ੁ [sudhāṣu] *Skt n* the moon whose rays carry nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਸ਼ਵ [sudhasrav] *n* the moon from which oozes nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਹਰ [sudhahar] garuḥ (Blue jay), the stealer of nectar or ambrosia. See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਸੁਧਾਯ [sudhāk] *n* pure parts.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakar] *Skt n* the moon which has nectar in its rays.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhar], ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakharu], ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhyar] *adj* pure and crystalline, dirt free and eternal. 2 *n* God, the Almighty. "eku sudhakharu jakh hirde vasia, tin bed-hi tetu pachanza."—sar m 3. 3 one God ੴ, a sacred character. "bujhe nahī ek sudhakharu."—gau m 5. 4 after rectification, after vetting. "bed puran simriti sudhakhyar, kine ram nam ik akhyar."—sukhmani.

ਸੁਧਾਣ [sudhan] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. "subaṇḍ sudhaṇḍ"—kalki.

ਸੁਧਾਤੁ [sudhatu] superior metal, gold. 2 *xa* iron. pure iron.

ਸੁਧਾਦਕ [sudhadak], ਸੁਧਾਦਿਕ [sudhadik] *n* a god, who consumes nectar. "sur suraden suddh sudhadik."—akal.

ਸੁਧਾਦਰ [sudhadhar] *n* the moon that contains nectar 2 See ਰਾਬਲ.

ਸੁਧਾਦਾਰੀ [sudhadhari] a baptised Sikh. 2 See ਸੁਧਾਦਰ.

ਸੁਧਾਨ [sudhan] *n* a sheath, scabbard. "jihva sudhan khag uddh soh."—datt. 'Datt's speech is as effective as an unsheathed sword' i.e. his words are trenchant. 2 ਸੁ-ਪਨ. fine grain, superior food

ਸੁਧਾਨਿਧਿ [sudhanidhi] *n* moon, the treasure-house of nectar 2 a metre that is also known

as "manobhav". It has thirty two characters per line, which observe the order of long, short matras. It is the opposite of anāgśkhar metre.

Example

jac jacke ahar nahī sopī svadvar
labh hot ekvar bhukh tap ko avar.
sen bhumī pr bano nē sak sen ko gano
sarimatr pokhno nē jobno sphed bar,
chin cir godri anek lir sō kari
kari ujar jhōprī adhen grāth var var,
hay hay bhogcali nāhī me taje ajeprī
mor citi bel ko sēvar bel ke sēvar.

—verag satak.

(b) It becomes "kaladhar" if the last short matra is omitted.

Example:

jap tap yog dhyān karmkād yagy adī
hōy nāhī prem tuly sri guru bakhante. ...
ਸੁਧਾਪੀ [sudhapi] *n* deities, who drink nectar.
2 a duly initiated Sikh who has taken amrit;
a baptised Sikh.

ਸੁਧਾਮ [sudham] a beautiful house; a comfortable residence. 2 the moon. 3 heaven, paradise

ਸੁਧਾਮੀ [sudhami] *n* deities, who live in heaven.
2 wife. "ap samet sudhamie line rup nēvzn."
—krisen. 'Along with their wives deities have assumed human form.'

ਸੁਧਾਰ [sudhar] *n* correction, improvement.
2 short form for ਸੁੱਧ ਆਚਾਰ. 3 *adj* which is sharp edged.

ਸੁਧਾ ਰਸ [sudha ras] *adj* the taste of nectar
2 nectar-like elixir. 3 juice of the soma creeper.

ਸੁਧਾਲ [sudhal], ਸੁਧਾਲਯ [sudhalay] *n* moon, which is the abode of nectar.

ਸੁਧਿ [sudhi] See ਸੁੱਧਿ 2 news, information.
"māne sagal bhavān ki sudhi."—japu. 3 power of discrimination; reasoning faculty. "tithē gharie sura sidha ki sudhi."—japu.

ਸੁਧਿਠ (sudhiṭṭh), ਸੁਧਿਠਾ (sudhiṭṭha) *Skr* सुधृष्ट
adj very clever. 2 daring, bold, courageous,
bold, undaunting. "māne gāne vāg
sudhiṭṭha"—BG 'He is brave who accepts
Guru's will and like sugarcane bears
suffering' 3 सुदृष्टा circumspect.

ਸੁਧੀ (sudhi) adj who has sharp intellect. "sudhin
pan ke dhare."—*kalki*. 'Fairies get attracted
to the brilliant ones.' 2 See ਚੋਰਾ and ਚਾਚਰੀ 2
(a). 3 See ਸੁੱਧੀ.

ਸੁਧੁ (sudhu) See ਸੁਧ and ਸੁੱਧ. "sudhu na hoie
kahu jeta."—*sor m 5*.

ਸੁਧੁ ਕੀਠੇ (sudhu kice) do the correction; remove
the error; Guru Arjan Dev's command to Bhai
Gurdas at the end of second Gauri Var in Guru
Granth Sahib to make the necessary
correction after observing the text minutely.

ਸੁਧੋਸੁ (sudhosu) corrected, rectified. 2 vetted/
rectified by him. "jā sudhosu tā lahiṇa
ṭikronu."—*var ram 3*.

ਸੁਧੰਗ (sudhāg) ਸੁੱਧ-ਅੰਕ (ਅੰਗ) After verification
Guru Arjan Dev certified that the total number
of shabads was correct. See Fourth Master's
hymn under Asa Rag. "hau andinu harinamu
kirtan karau." 2 adj with a correct vowel.
"sarāg ṭodī bibhas sudhāg."—*sāloh*. 3 a
straight form, right manner. "kab-hū celat
sudhāg gati."—*sur sāgar*

ਸੁੱਧ (suddh) *Skr* शुद्ध adj pious, chaste, innocent.
2 *n* rock salt. 3 a 'rag' having no concern
with any other 'rags'; an independent 'rag.'
4 See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ (suddh sur) See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੇਖ (suddh sekḥ) a descendant of Hajrat
Ali, born from the womb of Bibi Phatima.
"kahū suddh sakhā kahū brahm dharmā."
—*akal*. See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ (suddh savar) Pure notes are those
sounds which earliest musicians forged from
the sounds of living beings — in the sharp,

medium and descending rīkhabh, gādhār,
dhavāt and nīkhaḍ. These five notes were
set up to forge new forms of rags. Bilaval rag
has all pure notes. For its distinctive
formulation, See ਸੁਰ and ਠਾਟ.

ਸੁੱਧਗਾ (suddhga) See ਅਰੂਪਾ 2.

ਸੁੱਧਰ (suddhar) ਸੁ-ਅਧਰ a grand sacrificial ritual
"tāj juddh su suddhar meghdharan."
—*ramav*. 'Meghnad abandoned the fight to
perform the sacrificial ritual.' See ਨਿਵੁੱਢਲਾ.

ਸੁੱਧਾ (suddha) adj assumed nicely; perfectly
held. 2 adv alongwith, accompanied by as
'malai suddha duddh.'

ਸੁੱਧਿ (suddhi), ਸੁੱਧੀ (suddhi) *Skr* शुद्धि *n* purity,
cleanliness. 2 the act of sanctifying a fallen
man. 3 goddess; Durga.

ਸੁੱਧੂ (suddhu) See ਸੱਧੂ. 2 a Sikh potter Budhu's
father. See ਸੁੱਧੂ. 3 Some writers have written
'suddhu' for 'sadhu' who was Bhai Rup
Chand's father. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਸੁੱਧੋਦਨ (suddhodan) See ਸੁੱਧ. 2 ਸੁੱਧ-ਓਦਨ pure-food;
boiled rice.

ਸੁਨ (sun) *Skr* शृणु, listen, hear. 2 *Skr* सुन *vr* to
go. 3 *Skr* सुन *n* a dog. 4 *Skr* सुन a sound. See
ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨ (sūn) *Skr* सुन्त adj uninhabited, empty.
2 numb, inane. "ditti bāg nīmaj kār sūn
saman hoā jahana."—BG 3 *n* zero, cipher.
"nau āg nīl anīl sūn."—BG 'A zero suggests
inexhaustible numbers when used with nine
digits.' 4 the Sky. "sūn-hī sūn milia."—*maru*
kābir. 'Brahma (God) encountered jivatma
(spirit). 5 Brahm transcending the universe.
"ghaṭī ghaṭī sūn ka jāne bheu."—*srdhgosaṭī*.
6 nature; illusion, it being empty without
God's will. "sūn-hu dhareṭī ākas upae."
—*maru solhe m 1*. 7 numbness, inertia. "mīṭī
sūn celāta pai."—*sāloh*. 8 that stage of total
doom when there was absolutely no creation.
"sūne varte jāg sābae."—*maru solhe*. 9 *Skr* सुन

sound, noise, word "sūn sāmādhī dou tahi nahi."—*gāu kabir*. 'Neither noise nor contemplation is there.' "anhāt sūn kaha te hoi?"—*sīdhgosaṭr*

In Punjabi, [v] attached to a character becomes ūkaṛ [u]. Words like ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨ, ਸੁਤਾਵ, ਸੁਚ, ਸੁਨ, ਸੁਲਾ, ਤੁਹਿਤ, ਫੁਚ, ਧੁਨਿ become ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਸੁਤਾਫ਼, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਆਨ, ਜੁਆਨਾ, ਤੁਰਤ, ਫੁਆਚ, ਧੁਨਿ etc.

ਸੁਨਈ [sunai] listens, hears. "nam nā sunai dora."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਨਈਆ [sunaiā] adj who listens. 2 See ਸੁਨੋਯਾ. ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ [sūnsamādhī] absolute contemplation, contemplation free from idea/concept. See ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਕਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ. "sūn sāmādhī anhat tē nad."—*sukhmāni*. 2 a state of nature's total absorption by the Almighty. 3 state of noise and contemplation. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧੀ [sūnsamādhī] See ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ. 2 adj a contemplative in wordless state. "sargun nirgun nīrākar sūnsamādhī apī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰ [sūnsarovar] n the tenth opening, the highest state. 2 the state of salvation.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰੀ [sūnsarovarī] in the highest state. "sūn sarovarī pav-hu sukh."—*gāu thāt kabir*. See ਸੁੰਨ ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸੁਨਯੋਪ [sunahsep], ਸੁਨਯੋਧ [sunahseph] one, who has penis like that of a dog; a hermit, son of Ajigarat. The tale told in Aitreya Brahman is that king Harish Chandar had no issue. He vowed that if blessed with a child, he would offer him to Varun (god of water). He was blessed with a son who was named Rohit. As per the vow, the king wanted to sacrifice his son to Varun but his son did not agree and ran away. For six years, he lived in the forest where he met a poor Brahman, Ajigarat, who struck a deal with him, and purchased his son Shunahsheph by paying him hundred cows as the price to die in his place. Varun too accepted this exchange. But at the time of

sacrifice he saved his life by chanting hymns in Varun's praise and reached Vishvamitar's place.

The Ramayan narrates this story differently. Ambrish, the king of Ayodhya was about to offer for sacrifice an animal when it was stolen away by Indar. The family priest ordained at that time that a substitute human sacrifice was imperative. After a long search, a Brahman named Richik was found, whose younger son was Shunahsheph. With the willingness of his son, the seer sold off his son for one lakh cows, one crore gold coins and many more ornaments. Shunahsheph's maternal uncle gave him two hymns in Indar's praise which were to be chanted at the time of immolation. He chanted the two hymns. Indar was very much pleased and blessed him with long life. Seven couplets given in Rigved (scripture) appear under Shunahsheph's name.¹

ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ [sunahira] adj golden. 2 gold coated. 3 n x a mortar. 4 a vessel, usually of iron, in which nectar (amrit) is prepared.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ [sunahiri] adj gold coated. 2 of gold. 3 golden. 4 n a small mortar. 5 See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ [sunahiria] adj golden. 2 who has a golden mortar. 3 Those getting baptized from the same vessel are called 'sunahirie bhai'.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ ਭਾਈ [sunahiria bhai] See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ 3. ਸੁੰਨ ਗੁਫਾ [sūn gupha] n the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 conscience without concept. "sūngupha mahī asanū besanū."—*gāu kabir*.

ਸੁਨਣ [sunāṇ], ਸੁਨਣਾ [sunṇa], ਸੁਨਣੁ [sunāṇu] *Sk* ਸੁਨਣ. "e sraṇvhu meri ho ! sacc sunṇe no pāṭhae."—*anāṇu* "sraṇvī sunṇa gurnau."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "vekhāṇ sunāṇu nā hoī."—*sri var m 3*.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sūnat] 1 سُنَّة n a ritual, tradition. 2 According to Islam, all actions prophet
¹See, Rigved Mandal 1 manṭar 24, 25, 27 and Mandal 5 manṭar 2.

Muhammad performed to teach his followers are customary *sūnat* for Muslims. Muhammad's conduct is *sūnat* for Muslims in general. People consider Khatna as *sūnat* because it also figures in their tradition (maryada).

Although Khatna is not allowed in the Quran but Muhammad's circumcision was done according to the convention initiated by Ibrahim, See *ਫਿਰਕਾਵੀਹ*.

The convention of permission for circumcision is also mentioned in the Bible. See Genesis Ch 17 and Joshua Ch 5.

ਸੁਨਤਾ [sunṭa] *adj* hearer, listener. 2 listens, hears.

ਸੁਨਤੀ [sūnatī] See **ਸੁਨਤ**. "saram sūnatī sīl roja." —*var majh m 1*. "sūnatī silbādhān bāra." —*maru solhe m 5*. "Celibacy is a supreme circumcision."

ਸੁਨਤੈ [sunṭe] listener, hearer. "sunṭe sunṭ mēnṭ bāzā." —*ram kēhī*.

ਸੁਨਠੀ [sunṭhī] listens, hears "hāṛigun akath sunṭhī." —*kālī m 4*

ਸੁਨਮਸੁਨ [sūnmāsūn] *adj* complete nothingness; absolute void. 2 *n* the Almighty having no desire for possession; the eternal Spirit. "ṭibhavan sūnmāsūn." —*sīdhgosaṭī*.

ਸੁਨਮੁਨ [sūnmūn] *adj* inanimate, senseless. "sūnmūn nāgrī bhā." —*BG 2* nothingness and silence; motionless and voiceless.

ਸੁਨ ਮੰਡਲ [sūn māḍal] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage 2 conscience sans concept. 3 a solitary place. "sūn māḍal īku jogi bēse." —*dhāna 3 m 1*.

ਸੁਨਯਨਾ [sunayna] *Skt adj* having beautiful eyes. 2 *n* king Janak's wife who reared Sita.

ਸੁਨਾਰ [sunār] *adj* gentle, noble 2 great (warrior), brave (knight). "khāl dāl dahitā sunār sahī." —*gyan 3 n* Arjun

ਸੁਨਵਦ [sunvād] *P* listens, may listen, will listen. See **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

ਸੁਨਵਾ [sunva] *P* ¹ listener, hearer. Its root is **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

ਸੁਨਾ [sūna] *adj* uninhabited, isolated, empty.

ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ [sunauṇī] See **ਸੁਨਾਬਨੀ**.

ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ [sunasir] *Skt* **ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ** *n* two deities of farmers who lay claim on plough and ploughpin 2 *Skt* **ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ**, whose front army is superb; Indar, the supreme god. "sunasir lakh sun nisāka, mīlyo ahalya ko bhār āka." —*NP*

ਸੁਨਾਹਰ [sūnahar] *adj* the Almighty. "vartā sūnahar." —*var bīha m 4*

ਸੁਨਾਗਰ [sunagar] *adj* gentle/noble (citizen). 2 shrewd. 3 Dhanvantri. "sunagar nadice nathā." —*dhāna trilocan*.

ਸੁਨਾਭ [sunabh] *adj* having a beautiful navel. 2 *n* Sudarshan Chakar (Krishan's wheel). 3 Menak mountain. 4 a son of Garurh.

ਸੁਨਾਮ [sunam] an old city of Patiala state. Sunam proper is its tehsil and police station. A historic gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev is situated in the mohalla thus named. The Guru graced this place by halting outside the city. Lahre Khatri of the city waited on the Guru and brought him to their house, where at present a gurdwara stands. The place where the Guru stayed outside the city is not known. A big, beautiful gurdwara was built in Sammat 1976. Captain Ram Singh rendered most of the service. Sunam is a railway station on Dhuri Jakkhal line. 2 *adj* excellent name. 3 glory, repute

ਸੁਨਾਰ [sunar] See **ਸੁਨੀਆਰ**. 2 *ਸੁ* (beautiful) **ਨਾਰ** (neck); translation of 'ਸੁਕੀਦ' 3 *Skt* a bitch's milk. 4 a snake's egg.

ਸੁਨਾਰਾ [sunara] See **ਸੁਨੀਆਰ**. 2 an attractive trouser-string.

ਸੁਨਾਰੀ [sunarī], **ਸੁਨਾਰੀ** [sunarī] *adj* superb (woman) 2 murderous (lady). "kaṭari sunarī" —*ramav*

ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ [sunavni] *n* news, report 2 sad news especially that of a relative's demise. "jəhī kahī jat sunavni pīt-hī mīlī nārī."—GPS.

ਸੁਨਿ [suni] isolated, barren. "tuhi gau tuhi suni."—*gau m* 5. 'village and forest.' 2 by hearing, through listening. "suni suni namu tuharo jio"—*naṭ m* 5. 3 See ਸੁਨੀ

ਸੁਨਿ [sūni] united with God, immersed in the Divine. "maxa phas bādh nahī phare aruman sūni nā luke"—*asa kabir*

ਸੁਨਿਆਰ [suniar] *Skt* सुनईकार. *n* a goldsmith
ਸੁਨਿਤ [sunit] *adj* listener, hearer. 2 daily 3 ਸੁ-ਨਿਤਰ one who controls his sensual impulses. "sunīt he."—*japu*.

ਸੁਨਿਦਾ [sunida] *adj* who listens. "rīg rag ke sunida."—*gyan*. 2 praise showered in the guise of slander. See ਵਾਸਾ ਫੁੜਿ.

ਸੁਨੀ [suni] *Skt* *n* a bitch.

ਸੁਨੀ [sūni] *n* a snout. 2 *A* سني A Sunni is he, who adopts the line of successive Caliphs. The Sunnis believe in the four Imams who appeared at successive stages, ordained by Mohammad. Hajrat Ali in their view, did not contribute anything in this regard. Their four famous Imams are:

1 Abuhnifa, son of Sabat, born in Hijri 80 in Kupha and died in Hijri 150 in Baghdad. He was a famous logician.

2 Shafi Muhammad Iban Idris Shafai, born in Askalan in 150 Hijri and died in Cairo, capital of Egypt in 205 Hijri.

3 Malik Imam Abu Abdulla Malik a great ascetic scholar, born in Hijri 94 at Madina and died there in 179 Hijri

4 Ahmad Iban Hambal was born in Baghdad in Hijri (era) 164 and died there in Hijri 241. A great scholar who preached Islam the most.

The four paths shown by these Imams are known as Hanfi, Shafai, Maliki, and Humbali.

They are also pronounced as hanfiyah, shafiya, malikiyah and habliyah.

Bhai Gurdas called these sects of Muslims as four religions. "car varən car māj-haba jag vic hīdu musulmane." The Sunnis outnumber the Shias in the world. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੁਨੀਅਰ [suniar] *n* an ear, meant for hearing. See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ. 2 While travelling through Malva, after leaving Jaito, Guru Gobind Singh graced village Suniar. "suniar gram bīlok sathan, utre hay te tēhī gunkhan."—GPS.

ਸੁਨੀਜਾ [sunija] heard. 2 worth hearing.

ਸੁਨੀਤਿ [sunit] *adj* best policy. 2 Dhruv's mother and Uttranpad's wife.

ਸੁਨੀਦ [sunid] *P* سُنید heard.

ਸੁਨੀਦਨ [sunidan] *P* سُنیدن to hear, listen

ਸੁਨੀਦਮ [sunidam] *P* سُنیدم I heard. "sunidam siphat baḍ su didan ceha."—GPS.

ਸੁਨੀਲ [sunil] *adj* azure. "kī anil-hī, kī sunil-hī."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਨਿ [sūnu] See ਸੁੰਨ.

ਸੁਨੇਹਾ [suneha] *n* an affectionate message.

ਸੁਨੇਯਾ [sunya] *adj* who listens. 2 *n* gold currency; a gold coin. "koḍa pessa rupeya sunya ko banaj kars."—BGK.

ਸੁਨੈਦ [sunād] *Skt* *n* Balbhadrā's pestle. 2 *adj* loyal (son). 3 pleasurable.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sunnat] See ਸੁੰਨਤ.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sunni] See ਸੁੰਨੀ.

ਸੁਪਚ [supac] *Skt* सुपच *n* a base person (cāḍal) who cooks and eats dog's meat. "supac tulī sē manī."—*keda ravidas*. 2 a child born of a low caste Hindu (vēṣya) girl from an untouchable's semen.

ਸੁਪਚਾਰੇ [supacaro] a base person who cooks dog's meat. "balmik supacaro taro."—*maru m* 5. See ਬਾਲਮੀਕਿ 2.

ਸੁਪੰਛ [supacch] one having beautiful feathers.

2 See सुपेद

सुपेद [supat] *Skt* सुप. *adj* asleep. "sukhsā supat
sīgh cheryo tē karal ko."—*GPS*. 2 See सुपति.
सुपत्नी [supatni] *Skt* सुपत्नी *adj* noble (wife),
devoted (wife). See पत्नी.

सुपति [supati] *adj* perfect (husband), devoted
(husband). Except his wife, he who regards
other women as his mother, sisters or
daughters. 2 *Skt* सुपति *n* he, who rides सु (dog).
"supati me mahes jot terie jagat he."
—*krisan*. 3 *Skt* सुपि *n* sleeping. 4 slumber.
सुपतल [supattal] *adj* having beautiful leaves.
सुपेता [supatta] *adj* reputed, honourable, noble.
सुपथ [supath] *adj* a right path, noble path. 3 a
level road.

सुपन [supan], सुपना [supna] *Skt* सुपन. See *vr* सुप
n sleep, slumber. 2 to sleep. "jagan te supna
bhala."—*brla m 5*. 3 dreaming stage, in
between sound sleep and waking state in
which things/objects look real as ordained by
belief in old traditions. "mrigrisna eru
supanmanorath."—*sor m 5*. In several faiths,
good and bad rewards of dreams are
mentioned but Sikhism does not believe in
this; i.e., "supne seti citu murakhi laia."
—*var jti*. "supan ki bat suni pekhi supna."
—*kan m 5* See सुपनबल. 4 the world. "jis ka
raj tise ka supna."—*gau m 5*

सुपनि [supani] in sleep. "supani ik partakhi
iku."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

सुपनंतरि [supnāteri] asleep. "tū kara rahiahi
supnāteri."—*gau m 1* i.e. 'remained in idle
sleep.' "dāia dhāremu eru gur ki seva e
supnāteri nahī."—*ram kabir*

सुपनंतरु [supnāteru] *Skt* सुपनंतरु dream figuring
in a dream, pervasive illusion. "supnāteru
sāsaro."—*vād m 1 alahānia*. 2 unreal,
dreamlike.

सुपर [supar] *Skt* सुपर *adj* having beautiful
feathers. 2 having lovely leaves. 3 *n* a blue

jay 4 a mango See पर.

सुपर [supardha] See सपर.

सुपरब [superban] *adj* nice example, superb
proof. 2 See सुपरबन.

सुपरबन [suparvan] *Skt* सुपरब *n* a deity having
an elegant body. 2 one having excellent body
parts. 3 an arrow 4 a bamboo with beautiful
nodes.

सुपरब [suparvan] See सुपरबन. 2 an excellent
example.

सुपा [supat] *adj* fine pot. 2 fully deserving.

सुपान [supan] a ladder, See सपान. "brīd manin
jā bāni supan."—*NP*. 'ladders embedded with
gems.'

सुपानि [suparis] See सिपानि.

सुपारी [supari] *n* beta nut, aroca nut. *L* Aroca
Catechu. Its effect is dry and cold. It cures
disorders of the mouth and strengthens teeth
and thickens semen. The extract of its flowers,
duly boiled, is very effective in curing
diarrhoea of the infants. Eating beta nut along
with betal-leaf is quite prevalent in India.
"pan supari khatia."—*triśg m 4*.

सुपु [suput], सुपु [suputr] *adj* noble son, dutiful
son, devoted son.

सुपुद [supured] See सिपुद.

सुपु [suput] See सुपु.

सुपु [supur] *Skt* *n* the 'bijora' plant and its
fruit, See सिपु. 2 brimful; full to the brim;
overflowing.

सुपेद [suped] *P* सुपेद *adj* white, milky, fair. "koi
odhe nāl koi saped."—*ram m 5*. "rati hovani
kalia supeda se vān."—*var suhi m 1*. 'Noble
persons remain so even in adverse
circumstances as white objects remain the
same inspite of the dark night.'

सुपेद [supeda] *n* a white substance like orpiment
(hartal) employed in vetting writings or is
used by painters. 2 an oxide of lead used in
paints; white lead. 3 eucalyptus, a very tall

and straight tree. It gets its name from its white bark. Beautiful eucalyptus trees are found in Kashmir, especially on both sides of the road near Srinagar; white poplar & the white margin outside the inscription, around the four sides of a writing. "garyo supeda kagaj jor." -GPS.

सुपेदी [suped] P सुपेदी *n* whiteness. "reta penanu manu reta, supedi satu danu." -*ari m 1* 'Wearing white garb is the symbol of truth and charity.'

सुपु [supt] See सुपुत्र.

सुपु [supt] See सुपुत्र 3 and 4.

सुपुसित [suprasin], **सुपुसंत** [suprasen], **सुपुसंतु** [suprasantu] Skt सुप्रसन्न *adj* delighted, cheerful, very happy. "sāt suprasen ae vasi pāca." -*gau m 5*. "guru jin kau su prasantu." -*saveye m 4* ke. 2 pure, transparent. 3 *n* Kuber's son.

सुपुत्र [suprabha] *n* glow, lustre. 2 glory. 3 *adj* superb, radiant.

सुपुत्रा [supria], **सुपुत्रा** [supriya] a metre, also known as 'dilla', employing four lines, each line having sixteen matras, with 31 in the end.

Example.

kah0 bhāt mīl mukh mar ucaret,
kah0 bhāt bhaj pukaret arat,
ketak jodh phirē rān gahat,
ketak jujh bārēgan bayahat. -*kalki*.

2 wife. 3 *adj* very dear, darling.

सुफतन [sufatan] P सुफتن *v* to thread, to pierce.

सुफतनी [sufatni] P सुफती *adj* worthy of threading.

सुफन [suphan], **सुफना** [suphna] See सुफन.

सुफल [suphal], **सुफल** [suphalu] *adj* fine result. "kavita kusum praphull hi suphal arath smuday." -*NP*. 2 good result. 3 successful. "suphalu janamu nanak tab hua." -*maru m 9*.

सुफा [supha] A सुफा *n* neighbourhood, vicinity. 2 See सुफा 5.

सुफारिष [supharis] See सिद्धारिष.

सुफिया [sūphia] Skt सुफी *n* carefulness, smartness.

2 sense. "āg sāg urjhar bisrate sūphia." -*phunhe m 5*. i.e. 'The black bee loses its sense by getting entangled with the lotus flower.'

सुब [sūb] See सुभ. "sūban sabad suna avni tar." -*caritr 405*

सुबह [subah] A सुबह *n* morning, dawn. "subah nivaṣ sarar gujarau." -*suhu kabir*. 2 A सुबह *n* doubt, suspicion, fear, uncertainty.

सुबहस [sub-hadam] P सुबह *adv* early in the morning, at dawn.

सुबहा [sub-ha] See सुबह 2. "be sub-ha jo bina namune." -*NP*.

सुबहान [sub-han], **सुबहान** [sub-han] A सुबहान *n* the eternal Spirit, the Creator. "or jahan nidan kachu nahī, e sub-han ! tuhi sirdara." -*33 saveye*.

सुबहानीतितर [sub-hanittitar] See तितर.

सुबहानु [sub-hanu] See सुबहान. "sab dunia subhanu." -*m / var majh*.

सुबक [subak] *n* sobbing; hiccup. "subkat rodāt adhik hi." -*GPS*. See सुबकन. 2 P सुबक *adj* light, soft. 3 brisk walker. 4 disgraced.

सुबकतगिन [subakatgin] सुबकतगिन *n* a king of Gazni, Alpatgin's Turkish slave, who became his general and successor. He invaded Punjab, then under King Jaipal. Many Hindu kings of the country united to confront him but were eventually defeated. He was coronated in the year 977 and died in 997. His son, Mahmud Gaznavi was a very powerful emperor. Subaktgin is also known as Nasiruddin.

सुबकना [subakna] *v* to sob See सुबक 1.

सुबकी [subki] P सुबकी *n* meanness, inferiority. 2 disgrace "bhai parajay subki ham ko." -*GPS*.

सुबन [suban] *n* son.

सुबनमे [subname] *adj* like a son, as a son "namastā apname, namastā subname." -*japu*. 'God is unborn, and is son-like i.e. like the

progeny.'

ਸੁਬਰਾਹੁੰ [subraū] See ਸੇਬਰਾਹੁੰ.

ਸੁਬਲ [sūbal] *P* سُبَل a fragrant grass; poets compare it with the beloved's hair; also tangled or matted hair. *L* Nordostachys.

ਸੁੰਭ [sūba] a spike used in cleaning and clamping a gun or cannon

ਸੁਬਾਸ [subas] See ਸੁਬਾਸ.

ਸੁਬਾਸਕ [subasak] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "pan kapur subasak cādan."—*asa kabir*.

ਸੁਬਹ [subah] See ਸੁਬਹ and ਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸੁਬਾਹੁ [subahu] *adj* having robust arms. "dhae subahu yodha sakop."—*kalki*. 2 *n* a demon, brother of Marich, who was killed by Ram Chandar for spoiling Vishvamitar's oblation. "sūgharyo subahā."—*ramav*. 3 a minister of Sugreev. 4 Shatrughan's son.

ਸੁਬਿਦਿਆ [subidīa], ਸੁਬਿਦਯਾ [subidyā] *n* self-knowledge, noble knowledge. 2 *adj* noble teaching, which benefits people and promotes fraternity among them.

ਸੁਬੁੱਧ [subuddh] *Skt* सुबुद्ध *adj* fully awake, totally alert. 2 spiritually awake. 3 *n* a minister of king Chitar Singh who finds a mention at the beginning of Charitar 405. He read them out to protect the king from the wiles of women. 4 a minister and army-chief of demon Brijnad who finds a mention in Sarabloh.

ਸੁਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [subeg sīgh] See ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸੁਬੇਲ [subel] According to Guru Partap Suray, Subel and Bel were two demons who fought Durga in Satyug and were annihilated at Hemkunt by the destroyer of demons, Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੁਬੋਧ [subodh] *adj* learned, erudite. 2 that which can easily be grasped 3 *n* self knowledge, superb knowledge.

ਸੁੱਬੀ [subbī] *n* a cord, string.

ਸੁਬੁਰਲਾ [subrācala] See ਸੁਬਰਲਾ.

ਸੁਬੁਤ [subrat] *n* a superior vow, good principles.

2 a sage. "tāhā subrat nama muni rāhe."—*caritr* 319. 3 *adj* righteous, virtuous.

ਸੁਬਿਤ [subrit] *Skt* सुवित *adj* noble, virtuous. 2 well-to-do. 3 well-done, superbly performed. "anek kritt subritā."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਬਿਤਾ [subrita] *adj* virtuous (woman). "sunahu subrite 'im ur jan."—*GPS*. 'Listen virtuous (lady)!'

ਸੁਭ [subh] *Skt* सुभ *v* to shine, to be beautiful, to talk nicely. 2 *adj* good, nice, fine. "subh bacan bolī guṇ amol."—*sar pātal* m 5. 3 light. 4 bliss. 5 comfort.

ਸੁੱਭ [sūbh] *Skt* सुम्भ *n* a demon, brother of Nisumbh, born from the womb of Danu and semen of Kashyap. He was killed by Durga in a battle. "sūbh nī sūbh pāthaya jam de dham nū."—*cādi* 3. See ਨਸੁਭਿ 2.

ਸੁਭ ਸਕੁਨ [subh sākun] See ਅਧ ਸਕਨ.

ਸੁਭਹਾਨ [subh-han] See ਸੁਭਹਾਨ.

ਸੁਭਗ [subhag] *Skt* *adj* beautiful. 2 lucky 3 delightful. 4 *n* borax, orris powder. 5 magnolia, champak. 6 Shiv.

ਸੁਭਗਾ [subhaga] *Skt* *adj* (woman) beautiful, pretty 2 woman enjoying conjugal bliss. 3 *n* turmeric. 4 basil. 5 musk. 6 jasmine.

ਸੁਭਚਾਰ [subhcar] short form for ਸੁਭ ਆਚਾਰ.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਕ [subhchitak] *adj* well wishing, sincere.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ [subhchitan] *n* benevolence, wishing well. 2 noble feeling. "subhchitan gobid raman nirmal sadhu sāg"—*asa chāt* m 5.

ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨਿ [subhchitvāni]. ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨੀ [subhchitvāni] See ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ. 2 compassion, kindness. "subhchitvāni das tumare."—*sor* m 4.

ਸੁਭਟ [subhāt] *n* a superb warrior, brave fighter. 2 a soldier

ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ [subhātārī] *n* a spear, pike—*sānama*. 2 a gun—*sānama*.

ਸੁਭਟਸਹੇਟ [subhāt sahēt] *n* a battle-field, where warriors encounter one another

ਸੁਭਾਨੀ [subhāṇī] *n* army or force comprising brave soldiers

ਸੁਭਾਟੇਂਦ੍ਰ [subhāṭēḍr] *adj* leader of warriors. 2 *n* general, chieftain 3 a metre containing four lines, 24 matras in each line, first pause on the 13th, second on the next 11th matra and a guru, laghu in the end or a couplet of four lines, all the four lines rhyming.

Example:

sarar sarar jeb cadhat dāl saj kar sīgh subir,
barar barar barāt rīpu bīkhal bīkal sarir,
bharar bharar bhay bhajet bhi bīlpat bahu bhaṭ
bhir,
marar marar kali cābt arat ju duṣṭ bāhir.

—sikkhī prabhakar.

ਸੁਭਦ੍ਰਾ [subhadrā] Vasudev's daughter, Krishan's sister and Arjun's wife. Her elder brother Balram wanted her to marry Duryodhan but Arjun carried her away from Dvarika with the consent of Krishan. She was the mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Prikshit. Some writers mistakenly hold that her statue is in the Jagan Nath temple but actually it is that of Bhadra. See ਭਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਸੁਭਮਸਤ [subhmasat], **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** [subhmasatu] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਮਸ੍ਵ** a word signifying blessings, good wishes, welfare.

ਸੁਭਰ [subhar] *adj* filled to the brim, full. "khzn mahi une subhar bharia."—bhar m 5 2 bright, clear. 3 beautiful. "subhar kapar."—var maru 2 m 5

ਸੁਭਰਮ [subharam] See ਸੁਭਮ

ਸੁਭਰਾਈ [subhrai] See ਅੰਨਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਸੁਭਰਾਤ [subharat], **ਸੁਭਰਾਤਾ** [subhrata] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਰਤਿ** *adj* possessing all qualities; complete with fine subjects "grāth kara puran subhrata"—copai.

ਸੁਭਵੰਤੀ [subhvāṭi] *adj* lucky, fortunate, auspicious, delightful. "sāt sāgatī subhvāṭi"—naṭ m 4 partai. 2 ਸੁ-ਭਵਤਿ happens, occurs.

ਸੁਭਾ [subha] See ਸੁਭਧ. 2 doubt, suspicion, disbelief.

"je dil subha tumare lahe."—GPS. 3 *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾ** grace, elegance. "barni nahī jat subha he"—krisan. 4 desire 5 an assembly of the deities.

ਸੁਭਾਧੀ [subhau] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਧ** *n* nature. 2 temperament. 3 habit, wont. 4 ਸੁ-ਭਾਧ noble thinking. **ਸੁਭਾਇ** [subhai] See ਸੁਭਾਧੀ. 2 *adj* good intentioned, having noble intention. "jin guru mila subhai."—sri m 5. 3 *adv* intentionally, determinedly. "subhai abhai ju nikat ave."—maru a m 5. 4 spontaneous, natural, instinctive. "satiguru mile, tē mile subhai"—mala m 3.

ਸੁਭਾਇਕ [subhaik] *adj* praiseworthy. "mastak dipat jotī subhaik."—GPS. 2 spontaneous, natural. "jim ais kar det subhaik, manih tim basī pur tin."—GPS.

ਸੁਭਾਈ [subhai] *adj* good intentioned; who means well. "soi purakh subhai."—sor m 5. 2 gentle brother. 3 *adv* effortlessly, naturally. "nanak milan subhai jlu."—majh m 5. 4 spontaneously, naturally. "jese balak bhai subhai lakh apradh kamave."—sor m 5. 5 *n* good luck, good fortune. "meri har-hu bipatī jan kar-hu subhai."—gau ravidas.

ਸੁਭਾਸੀ [subhasi] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਿ** *adj* who is an eloquent speaker; who is a speaker of endearing words.

ਸੁਭਾਸੁਭ [subhasubh] auspicious and inauspicious; good and evil.

ਸੁਭਾਖ [subhakh], **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** [subhakha] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਾ** *n* a noble tongue. 2 conversation easy to follow, and in which difficult words are not used. 3 according to Shakunshastar, a speech that conveys bliss. "bhakh subhakh vicar na chikk manara."—BG

ਸੁਭਾਖਿਆ [subhakha] See ਸੁਭਾਖਾ. "prabhu bani sabad subhakha."—sor m 5. 2 *adj* eloquent, well-articulated

ਸੁਭਾਖਯ [subhakhy] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਯ** *adj* easy to say

2 *n* Shesh's superior explication of Ashtadhayayi. "subhaky kōmḍi pāṛē." —*brahm*.

ਸੁਭਾਗ [subhag] *adj* lucky, fortunate. 2 *n* luck, fortune.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [subhagi] *adj* fortunate.

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰ [subhacar] good conduct; noble behaviour. "subhacar jīh nam sēbā duseṛ anumanō." —*paras*.

ਸੁਭਾਨ [subhan] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਨੁ. 3 *S* tomorrow, the next day.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨ [subhanan] ਸੁਭ (nice) ਆਨਨ (face), a pretty face.

ਸੁਭਾਨੀ [subhanni] *adj* (woman) having a beautiful face or pretty countenance.

ਸੁਭਾਨੁ [subhanu] *adj* sublime light. 2 *n* spiritual enlightenment. "gurmukhī sukh subhanu." —*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਭਾਯਕ [subhayak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [subhav] high thinking. 2 supreme love, true love. 3 See ਸੁਭਾਵੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ [subhavak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਤ [subhavat] naturally, spontaneously. "subhavat jese besāter alipat." —*maru m 5*.

ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [subhav prāṇālī] See ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਸੁਭਿਕਾ [subhikha], ਸੁਭਿਕੀਆ [subhikhia] a Khatri caste.

ਸੁਭਿਕ [subhikkh] *Skt* ਸੁਭਿਕ *n* auspicious time, when alm are easily got.

ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭī], ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭī] *n* valour, courage, bravery. 2 glory. "mon te kon subhoṭī rahe" —*henu*.

ਸੁਭੋਤ [subhōt] a happy ending, good result, lucky outcome. 2 *adj* dignified, graceful.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰ [subhr] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ *adj* bright, white. 2 glittering. "sīrā set chatrā su subhrā bīrajā." —*VN* 3 beautiful, attractive. 4 *n* mica. 5 silver. 6 fat, tallow. 7 alum. 8 desire for progeny.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ [subhrām] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ "uc avas banyo atī subhrām." —*kṛisān*. See ਸੁਭ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਾਸੁ [subhrāṣu] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ (bright) are ਐਸੁ (rays) of whom; the moon whose rays are bright.

ਸੁਮ [sum] 1 *part* again, a second time, once more. 2 *P* *n* a hoof of a quadruped. 3 a spring, fountain. "nādia hovhī dhenṇva sūm hovhī dudh ghīu." —*var majh m 1*. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਮ a flower. 5 the moon. 6 the sky.

ਸੁੰਮ [sūm] See ਸੁਮ 2.

ਸੁਮਗ [sumag] exalted way, noble path, superior sect.

ਸੁਮਨਵਾਣੀ [sūmanvāṇī] spring-water; non-stop flow; continuous addition. "rāḥā khalsā sūmanvāṇī." —*GPS*. inexhaustible Khalsa.

ਸੁਮਤ [sumat] *Skt adj* who is a learned person; wise.

ਸੁਮਤਿ [sumatī] superior sense. "das kau sumatī diti." —*sor m 5*. 2 a person of discerning sagacity.

bījan vivīdh jese bhukhbhay bhājan he gājān vīyog vitha purī prīti patī ki, akhādḥ emel jyō hārya he gahur gad.

bhaktī bhāgvōt jyō karsya sādgaṭī ki, ākur upav op pavas payod jese suman sudhar jyō bahar ritupatī ki, kamna ko purek jyō kalap bakhane grāth kumati vidarān tyō sāgaṭī sumatī ki.

3 a minister of Jarasandh. "apne mātī sumatī ko lino nīkaṣ bulāi." —*kṛisān*. 4 wife of Vishnu Yash and mother of Kalki Avtar.

ਸੁਮਧਮਾ [sumaddhama], ਸੁਮਧਮਾ [sumadhyma] *adj* one having a slim waist; with a slender figure. "he sumaddhame! nahī me mano." —*GPS*.

ਸੁਮਨ [suman], ਸੁਮਨਸ [sumānās] *Skt* ਸੁਮਨਸ *adj* having a noble heart; benign. 2 *n* a flower 3 deity. "sāttasat vīvek subh sumānās, cahat rahī bhāgāt gān sumānās." —*GPS*. 4 wheat. 5 a thorn-apple.

ਸੁਮਨਾ [sumāna] *adj* good-hearted (woman) 2 *n* maltili, a flower plant of jasmine family.

ਸੁਮਾ [suma] *P* *pron* you, yourself. 2 I, myself,

mine, my. "ab asaḍi śuma gai he."—*JSBM*
सुमार [sumar] *P* سُمار *n* number, count. "take 3t
 nā par-hi sumar."—*guṇam* 1 2 army 3 group,
 assembly. 4 an incurable wound. 5 *adj* injured,
 wounded, hurt. "sabh uc nūc kīne sumar."
 —*ramav*. "tum ko nihar kīy mar ne sumar
 mo ko."—*cāritr* 109. hurt(सुमार) by lust (भार)
सुमाल [sumal] *A* سُمال *n* north. 2 left side.
सुमाली [sumali] See सुमाल. 2 *adj* northern.
सुमित [sumit] *adj* properly measured. 2 best
 friend, sincere friend. "harī lābdho mitr
 sumito."—*gāthā*. 'best among friends.'
सुमित्र [sumitr] a noble friend. 2 *Skt* सुमित्र *n*
 Lachhman, who is Sumitra's son. "trī or
 sumitr pathayo."—*ramav* 3 Shatrughan,
 younger brother of Lachhman. 4 *Skt* सुमित्र *a*
 minister of king Dashrath who was also a
 skilful charioteer. "tat basisī sumitr bulae."
 —*ramav*.
सुमित्र सैन [sumitr sen], सुमित्र सैन [sumitr sen]
 father-in-law of king Dashrath, father of
 Sumitra and maternal grand father of
 Lachhman and Shatrughan.
सुमित्रराज [sumitrāj] Lachhman, son of Sumitra.
 "cin sumitrāj kī chābi ko."—*ramav*
 2 Shatrughan.
सुमित्रा [sumitra] Sumitrasen's daughter who
 was king Dashrath's wife. She gave birth to
 Lachhman and Shatrughan.
सुमित्रेश [sumitres] husband of Sumitra, king
 Dashrath. "sumitres mahip bhayo jāb te."
 —*ramav*
सुमिल [sumil], सुमिला [sumila], सुमिला [sumila]
adj properly mixed, nicely blended.
 "pravesyo sabhe me ālepā sumila"—*GPS*.
 'combined and blended.'
सुमुख [sumukh] *adj* having a pretty face; whose
 face remains cheerful 2 *n* Ganesh. 3 Garur's
 son. 4 head serpent.
सुमुखी [sumukhi] (woman) having a pretty face.

2 See सुमित्रे 28 3 a mirror, a looking-glass
सुमुंड [sumūḍ] an ascetic, mentioned as Guru
 Teg Bahadur's predecessor in Ratanmal and
 Guru Partap Suray. "nam sumūḍ muni tab
 thīye"—*GPS*.
सुमुंद [sumūḍ] an ocean, sea. 2 See समुंद.
सुमुंदा [sumūḍa] See समुंद. "sumūḍe kādharā."
 —*paras*. 'horses of Kandhar.' 2 originated from
 the ocean.
सुमेरु [sumer] See सुमेरु
सुमेरु सिंघ [sumer siṅgh] son of Baba Sadhu
 Singh, resident of U P, district Azamgarh,
 city Nijamabad¹ who was an excellent poet.
 His compositions include Khalsa Shatak,
 Gurupad Prem Parkash, etc. Gurupad Prem
 Prakash was composed in the year:
 "sāmāt unns se adhik teis sal rasal,
 nāgar najibabad me bhayo suvcān nīhal."
 For sometime he remained a priest of Takhat
 Patna Sahib also. See निजामाबाद.
सुमेरु [sumeru] *Skt* *n* a special mountain that,
 as mentioned in Bhagvat and Vishnu Puran
 is of gold and is the abode of gods. Its height
 is eighty four thousand yojan and depth
 sixteen thousand yojan.² There is a plain of
 thirty two thousand yojan on its top. Sumeru
 is the name of Rudrhimalaya from where river
 Ganga emerges, as per the geographical
 dictionary It is also known as Panch Parbat
 (five mountains) because of its five peaks:
 Rudrhimalaya, Vishnupuri, Brahmupuri,
 Udgarikanth and Svargarohan. 2 the main
 bead of a rosary. 3 According to mathematics,
 it is the name of north-pole whereas south-
 pole is called Kumeru. 4 the tenth opening or
 the ultimate stage, according to Yog. 5 See
 भसन्दी 2.
सुमेरुवादी [sumovani] See सुमरुवादी. "huto khalsa
¹It is 20 koh away from Jaunpur and 30 koh from Kashi
²See Vishnu Puran Part 2, Ch 2

sumovaṇi."—PPP 'The Khalsa is like spring-water ever flowing.'

ਸੁਮੰਤ [sumāt], **ਸੁਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sumātr] a sublime hymn; a noble advice. 2 a minister of king Dashrath 3 sublime hymn for mediation. "sumātr sadhubacna."—*gāthā*.

ਸੁਮ੍ਰਿਤੋਸ [sumrites] See **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੋਸ**. This entry in Ramavtar is due to error committed by the writer.

ਸੁਯਸ [suyas] *Skt* सुयस untainted renown. 2 adj glorious, reputed, renowned.

ਸੁਯੋਧਨ [suyodhan] adj who fights well; who is a great warrior. 2 *n* Duryodhan, son of Dhritrashtra, chief of the Kaurvs.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [suyābar] See **ਸੁਯੰਬਰ**.

ਸੁਯੰਬਵ [suyābhav] See **ਸੁਯੰਬੁ**. "sērab visv racyo suyābhav."—*jāpu*.

ਸੁਰ [sur] *Skt* *n* a deity. "sur nar tin ki baṇi gavhi."—*sri* *m* 3. See **ਸੁਰਾ**. 2 *Skt* सुर respiration. 3 that note in music which leads to the organisation of a melody. It is of seven types. "sat sura le calc."—*ram* *m* 5. See **ਸੁਰ**.

ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਿ [surāṣi] a demon, the enemy of gods.

ਸੁਰਸ [suras] superior pleasure. 2 bliss. "hoi niras suras pahicanā."—*gāu* *bavan* *kābir*.

ਸੁਰਸਤੀ [sursatī] See **ਸਰਸੁਤੀ**.

ਸੁਰਸਰਿ [sursarī], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤ** [sursarīt], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤਾ** [sursarita], **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ** [sursarī] Ganges, the river of the gods. "sursarī salī kṛit barunī re, sātjan karat nahi panā."—*māla* *ravidas*.

ਸੁਰਸੁਤੀ [sursutī] See **ਸਰਸੁਤੀ**. "anāt sursutī satī."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਰਸਾ [sursa] daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of serpents, who, in enlarged form, blocked Hanuman while he was on way to Sri Lanka. Hanuman assumed a micro form, entered her mouth and came out of her ear. See Balmik Part 5 Ch 1. 2 a goddess; Durga. 3 a heavenly fairy 4 basil. 5 juhi, a jasmine like flower. 6 aniseed.

ਸੁਰਸਾਲ [sursal] adj one who agrieves the deities.

2 *n* Ravan. "ram sursal par."—*NP*.

ਸੁਰਸੁਰੀ [sursurī] See **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ**.

ਸੁਰਹ [surah], **ਸੁਰਹੀ** [surhi] *Skt* सुरभि *n* sweet fragrance. 2 a cow. "surah ki jesi teri cal."—*basāt* *kābir*. "vuthe ghah car-hi nit sur-hi"—*var* *māla* *m* 1. 3 sound in the heart. "ahinis akhād surhi jāi."—*gāu* *kābir* *var* 7. 'Uninterrupted sound perpetually emerges from the heart.'

ਸੁਰਕਾਬ [surkab] See **ਸੁਰਕਾਬ**.

ਸੁਰਖ [surakh] *P* سُرخ adj red, crimson, scarlet.

ਸੁਰਖਰੂ [surkharu] *P* سُرخ adj whose face glows with joy; worry and sorrow have not dimmed the resplendence of whose face. "jithe ohu jai tithi ohu surkharu."—*var* *sri* *m* 4. 2 he who attains pleasure after completing some work in faith and with sagacity. 3 one, relieved of some responsibility.

ਸੁਰਖਾ [surkha] a white horse having bluish hue.

ਸੁਰਖਾਬ [surkhab] سُرخاب *n* a ruddy sheldrake. *Anas casarca*. 2 **ਸੁਰਖ-ਆਬ** red-water. A poet wrote that during the battle with king Jai Singh the waters of Nilab (Atak river) turned red. 3 blood. 4 red sea. 5 liquor. 6 a river in Kabul. 7 Rustam's special horse. 8 Rustam's son. 9 a mountain near Tabriz.

ਸੁਰਖੀ [surkhi] *P* سُرخي *n* redness, rouge. 2 a heading; a headline so called because a heading is generally written in red. 3 adj ਵਿਸੁ-ਵਿਸੀਕ who has given right directions to his senses. "surkhi pācāu rakhe sōbe."—*gāu* *kābir* *var* 7. 4 **ਸੁਰਖਿਤ** safe, secure.

ਸੁਰਗ [surag] *Skt* सुरग *n* bliss, pleasure. 2 paradise, heaven. "surag basu nā bachī."—*gāu* *kābir*.

ਸੁਰਗਦੀਆ [surgaia] adj who is a resident of heaven. 2 deity; a euphemism for the dead. 3 a musician; a vocal singer.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ [suragduari] *n* a drain or passage kept in the basement of a building for water or air to pass. See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਾਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [suragduaria] *xa* a disgraced person. "nakṭa suragduari vala."-PP.

ਸੁਰਗਲੋਕ [suraglok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ [suragvas] dwelling in heaven, the deceased; a polite word for a dead person.

ਸੁਰਗ [surga] in heaven. "gavhri mohṇia manu mohani surga."-japu 2 plural of ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ [surgami] short form of ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ *adj* (one) who has a place in heaven. "ṣṭ hoe surgami."-cāṇḍī 3.

ਸੁਰਗਿ [suragi] in heaven. "deda naraki suragi lede dekh-hu ehu dhiṇaṇa."-var mālā m 1.

ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨਿ [surgiani], ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨੀ [surgiani] *adj* who is a trained singer, musician. 2 wisest of the deities. "upjyo brahma surgiani."-brahm 3 who is a profound scholar, highly learned. "tūhi surgiani."-asa m 5.

ਸੁਰਗੀਦੁ [surgidu] *n* the world of the moon, moon-paradise; in the scriptures the moon-world is considered higher than that of the sun. 2 Amaravati, heaven of god Indar. "koi bache bhisat koi surgidu."-ram m 5. The Muslims opt for Bahisht and Hindus want to go to Amravati.

ਸੁਰਗਿਰਿ [surgiri] Sumeru, the mountain of gods.

ਸੁਰਗੀ [surgi] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗੀਯ *adj* heavenly. 2 *Dg n* a deity, god.

ਸੁਰਗੁ [suragu] See ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗੁਣ [surgun], ਸੁਰਗੁਨ [surgun] *adj* divine attributes, celestial qualities. 2 (endowed with) good attributes. 3 all the qualities/attributes. "kahū trigun etit kahū surgun samet ho."-akal

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ [surguru] *Skt n* Vrihspati, chief of the deities.

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ ਵਾਰ [surguru var] Thursday.

ਸੁਰਧਾਪ [surcap] See ਚਿੰਦ੍ਰਪ੍ਰਧ.

ਸੁਰਜਨ [surjan] *adj* noble 2 a kind-hearted person. "həri surjan dekha neni."-majh dinrē 3 *Skt* deities.

ਸੁਰਜਨ ਦਾਸ [surjan das] See ਅਜਾਥ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਸੁਰਜੀਤ [surjit] See ਸਰਜੀਤ. 2 the conquerer of the deities.

ਸੁਰਜਨ [surjhan], ਸੁਰਜਨਾ [surajhna] *v* to be resolved, to be free. "jhajha urajh surajh nahī jana."-gau bavan kabir. 2 to clear misunderstanding. 3 to settle a dispute.

ਸੁਰਤ [surat] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. 2 *adj* deeply engrossed. 3 ਸੁਰਤ heard. 4 *n* Ved. 5 Shastar. 6 awakening, consciousness. 7 memory, recollection.

ਸੁਰਤ ਸਬਦ [surat sabad] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਰੂ [surtaru] *n* a tree of the deities; five such trees are mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures—mādar, pariṣat, sātan, kalāpvrikṣ, haricāḍan. A tree similar to these names 'sīdertul mur'ah' سورتنی is found in the Muslim faith which is in the garden of God in the seventh heaven. Hazrat Muhammad riding a horse, ascended to that place to find that leaves of the tree were like elephant ears and fruit were of the size of a pitcher. See ਮਿਲਕਾਤੁਲ ਮਲਕਿਹ.

ਸੁਰਤਾ [surta] *adj* conscious, alert. "jin kia besurat te surta."-gau m 5. 2 a listener, one who listens to religious discourses with rapt attention and reverence. "so surta so besno."-gau thiti m 5. "surte culi gīan ki."-var sar m 1.

ਸੁਰਤਾਨ [surtan], ਸੁਰਤਾਨੁ [surtanu] *n* an emperor, monarch. "so surtanu chātru sirī dhare."-bher kabir. 2 a saint, pir (sakhī server) "ros abe surtan baḍhehe."-cāritr 139. 3 one who practices yog, yogi. 4 amplification of tones, amplitude of sound. 5 See ਸਰਤਾਨ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ [surati] *n* mind, an aspect of conscience relating to memory. "gharīe surati mēti

manī budhi.”—*japu*. See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ. 2 attention, care. “phahi surati mēlukī ves.”—*sri m* 1 ‘a wolf in sheep’s clothing.’ See ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ. 3 superior attachment, sublime love. “dudh karam phuni surati sāmāṇu.”—*suh m* 1. 4 scripture, Ved. 5 hearing, the auditory sense. “aravanī nā surati.”—*gau m* 5. 6 an ear. “sabad surati pāre.”—*BG* 7 music’s domain. “rag nad sabhko sunē sabad surati samjhe virolai.” *G*. See ਸੁਤਿ 6.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਬਦ [surati sabad] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ [surati simrati] thought and recollection, contemplation and meditation. “surati simrati dur kṇi mōda.”—*gau kabir*. 2 Veds and scriptures.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਤਿ ਮਨਿ ਭੂਖਿ [surati mati manī budhi] See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surti] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. 2 adj/what is meditated/ contemplated upon; divinity. “surti kē maraḡi calīkē.”—*prabha m* 1. 3 ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ a scholar of Veds. “sabhī surti mīlī surati kāmī.”—*sodarū*. 4 Veds, scriptures. 5 spiritually enlightened. “ketiā surti sevāk ketē.”—*japu*.

ਸੁਰ ਤੇਰੀਸਥਿ [sur tetisau] See ਰੇਤੀਸ ਕੈਟਿ.

ਸੁਰਥ [surath] adj a beautiful chariot. 2 a handsome charioteer. 3 one having a perfect body. 4 *n* a Chandarvanshi (lunar dynasty) king who is mentioned in Markandey Puran. He was a great devotee of Durga. See *Devi Bhagvat Sakandh* 5, Ch 32. “nam surath munisar bekh.”—*cāḡi* 1. 5 See ਜੈਦਰਥ

ਸੁਰਥਾਨ [surthan] *Dg n* heaven, the abode of the deities. 2 a temple of god. 3 a congregation, holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰ [surdar] *n* a deity’s consort, a fairy.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰੂ [surdaru] See ਦੇਵਦਾਰੂ cedar tree, deodar.

ਸੁਰਦੇਵ [surdev] *n* Lord of gods, Indar. “sadh kē sāḡi sobha surdeva.”—*sukhmani*.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] See ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ. 2 See ਜੈਦੇ 19.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] *n* Ganges, the river of

deities.

ਸੁਰਧੇਨੁ [surdhenu] *n* Kamdhenu, the cow of the deities.

ਸੁਰਨਦੀ [surnadi] *n* Ganges 2 the milky way

ਸੁਰਨਰ [surnar] god and man. “sur nar tin ki banu gavhi.”—*sri a m* 3. 2 See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ

ਸੁਰਨਾਇ [surnai] See ਸਰਨਾਈ and ਸਰਨਾਈ “bajat bāsuri surnai.”—*yudhistar raj*

ਸੁਰਨਾਥ [surnath], ਸੁਰਨਾਥਿਕ [surnayik], ਸੁਰਪ [surap], ਸੁਰਪਤਿ [surpati] lord of gods, Indar; king of gods.

ਸੁਰਪਾਨ [surpan] a potable drink for deities; nectar.

ਸੁਰਪਾਲ [surpal] See ਸੁਰਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur], ਸੁਰਪੁਰਿ [surpuri] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 a holy congregation; a holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੀ [surbani] *n* Sanskrit, the language of gods. 2 saintly discourses.

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਯ [surbrich] *n* a tree of deities; Kalpvriksh (a mythological tree supposed to grant all wishes) See ਸੁਰਤਰੂ.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੁ [surbhanu] *Skt* ਸੁਰਾਹੁ *n* Rahu, a demon. “surbhanu hanyosir bhumi paryo.”—*krisan*.

ਸੁਰਬਿ [surabhi] *Skt n* fragrance, sweet smell. 2 See ਸੁਰਭੀ.

ਸੁਰਬਿਕ [surbhikkh], ਸੁਰਬਿਕ [surbhicch] See ਸੁਰਿਕ “sāḡun ko surbhikkh karyo.”—*GPS*. “rahit bhālo surbhicch hāmesu.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਬਿਤ [surbhit] *Skt adj* perfumed, fragrant.

ਸੁਰਭੀ [surbhi] *Skt n* a cow of the deities that emerged during sea-churning. 2 gold. 3 the earth. 4 the spring season. 5 sandal wood. 6 musk. 7 musk deer. 8 nutmeg. 9 minusops elangi, ਸੁਰਬਿ is also correct in this context.

ਸੁਰਭੀਸੁਰ [surbhisut] *n* a bull, ox. 7 especially, the one which is Shiv’s vehicle. See ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਭੰਗ [surbhāḡ] *n* a singer’s flaw, segmented intonation, incorrect modulation of voice during singing.

ਸੁਰਮਣੀ [surmaṭi] *adj* greyish, grey-coloured.

2 coloured with antimony.

ਸੁਰਮਣੂ [suramṇu] *P* short form of ਸੁਰਮਣ-ਚੋਬ, a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *P* سُرْمَة *n* a material which is black and bright, collyrium.

ਸੁਰਮੇਖ ਧਰਣ [surmegh dharaṇ] *n* Meghnad who has voice as of a cloud.—ramav

ਸੁਰੱਯਾ [surayya] A ਸੂਰ੍ਯਾ a cluster of six stars, constellations, Pleiades.

ਸੁਰਰਾਣ [sur-rax], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-raj], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-ray] *n* lord of gods, Indar.

ਸੁਰਰਿਦ [sur-rid] *Skr* सुहृद *n* a kind-hearted person; a well-wisher. "mitr putr kaletṛ surrid"—*gujm* 5. 2 *adj* whose heart is godly.

ਸੁਰਲੋਕ [surlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skr* an intoxicant, a type of liquor that emerged during the sea-churning. It is mentioned in the 45th chapter of Bal Kand in Valmiki's Ramayan that deities were called divine after taking liquor. Liquor was highly glorified during the ancient times. There is a mention in the fifty second chapter of Ayodhya section that while crossing river Ganga during the exile, Sita alongwith Ram Chandar, vowed that after coming back from exile, if her husband obtained the Ayodhya kingdom, she would offer thousands of cows to Brahmans (priests) living along the bank, one thousand pitchers of liquor alongwith other material comprising rice, meat etc. "sura apavitr, natu avar jal re, sursari milat nahī hor anā."—*māla ravidas*. Liquor is offered to God in the Bible also See Judges Ch 9 Verses 12, 13. Liquor is also available in abundance in the heaven glorified by Islam. See Quran Ch 51, Verse 23. There is complete renunciation of liquor in Sikhism. See ਮਦ੍ਦ. ਸਰਾ in place of ਸੁਰਾ is found in Guru Granth Sahib. "sacu sara gur bahira."—*sri*

m 1.

In sāvrat simriti, three types of liquor find mention:

ਗੈਰੀ ਮਾਧੁਰੀਚ ਪੈਠੀਚ ਵਿਜੇਯਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧਾ ਸੁਰਾ

It is made from jaggery, or mahua (a tree, its flowers are used for making liquor), or honey, fermented rice and barley. Similar is Manu's contention. See a 11, § 94 Eleven types of liquor including toddy (made of palm and date trees) etc. are also mentioned in the Simritis.

ਸੁਰਾਸੁਰ [surasur] *adj* god and demon, god and devil.

ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ [suraṣṭr] *Skr* *adj* just government; perfect rule. 2 a region of Kathiavar in Bombay.

ਸੁਰਾਹਾ [suraha] See ਰਾਹਾ.

ਸੁਰਾਹੀ [surahu] *n* a flagon; a flask. 2 a mendicant's pot. 3 *Skr* सुराही a vessel in which liquor is put. "sul surahi khājer prala."—*hājare* 10.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surak] See ਰੁਖਾ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] *P* سُرَاخ a hole, sewer, opening, aperture, cavity.

ਸੁਰਾਗ [surag] true love, chaste fondness. 2 *T* سُرَاغ a clue, hint, trace, search.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਉ [sura gau] See ਰਮਰ and ਰਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਗਨਾ [surāgna] *Skr* सुरागना *n* ਸੁਰ-ਅੰਗਨਾ a fairy, a celestial beauty, a god's consort. 2 goddess.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਣ [sura gar] See ਰਮਰ and ਰਮਰੀ

ਸੁਰਾਹੀ [suraci] *adj* given to drinking; who is a drunkard.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [suraj] *adj* good government. 2 independence, autonomy. "jimi suraj khel udham garu"—*tulsi*. 'Indian autonomy was destroyed by revolt of vile people.'

ਸੁਰਾਤ [surāt], **ਸੁਰਾਤਕ** [surātek] *adjan* annihilator of gods; an enemy of gods. 2 *n* a demon. 3 son of Ravan.

ਸੁਰਾਪਾਗਾ [surapaga] *n* a river of gods, Ganga. 2 the milky way.

सुरापान [surapan], सुरापानि [surapani] the act of drinking. "kəbir, bhāg machuli surapani."—*s kabir*.

सुरापी [surapi] *adj* who is a drinker. "tərek sudha ko hori surapi."—*NP*.

सुरार्दन [surardan], सुरारि [surari], सुरारी [surari] *Skt* सुरार्दन *n* a demon; an enemy of gods. "sur surardan."—*akal*.

सुरालय [suralay], सुरालै [suralai] *n* the abode of deities, heaven. 2 a temple. 3 a tavern; a bar.

सुरि [suri] because of god. 2 of the god. 3 See सुरि नर.

सुरिजन [surijan] *Skt* सुहृत्जन *adj* kind, sympathetic, gentle. "surijan mile piare."—*toḍi m 5*.

सुरिद [surid] See सुरिदर. "bhai mit surid kie."—*ari m 5*.

सुरिद [surid] king of gods, Indar.

सुरिदहि दिवु [surid-hi idu] master God of gods; lord of Indar. "bālvād akhād surid-hi idu."—*NP*.

सुरिदा [surida] a good heart. 2 See सुरिदर. "sujanu surida suhela sahije."—*sar m 5*.

सुरिध [suridh] See सुरिद.

सुरिनर [surinar] god and man. "suri nar asur ōtu nahi payau, payau nahi ōtu sure asurah nar."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 men of godly qualities; angelic persons. "suri nar sughar sujan gavhi."—*vād chāt m 1*. 3 *Skt* sovereign, independent kings exercising independent control over their states. "akh-hi danav akh-hi dev, akh-hi suri nar muni pn sev."—*japu*. "suri nardev asur tre gunia."—*asa m 5*.

सुरिनथ [surinath] lord, yogiraj. "sunie sidh pir surinath."—*japu*. 'by hearing Nam, one gains knowledge of all things.'

सुरी [suri] *Skt n* a goddess; wife of a deity. "suri asuri kinrari rih purnari."—*cāritr 2*.

सुरीका [surita] *Skt* स्व-सूता *adj* female slave (purchased), maid servant. "tū savani he ki

surita?"—*BG* Dhruv asked his mother whether she was Svakiya or a maid servant. 2 See रीत सुरी [surui] gentle wish, noble desire. 2 wife (queen) of king Uttanpad, She was Uttam's mother and Dhruv's stepmother.

सुरु [suru] *ا* *beginning, an origin, a start*. सुरुप [surup] a beautiful appearance, an attractive look. 2 personal appearance, one's own form.

सुरुपि [surupi] who is beautiful.

सुरुर [surur] See सवुर.

सुरेस [sures], सुरेन्द्र [surēdr] *n* the lord of deities, Indar.

सुरेठ [surot] See सुरेठ.

सुरेठम [surottam] Vishnu, supreme among deities. 2 the sun.

सुरेठ [surod] See सुरेठ. 2 *Skt n* an ocean of liquor; where it is in liquid form.

सुरेठम [suroday], सुरेठा [suroda] *Skt* सुरेठम *n* a magical text Tantar Shastar that mentions good and bad signs after observing nasal tones, in different ways. Some superstitious person has composed a text in Gurmukhi in the name of Guru Nanak which is a word for word copy of Charandas's Surodaya Granth. 2 Surodaya Granth composed by Vaishnav Sadhu Charandas is read with reverence by the hermits.

सुरेग [surēg] *adj* good colour, beautiful colour. "surēg rāgile hāri hāri dhiaī."—*bher namdev*. 2 *n* crimson colour. "bhāṭ tan bhāg-hi, baran surēg-hi."—*GPS*. 3 a grey horse. 4 *Skt* a spotted deer. "jim lag ban surēg."—*ramav*. 5 an old musical instrument, svarang. It was played with a bow, a sarangi is its adaptation. "mucēg upēg surēg se nad sunav-hige."—*kalki*. 6 *Skt* सुरेगा a mine. "uḍ-hi surēgan mar gajab ki."—*GPS*. 7 a tunnel, underground passage.

सुरेगा [surēga] *adj* having a good colour. 2 *n* a musical instrument, a harmonium. "dhēnu

surag surāgre."—var ram 2 m 5. See ਸੁਰੰਗ 5.
 ਸੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [surāgabad] It is another name for Sarangpur. This town is in Devasaraj of Central India (C.P.) Once a famous place, it is mentioned in many chronicles. "sora si surāgabad nuke rōhi jhulke."—akal.

ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ [surāgiya] *n* a miner. "rāni bol surāgiya hna."—cāritr 347.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀ [surāgi] *adj* having a beautiful colour.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀਆ [surāgiā] *adj* having a fine colour.
 2 See ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ.

ਸੁਰੰਜਨ [surājani], ਸੁਰੰਜਨੇ [surājno] *n* the act of dyeing in the best way. 2 *adj* who dyes excellently. "adi jugadi enadi sārēb surājano."—BG 3 one who can please.

ਸੁਰੰਦ [surād] lord of gods, Indar. "surād su buddhi bisarad."—krīsan. 2 sound producing.

ਸੁਲਸ [sulās] *A* سُلَس *n* one third.¹

ਸੁਲਾਹ [sulāh] *A* سُلَاح *n* conciliation. 2 peace.

ਸੁਲਾਖਕੁਲ [sulākhkul] *A* سُلَاحْ كَل *adj* sociable, amiable. 2 *n* Sikh community; the community founded by Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਲਹੀ [sulhi], ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖਾਨ [sulhi xan] an Afghan who was an official of king Jahangir. Being a friend of Prithi Chand, he wanted Guru Arjan Dev to be harassed. However, he sank into a hot brick-kiln and was burnt to death while going to the Guru's abode to meet his friend Prithi Chand. "sulhi hor mua napak."—bīra m 5. See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] *Skt* सुल्क *n* price, cost. 2 tax, toll, duty. "koṣap hor ṣah ko jese, tis te sulak bhurī le kese?"—NP. 3 price of a girl.

ਸੁਲਾਖਣ [sulakhāṇ] *n* fine traits, noble qualities, excellent signs. 2 *adj* with good qualities.

¹During Mughal rule, the official who did not keep his own vehicles had his emoluments reduced by one third. If he was entitled to Rs. nine hundred per month, then three hundred were deducted.

ਸੁਲਾਖਣਾ [sulakhṇa], ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ [sulakhni] *adj* having noble qualities. 2 See ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sulakhni mata] born to mother Chando and Mool Chand Chone khatri whose paternal home was in village Pakhoke (district Gurdaspur) She was married on 24th Jeth, 1544 in Vatala, to Guru Nanak Dev ji. Two sons (Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das) were born to her. Mata ji breathed her last in Kartarpur near river Ravi. Matachoni is also mentioned at few places in history, because of her lineage. 2 See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਜਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ [sulakhni], ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sulakhni mata] See ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ and ਸੁਲਾਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਾਗ [sulag] *adj* a weapon that hits its target. "lābi sulag tūphāg anek."—GPS. 2 well achieved. 3 well trained horse or hawk etc.

ਸੁਲਾਗਣਾ [sulagṇa] *v* to burn slowly, smoulder.

ਸੁਲਾਹਣਾ [sulāhṇa] *v* to be disentangled, be settled, be unravelled.

ਸੁਲਾਟਾ [sulṭa] *adj* simple, straight, upright.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ [sultan] *A* سُلْطَان *n* an argument. 2 to be powerful. 3 an emperor. "sultan hova meli laskar."—sri m 1. Mahmud Gaznavi was the first to assume the title of a Sultan. 4 a Muslim holyman who is famous as Sakhi Sarvar, Lakhdata, Lalanvala, Dhonkalia etc. The real name of Sultan was Saryad Ahmad. He was the son of a Baghdadi. His father settled in Sialkot, a village 12 miles to the east of Multan in 1220 AD. The shrines of Sultan are known as pirkhanas which exist in many villages of Punjab. On Thursdays the followers of Sultan assemble in the pirkhana and make offerings. The main offering is a 'roti' (a big loaf). This 'roti' which may weigh upto one and a quarter maund is baked by heating up the earth. It is offered to the pir after covering it with jaggery. Bhiraī (priest of Sultan) after reciting prayers according to

Islamic tradition accepts a part of the 'roh' for himself and gives the remaining to the devotees. The grave of Sultan is in village Nagahe (district Dera Gazikhan) built in the thirteenth century. The grave of Sultan's wife Bibi Bai is also there. The progeny of Sultan's three attendants share the offerings which are further divided into 1650 parts. After Nagahe, next in importance, is pirkhana of the Sultan in village Dhonkal. Because of this only, the pir is known as Dhonkalia.

सुल्तानपुर [sultanpur] a town on the bank of 'safed ve' in Kapurthala state which is sixteen miles to the south of the capital. It was founded by Sultan Khan Lodhi (who was a commander of Mahmud Gaznavi) in the 11th century.¹ Bibi Nanki was married to Jai Ram Das at this place. At this very place, Guru Nanak Dev had ruminated, "I am yours ! I am yours !" while weighing justly on the scale. He was then working at the provision store of Daulat Khan Lodhi.² Now Sultanpur is a station of the north-western railway. The following gurdwaras are situated in this holy town.

(1) Santghat. That bathing place on the bank of sacred vein where Guru Nanak Dev disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels as a hermit. Five ghumaons of land has been donated to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(2) Haṭ Sahib. Here Guru Nanak Dev

¹Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen there. The masjid where Guru Nanak Dev was taken for teaching Muslim prayer, exists even now.

²In the olden times, a portion of the grain offered as worship, was claimed by the state. Jaggery and grain thus claimed were deposited in the official store. Whatever was needed for the official langar or the army, was claimed against receipt. The rest was sold and money deposited in the exchequer.

would run the royal provision store, which benefited many people. At this place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak Dev. 20 ghumaons of land and Rs. 81 in cash are donated to this gurdwara by Kapurthala state.

(3) Kothri Sahib. Here the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts maintained by the Guru. Three ghumaons of land has been given to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(4) Guru ka Bagh. This place was the home of Bibi Nanki and the residence of Guru Nanak Dev. At this place Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das were born. 13 ghumaons of land from Kapurthala state has been given to this gurdwara. There is also a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.

(5) Birth place of Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das Ji. See No. 4.

(6) Dharamsal Guru Arjan Sahib. This place is close to gurdwara Kothri Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place while on his way to Dalla village to attend the marriage of Guru Hargobind Sahib. Kapurthala state has donated 12 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

(7) Ber Sahib. About half a mile from the town towards the west is this place where the great Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred 've'. A ber tree of Guru Sahib's time is still there. This gurdwara has been sanctioned Rs. 1360 as annual Jagir by the Kapurthala state and Rs. 125 and Rs. 51 respectively by the Patiala and Nabha states. Thirty ghumaons of land stands in the name of this gurdwara in villages Manik and Machijoya.

सुल्तान बेग [sultan beg] a military officer of Shah Jahan, killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in a battle at Amritsar

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਵਿੰਡ [sultan vīḍ] See ਅਮਿਤਸਰ and ਰੂੜ ਜਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀ [sultani] *P* سُلْطَانِي kingship, rule, reign. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ [sultania] a devotee of Sultan (Sarvar). The Hindu devotees of Sultan also consider it a sin to eat jhatka meat (animal or bird slaughtered with a single stroke of sharp weapon) and pork.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੇ [sultane] Sultan (nominative case) "nama sultane badhria."—*bher namdev*.

ਸੁਲਪ [sulap] *Skt* सुल्प *adj* very little. "aləp ahar sulap si nīdra."—*həjare 10*.

ਸੁਲਫਈ [sulphai] an addict of sulpha (a mixture of tobacco and cannabis smoked as intoxicant). See ਸੁਲਫਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਫਾ [sulpha] *A* سُلْفَا what is eaten on an empty stomach. 2 an intoxicant prepared through a mixture of tobacco and cannabis. It is smoked through a pipe (bowl). Its after-effect is hot and dry. It has a very bad effect on the heart, brain and muscles.

ਸੁਲਭ [sulab] See ਸੁਲਭ.

ਸੁਲਬੀ ਖਾਨ [sulbi khan] son of Sulhi Khan's elder brother, who, on the instigation of Chandu, went ahead to torment Guru Arjan Dev. He was killed on his way to Amritsar by his Pathan servants in a dispute over their salary.

ਸੁਲਭ [sulabh] *adj* easily available, available without any difficulty.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] See ਸੁਲਹ.

ਸੁਲਾਉਣਾ [sulauna] *v* to put one to sleep.

ਸੁਲਾਸ [sulas] *Skt* सुलस in high spirits. See ਰਾਬਤਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] See ਸੁਲਾਕ.

ਸੁਲਿਸ [sulris] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸੁਲਸ.

ਸੁਲੁਕ [suluk] *A* سُلُوك to move, go. 2 to follow a virtuous path 3 to wish to be near to God. 4 good conduct, ceremonial propriety.

ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [suleman]. ਸੁਲੈਮਾਨ [sulcman] *A* سُلَيْمَان

(Solomon) son of David born from the womb of Bathsheba; he was a very wise emperor of Israel dynasty His proverbs are world famous. His sayings find a place in the Bible also. According to the Quran, once emperor Suleman was inspecting his horses with the result that he missed the time of Namaz. Then Suleman cut the lower part of the legs of the horses with the sword. It is mentioned that God put air, giants and demons under his command. He was equipped with the knowledge to understand the language of animals.

Once Suleman was going with his army that the ants resolved to enter holes immediately lest his army should crush them. Suleman heard this, he thanked God and saved the ants. Once on being informed by a woodpecker about a sun-worshipping queen, Suleman sent a letter through the woodpecker to the queen and brought her round to his religion. See ਫੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ 27.

It is written in the Bible that Suleman ruled over Jerusalem for forty years and built the world famous temple sacred both to the Jews and the Christians Suleman's tomb is found in Jerusalem.

Suleman was born in 1033 BC and died in 975 BC approximately.

Suleman had seven hundred wives and three hundred female slaves. Rahabyam was his son who also ruled over Jerusalem.

ਸੁਲੈਕਨ [sulokan] *n* सु-आदिलेकन fine to look at, good sight. 2 attractive eyes, captivating eyes. See ਜਰੋਰ.

ਸੁਲੈਚਨ [sulocan] *n* excellent eyes. 2 *adj* one having beautiful eyes. 3 *n* a deer. 4 Indian red legged partridge.

ਸੁਲੈਚਨਾ [sulocna], ਸੁਲੈਚਨੀ [sulocni] *adj* (lady) having beautiful eyes

ਸੁਲੈਨਭਾ [sulonra], ਸੁਲੈਨਭੀ [sulonpi] *adj* a person

having beautiful eyes: a lady having enchanting eyes. 2 handsome, beautiful

सुवसतु [suvasatu] *adj* something good. 2 *n* spiritual discourse. "jithe suvasatu na japai."—*var ram* 1 *m* 2

सुवन [suvan] *Skt* सुनु *n* son. See सुनु.

सुवचला [suvarcala] *Skt* सुवचला *n* daughter of Vishavkarma, wife of the sun; her other name is Sangya. When she assumed the form of a mare, then from the sun she gave birth to Ashvini Kumar, an angel. See वचला. 2 linseed. 3 a sunflower.

सुवच [suvarach], **सुवचन** [suvarach] *Skt* सुवच *adj* nice colour, good creed. "suvarach ko suvarach ten duti mil."—*GPS* 2 a noble caste. 3 a fine word. 4 *n* gold. "loha paras bhetie milir sagatir suvarach hojar."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. 5 a dhatura (thorn-apple). 6 sixteen masa weight. 7 Harichandan. 8 a minister of king Dashrath.

सुवचनगिरि [suvarachgiri] *n* Sumeru, said to be made of gold. 2 a hill near Girivaru city in southern Bihar.

सुवला [suvala] See सुवला.

सुवाचा [suvaucha] *v* to put one to sleep, render sleepy. "patir sut pritham suvaich kar."—*carir* 259.

सुवास [suvas] *adj* incense, fragrance. 2 fine clothes, beautiful dress. 3 fine house. 4 See सुवास.

सुवासु [suvasatu] See सुवास 2.

सुवादी [suvaadi] See सुवादी.

सुवच [suvar] See सुवच. 2 *adj* auspicious.

सुविना [suvina] *Skt* सुविना *adj* of gold, made of gold, golden. "deh kanchan jin suvina ram."—*vad m* 4 ghorai.

सुवेस [suves], **सुवेध** [suvekh] *adj* fine dress, dignified clothing. "tusi pekh suves, bhule mudh na catur nar. sudar kekhi pekh bacan sudha sam asan ahi."—*tusi*

सुवेद [suved] *adj* knowledgeable 2 easily achievable

सुवेन [suvan] *adj* of noble caste. 2 *n* gold. 3 See सुवेन.

सुवेनवी [suvanvi], **सुवेनडी** [suvanri], **सुवेनी** [suvani] *adj* having a fine complexion, having a charming colour. "suvanchi deh."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 2 of gold, golden.

सु [su] *pron* as suffix, it means 'his', for example "nam japrosu."—*JSBB*. 'He recited nam.' 2 *v* is. 3 *Skt* *vr* to conceive, give birth 4 *P* *n* a direction "gaje sur jujhar do su."—*saloh*. 5 profit, gain. 6 interest. 7 light, black ink.

सु [su] *onom* सां सां, a hissing sound. 2 *part* to, unto, towards, of. "papā de mitavan su samrathita nahil."—*JSBM*.

सुअ [sua] *n* son. "ju parhyo diji te sua ! tahir rari."—*nersfgh*. 'O, son ! learn by heart the lesson read'.

सुअटा [suaṭa] *n* a parrot. "tū pījar hau suaṭa tor."—*gau kabir*.

सुअन [suan] *n* son. See सुअ.

सुअर [suar] *Skt* सुअर *n* a pig. "haku parata nanka, usu suar usu gai."—*var majh m* 1. See सुअ 10.

सुआ [sua] *n* a parrot. "bādhro nāni bhram sua."—*asa m* 5 2 a large needle. "lau nari sua he asti."—*ram m* 5. 3 in lactation. "xgā da duja sua he."

सुओ [sue] on the sharp point. "sue carī bhavachhi jēt"—*var asa*.

सुटि [sui] *Skt* पुसु. See सुटा. 2 See सुय. 3 *adv* after giving birth. "pōkhi sui bēhichu."—*s fard*.

सुटी [sui] *Skt* a needle *adj* *Skt* सुवरी, one who has given birth (for cattle).

सुदीप [suidhar] *Dg* one who keeps a needle; a tailor. *Skt* सुदीप one who sews.

'This word *sukar* is also of Sanskrit origin.

ਸੁਸੀ [susi] *n* a type of striped cloth. In old times, people used to wear underwear shorts of this cloth. Now this cloth is worn by women only. "susi ki kōcchā the sīgh rākhie" --PP.

ਸੁੰਹ [sūh] *n* information, news. 2 the act of detecting.

ਸੁਹਾਉ [suhau] See **ਸੁਹੀ**. 2 See **ਸੁਹਾ**

ਸੁਹਟ [suhəṭ], **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhṭa], **ਸੁਹਟੁ** [suhəṭu] *n* a parrot. "suhəṭu pījari prem ke." --*maru a m l*. Here the parrot stands for a person who has achieved salvation. 2 See **ਸੁਹਟਾ**.

ਸੁਹਣ [suhən], **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhni], **ਸੁਹਨ** [suhən]. **ਸੁਹਨੀ** [suhni] *Skt* **ਸਮੁਹਨੀ** *n* a woman sweeper, scavenger "dev suhni sadhu ke." --*brla m 5* in Sanskrit **ਸੋਧਨੀ** (śodhni) also means 'a broom.'

ਸੁਹਣ [suhəṇ], **ਸੁਹਣ** [suhəṇ], **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhvi] *adj* of deep crimson colour. 2 dyed in beautiful colour. "suhəṇ suhəṇ suhvi apne pritam ke rāgi reti." --*suhī m 5*. "suhəṇ ta sohagni ja māni lehi sēcunau." --*var suhi m 3*. 3 coloured in the illusionary world of senses (safflower) "suhvie nimanie ! so sahu sada samali." --*var suhi m 3*.

ਸੁਹਣ [suhəṇ] a sub-caste of Khatri. See **ਸੁਹਣ**. 2 See **ਸੁਹਣ**.

ਸੁਹਣਾ [suhṇa] *n* bran of flour of wheat/gram. On sieving, the flour comes down from it and the bran is left in the sieve.

ਸੁਹਣੀ [suhṇi] See **ਸੁਹਣ** and **ਸੁਹਣ**.

ਸੁਹਾ [suhā] *adj* safflower. It stands for engrossment in the illusionary world of senses or worldly wealth. "lal bhāe suha rāg māra." --*gau a m l*. 'became red in the true love of God and considered the world of senses illusionary or safflower.'

ਸੁਹਾ [suhā] *n* a spy, informer, detective. 2 *adj* knowing secrets; knowledgeable. "sīgh sabhe jēgal ke suhē." --PP 3 face to face.

ਸੁਹੀ [suhī] *adj* safflower-coloured "mano āg

suhī ki sarhi kari he." --*cāḍi l 2* a variation of a major musical 'rag' also known as Suha! It is a folk song of 'kaphi thāt' in which Dhevat is forbidden. In Suhi, Ghandhar and Nishad are soft, the rest are pure notes. Vadi is slow whereas sixth is dramatic. Singing time is two periods after sunrise.

Ascending (arohi) sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, na, sa descending (avrohi) sa, na, ma, pa, ga, ra, sa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, suhi rag comes at number fifteen. 3 in Pothohar the act of paying respect by a woman to an elder of the family by touching his feet. See **ਸੁਹੀਆ**.

ਸੁਹੀਆ [suhā] See **ਸੁਹਾ**.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* **सुख** *adj* parched, dry. "suk bhāe pati si." --*krīṣṇ 2 Skt* **सूख** *n* a sharp thorn on the spike of barley or wheat.

ਸੁੱਕ [sūk] *onom* a hissing sound, hissing of a snake. "tab cale sūk jenu nag jax." --GPS

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukṇa] *v* to get dry; be free from moisture. 2 See **ਸੁੱਕਣਾ** 2 "tinī carāṇ ik dubidha suki." --*maru solhe m l*. In the third era of Hindu mythology, three steps of Dharma remained and indecision (double mindedness) dominated.

ਸੁੱਕਣਾ [sūkṇa] *v* to make a hissing sound, snort or breathe with a wheezing sound. 2 to show arrogance of power.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukar] *Skt* **सूकर** *n* a hog or boar, known as such because it breathes with a wheezing noise. "sukar suan gardhabh mājara." --*brla a m l*.

ਸੁਕਰਖੇਡ [sukarkhet] *Skt* **सूकरखेड** a place of pilgrimage near Nemisharny, now known as Soron. There is a myth that in the incarnation of prophet Varah, Lord Vishnu killed Hirneykeshi, the demon, at this place.

ਸੁਕਰਣ [sukarna], **ਸੁੱਕਰਣ** [sūkarna] *v* to snort. 2 to breathe with a wheezing noise like a pig.

¹Many musicians consider Sohni also as Suhi

"cāli sen sūkār pāraci dīsanā.—jānmejy.

ਸੁਕਰੀ [sukrī] *n* a sow, a female swine.

ਸੁਕਾ [suka] *adj* dry. "jāl māhī keta rakhī abhīṭarī suka."—asa *a m* 1. 2 **ਸੁਕਾ**. a fop; a blunt or arrogant fellow.

ਸੁਕੀ [sukī] *dry*. 2 See **ਸੁਕਾ**.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukt] *Skt n* a fine utterance; an axiom. 2 a collection of Ved mantars. 3 a panegyric.

ਸੁਕਮ [sukṣam] *Skt adj* thin, slim. 2 small. 3 trivial. 4 a figurative expression in which a gesture is responded with a likewise gesture to express a delicate feeling.

Example.

meliṭō baba uṭṭhīa multanē di jyarēt jāi,
aggō pīr multan de duddhīkṭora bhār lē ai,
baba kaḍh kar bēgal tē cōbeli dudh vīcc milai,
jīṭō sagar vīcc gōg samai.—BG

With a full cup of milk the pīrs of Multan suggested that the city was already having excess of holy men, so there was no room for him. By putting a flower on the milk, Guru Nanak Dev indicated that he could adjust any where without giving trouble to anybody.

deh kākū lāhī savori,
ek hath me jīhva dhari,
gēhyo līg ko dūsar hatha,
ava sāmukh jāhī jōgnatha.—NP

From this Kalyug suggested that those persons who are slaves to the pleasure of sex are actually the Kalyugi beings. Submission to sexual desire is the real form of Kalyug (the age of darkness).

(b) If a gesture or movement conveys the opposite sense, then it is known as vikham sukṣam (complex indication).

Example:

he he kārīkē ohī kārēnī,
gālā pīṭānī siru khohēnī,
nau lenī āru kārēnī samai,
nanak tīn bālīhare jāi.—sava *m* 1.

While lamenting at the time of the funeral, women beat their cheeks, head and thighs, and cry "he ! he !" Guru Nanak conveys the subtle meaning that women by touching parts of their bodies show that God is present in every part of world (omnipresent).

ਸੁਕਸ਼ਮਸਰੀਰ [sukṣamśarīr] *n* subtle/abstract body, inherent in the material body. On leaving the human body, it enters into another. Mind, intellect, five vital airs, five organs of activity, five sense organs all these seventeen, constitute the abstract/subtle body.

ਸੁਕਸ਼ਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [sukṣamdriṣṭi] *n* a minute observation; divine insight, subtle knowledge to see through things.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* happiness, bliss. "mān sēgāl ko hōa sukh."—asa *m* 5. 2 *adj* dry. "sukh gayo trāske hārhar."—cāḍī 1. 'Shiv's garland, a snake, went dry out of fear.'

ਸੁਖਮ [sukham] See **ਸੁਕਮ**. "sukham deh bōdhī bahu jāṭua."—sāveye sri mukhvak *m* 5.

ਸੁਖਮਸਰੀਰ [sukhamśarīr] See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**.

ਸੁਖਮਮੂਰਤਿ [sukhammūrati] *adj* with a delicate body; handsome and tall. 2 See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**. 3 the abstract body which can't be seen with the eyes (sense organs) "sukham mūrati nam nīrōjan."—var asa.

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *adj* dry.

ਸੁਖਜੁਰ [sukhajur], **ਸੁਖਜੁਰ** [sukhajvar] See **ਤਪ** (d).

ਸੁਖਿ [sukhi] *in* comfort. "sukhi āradhānu dukhi āradhānu."—jet *m* 5

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* dry. 2 See **ਸੁਖ**. "sukhi kārē pasau."—suhī *m* 1. 'enlarges his comforts.'

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* supreme bliss, highest happiness. "sukhi hu sukh pāi, māi nā kīn gāṇi."—asa *m* 5.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See **ਸੁਖ**.

ਸੁਖੇ ਸੁਖਿ [sukhe sukhi] *always* in bliss; in constant happiness; in continuous bliss. "sukhe sukhi gudarna"—ram *a m* 5.

ਸੁਕ [sug] *n* doubt, hatred, abhorrence.

ਸੁਕਾ [sucak] *Skt n* an informer, a reporter.
2 stuff for sewing, needle, thread etc.

ਸੁਚਨ [sucan], **ਸੁਚਨਾ** [sucna] *Skt n* information, memorandum.

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] *Skt* **ਸੁਚਿ** *adj* sacred, pure. "so suca
jī krodh nīvare."—*maru solhe m 5*.
2 innocent. 3 whole, unhurt. "jan na deū tume
ghar suce."—*NP*.

ਸੁਚਾਚਾਰੀ [sucacari] *adj* who has a virtuous
conduct; who has good manners. "sabadī
mīl se sucacari."—*prabha m 1*.

ਸੁਚਿ [suci] *Skt* a needle. See **ਸੁਚੀ** 3.

ਸੁਚਿਕਾ [sucika] *Skt n* a needle. "lin sucika
nok cubhava."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਚੀ [suci] *adj* **ਸੁਚਿ**, pure, untouched. "suci bhāi
rāsna."—*bīra m 5*. 2 *n* sacredness, purity,
cleanliness. "p dīlī suci hox."—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt*
a needle. 4 a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀ ਕਟਾਹ ਨਾਯ [suci kəṭāh nyāy] See **ਨਾਯ**.

ਸੁਚੀਪਤ੍ਰ [sucipatr] *n* a table of contents, an
index.

ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖਾ [sucimukha], **ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖੀ** [sucimukhi] *adj*
which has a sharp point like a needle. 2 *n* a
wood-pecker, hoopole. 3 a male sparrow; a
female sparrow.

ਸੁਚਮ [sucham] See **ਸੁਚਮ**. 2 worthless, inferior.
"kya bəno sucham mēṭī meri."—*NP*. 'My
understanding is very poor.'

ਸੁਚਾ [sucha], **ਸੁਚੀ** [suchi] *adj* sacred, pure, clean.
"kīṁ hve gey bāne ur sucha."—*GPS*. 2 best,
excellent. "suno prabhu ! kēṭī hō gēth
suchi."—*GV 6*.

ਸੁਜਨਾ [sujna] See **ਸੁਜਨਾ** inflammation, swelling.
2 *Pkt n* a towel, loin-cloth. *Skt* **ਸੋਜਨੀ**.

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See **ਸੋਜਨੀ**.

ਸੁਜਾ [suja] a devotee of Dhavan sub-caste of
Guru Arjan Dev, who achieved spiritual
enlightenment.

ਸੁਜੀ [sujī] granulated form of wheat flour after

rinding the grain. See **ਕਾ** 2.

ਸੁਜ [sujh] *n* understanding, knowledge, right
intellect. 2 vision, sight.

ਸੁਜਣਾ [sujhna], **ਸੁਜਨਾ** [sujhna] *v* to have
understanding, have intuition. 2 to be visible,
be seen. "locan kachu na sujhe."—*ari berī*

ਸੁਜਬੁਝ [sujhbujh] consciousness. 2 insight and
knowledge. "sujh bujh nēṭī karī"—*oṣkar*.

ਸੁਜੀ [sujhi] grasp, understanding. "māra rāg
mate locan kachu na sujhi."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਸੁਟਾ [suta] *n* an ear of corn. "rāhyo nīṣar sabb
sabat suṭa."—*NP*. 2 a spring, fountain. 3 a
sound produced while inhaling. For example
"cārās gāje da suta laauna."

ਸੁਣਾ [suna] short form of **ਸੁੱਜਣ** (swelling). "dēmu
khakkhar jo chuhe dīsse muḥ sunṭ."—*BG*. 2 to
conceive, give birth. See **ਸੁ**.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt* **ਸੁਤ੍ਰ** *n* yarn, cord. "dāta kapah
sētokh sut."—*var asa*. 2 a sacred thread. "sut
par kare burial."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 3 manage-
ment, arrangement. 4 mutual love, interac-
tion. "rakh-hu sut rīḥi bān ave."—*GPS*. 5 rite,
custom. "huto sāsar sut rīḥi dāsa."—*NP*.
'According to the worldly custom, he was a
servant.' 6 right, accurate, correct. "mādal
na baje nāṭpe suta."—*asa kabir*. 7 sweets of
thread-like shape prepared with sugar,
vermicelli, nugdi. "lāḍua ar sut bhāle ju
bāne."—*krīṣṇ*. 8 *Skt* **सूत** a charioteer, or a
chariot's driver. "parath sut ki dōr lagae."
—*krīṣṇ*. 'Arjun put his trust in the hands of
Krishan and made him his charioteer.' 9 the sun.
10 an ākk — a wild plant of a sandy
region. 11 Khatri son born to a Brahmin
woman. See **ਐਸਨੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ**: 2 and 3. 12 a
prisoner; a poet who remembers and recites
the names of the ancestry of angels and royal
priests.' 13 mercury. 14 Lomharshan, a
disciple of Vyas, who used to recite

*See **ਸੋਮਰਾਣ**.

mythological tales to the sages 15 *adj* who has conceived/given birth. 16 milked, dripped 17 *Skt* **सूत** having been given, having been donated. See **ਸਾਤ ਸੂਤ**.

ਸੂਤਕ [sutak], **ਸੂਤਕੁ** [sutaku] *Skt* **सूतक** *n* bird. 2 impurity at the time of a child's birth, according to the Hindu scriptures, lasts for 11 days in case of Brahmins, 13 days for Khatris, 17 days for Vaish and 30 days for Shudras. See **ਅੰਤ੍ਰਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ**. 84. "nanak sutaku ev na utre gian utare dhot."—*var asa*. 3 an impurity, an error. "janme sutak mue phunt sutak"—*gaw kabir*. 'One is born impure and dies impure.'

ਸੂਤ ਕੇ ਰਵਾ [sut ke hāua] big sellers of yarn, silk worms etc, which bring out silk yarn from their bodies and die in the net cast by themselves. "sagāl dukh pavat jiu prem bādhar sut ke hāua."—*saveye sri mukhvak m* 5. 'Those who entangle themselves in the yarn of love (Maya) suffer heavily in this world.'

ਸੂਤ ਕੇ ਲੱਦੂ [sut ke laddu] a type of laddu (sweet). At first the vermicelli and mathis (crisp fried bread) of fine wheat flour are fried in ghee; then these are crushed or powdered and mixed with sugar, and balls are made out of the mixture. In olden days, these sweets and sacred threads were distributed to the Brahmins on auspicious occasions, hence this name for these sweets.

ਸੂਤਰਾ [sutrā] *v* to spread yarn. 2 to pull; to brandish a sword.

ਸੂਤਰਾ [sutdhar], **ਸੂਤਰਾ** [sutdhar] *Skt* **सूत्रधार** *n* an actor, a player, one who has strings of the puppets in his hands. (a puppeteer); one who manages the whole show.

ਸੂਤਰੀ [sutdhari] See **ਸੂਤਰਾ**. 2 yarn, rope, cord of cotton yarn. "man moti je gahina hove paun hove sutdhari."—*asa m* 1. paun means 'a breath.'

ਸੂਤਰਾ [sutdharu] See **ਸੂਤਰਾ**. "ape hi sutdharu

he piara"—*sor m* 4.

ਸੂਤਰ [sutar] See **ਸੂਤ**.

ਸੂਤਰਿ [sutarī] *n* the enemy of **ਸੂਤ**, Balram. See **ਲੋਮਹਰਸਣ**. 2 *adj* the enemy of a charioteer. "pavan sut anj sutari."—*sanama*. Bhim, the son of wind, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy the arrow.

ਸੂਤਲੀ [sutli] *n* the cord of cotton yarn, rope.

ਸੂਤਰਾ [sutra] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੂਤਰੀ [sutri] See **ਸੂਤਲੀ**. 2 *adj* (a) sleeping (woman) "ni ghari sutrie, piramu jagae ram."—*bzla chat m* 1.

ਸੂਤਾ [suta] *adj* sleeping. "harz dhan jagat suta."—*guj m* 5. 2 *n* the act of rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope, for example rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope with a wet cloth.

ਸੂਤਿ [suti] in a string. "sagāl samagri apne suti dhare."—*sukhmani*. 2 under proper control or management. "sātokhu thapi rehke jini suti."—*japu*. "sagāl samagri suti tumare."—*suh m* 5. 3 *Skt* *n* birth, creation. 4 progeny.

ਸੂਤਿਹੋ [sutiho] vocative 'O, sleeping persons !' "jag-hu jag-hu sutiho."—*asa a m* 1.

ਸੂਤੀ [suti] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੂਤ [sutu] See **ਸੂਤ**.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰ [sutr] frenzy, lost in divine contemplation. e.g. "kukra nū suti carhna" 'The kukas move their head in frenzy.' 2 *Skt* *n* yarn, cord. 3 rule, principle. 4 a pithy but polysemic statement. See **ਘਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਾ** and **ਵਾਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਸੂਤ੍ਰ**. 5 a motive, on behalf of.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰਾ [sutrā] See **ਸੂਤਰਾ**.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ [sutri] in a cord, in a string. "sagāl samagri tumre suti dhari."—*sukhmani*. 2 *adj* **ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿਨ** who has a string.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰੀ [sutri] See **ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ** 2.

ਸੂਥਨ [suthan], **ਸੂਥਨਿ** [suthanī] *n* lady's trousers, trousers. "tab suthanī sahu utar dai."—*caritr* 39.

ਸੁਦ [sud] a sub caste of the Vaish caste. 2 *Skt* **सुद** to drip, leak, purify, deposit on trust, wound, tear, promise, beat. 3 *n* a cook. 4 a sin, crime. 5 *Dg* a chef. 6 *Skt* **सुद** the fourth caste "khatrī brahmaṇ sud ves."—*sutu m* 5. 7 *P* **سود** profit, gain. 8 interest "nīṭ sauda sud kicē bəhu bhāṭr kar."—*gəu m* 4. According to Islam, usury is sinful. See **ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ**, ਅਧਤ 275. In Hinduism interest can be taken. According to rishi Gautam, a twentieth part of the principal amount may be charged as interest. For Manu interest should not exceed one and a quarter percent per month. See **ਵਿਆਜ**.

ਸੁਦਹ [sudah] *P* **سودا** adj rubbed. *n* a rubbed (used) thing.

ਸੁਦਨ [sudən] *Skt* *n* a kitchen. 2 to throw away. 3 to kill "madhusudən damodər suami."—*maru solhe m* 5. Used as a suffix to a word, it means a killer. 4 *P* **سودن** *v* to rub, scrub.

ਸੁਦਨਾ [sudna] *n* a sub-caste of Brahmins. 2 a towel. "dīn sudna bəkhəṣ bhāi."—*GPS*. 'gave a towel as a tip.'

ਸੁਦਰ [sudar] See **ਸੁਦ**. 2 *Skt* one having a beautiful belly. **ਸ-ਹਿਦਰ**.

ਸੁਦੀ [sudi] *n* wife of a low caste (sudar) "sudi le srestai re."—*asa m* 5. See **ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ**. 2 adj loan on interest. "sudi rupaya."

ਸੁਦੁ [sudu] See **ਸੁਦ**.

ਸੁਦੁ [sudur] *Skt* **सुदु** *n* fourth caste in Hinduism, whose duty is to earn its living by serving the other three castes. **jhīur**, **naī**, **chimba**, **tarkhan** etc. are termed as sudars. According to Hinduism, women and the fourth caste (sudars) are not only not entitled to meditation but by doing this they render themselves depraved as well. See **ātri simriti** § 133. See **ਚਰ ਵਰਣ** and **ਵਰਣ**.

ਸੁਦੁਰਾ [sudura] a woman of the fourth caste; wife of a person belonging to this caste

ਸੁਦਰਿਸ [sudris] **ਸੁਦੁ-ਈਸ਼** a low-caste king. "sun

bhayo ben sudris sākruddh"—*kalki*. 'On hearing these words, the low caste king became angry.'

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* consciousness, sensation, sense. "bhārī jobānī bhojan sukh sudh."—*sukhmānī*. "sudh na simrat āg."—*cau m* 5. 2 naivety, simplicity. 3 See **ਸੁਧੁ** 2.

ਸੁਧਵੀ [sudhav], **ਸੁਧਾ** [sudha] adj straight, without a bend, simple. "sudhe sudhe rəg cal-hu tum."—*brīla kabir*. "suan puch jzu bhāzo nā sudhav."—*sor m* 9. 2 without deception, candid.

ਸੁਧੁ [sudhu] See **ਸੁਧ**. 2 adj pure, clean. "mēlu kino sabən sudhu."—*ram m* 5. See **ਵੀਧਨ ਤੇ ਵੀਸਰਕੁ**.

ਸੁਧੀ [sudho] See **ਸੁਧਵੀ**.

ਸੁਨ [sun] *Skt* *n* a flower. 2 *Skt* **सुन** son, a male child, "īhi bic ayo mritā sun bippā."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* void, sky. 4 a dot, a zero. "sun sun grīh ātma sēbāt adī pachan."—*GPS*. meaning thereby the beginning of 1900. 5 wilderness, a forest. 6 adj empty.

ਸੁਨ ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sun sīghka] *n* son of Sinhika planet. "sun sīghka saras sō dhəram bhayo rakes."—*NP*. 'Dharam personified as moon was eclipsed by the mythological demon (Rahu).'

ਸੁਨਵਾਦ [sunvad] See **ਸੁਨਕਵਾਦ**.

ਸੁਨਾ [suna] adj deserted, empty. 2 *Skt* *n* violence, murder. 3 a slaughter-house.

ਸੁਨੁ [sunu] son. See **ਸੁਨ** 2. 2 the sun. 3 the moon.

ਸੁਨੀ [sunol], **ਸੁਨਰ** [suny] See **ਸੁਨ** 3 and **ਸੁਨਾ** 1.

ਸੁਨਕਵਾਦ [sunnyvad] *Skt* *n* a sect that terms 'nothing' as the cause of everything; a branch of Buddhism. There was nothing before this world came into existence. The world came into existence by chance. It will come to nothing in the end according to this doctrine.

ਸੁਨਕਵਾਦੀ [sunnyvadi] adj who believes in the doctrine of 'nothingness.' See **ਸੁਨਕਵਾਦ**.

ਸੁਪ [sup] *Skt* *n* a kitchen. 2 cooked lentils;

soup. 3 *Skt* सुप. 'a winnowing tray. "par sup me bārkhāt salī." -*NP*. 'There is a custom among Khatris that at the time of the birth of a son, they rain grains from a winnowing tray.' 4 short form for सुपकार (सुपकार) "jahī hutī sup." -*ramav*.

सुपकार [supkar] *n* one who prepares soup; a cook. 2 one who makes a winnowing tray

सुपकार [supnakha] *Skt* सुपर्णाक्ष. ¹ Ravan's sister who had nails like a winnowing tray. According to the Ramayan, she was charmed by the beauty of Ram Chandar. When she wanted to marry Ram Chandar, he sent her to Lachhman. Lachhman again sent her to Ram Chandar. In the end she got furious and quarrelled with Sita. Ram Chandar told Lachhman to mutilate a limb of her body. So Lachhman cut her nose and ears. To avenge his sister, Ravan stealthily took away Sita. Because of this, there was a war between Ram Chandar and Ravan. "supnakha ih bhāt sunī jāb." -*ramav*.

सुप [suph] *A* سوط *n* wool. 2 a woollen cloth, a blanket. "kān musla suph galī." -*s farid*. 'having a strip of cloth (for a seat to perform namaz) over the shoulder, and wearing a loose sleeveless gown round the neck.'

सुपही [suphai] See सुफी.

सुफी [suphi] *A* سُوفِي This word means sacredness and wool in Arabic. One who wears a woollen blanket or a loose sleeveless gown of blanket is a Sufi. 2 One who has purity of soul, he is a Sufi. 3 Greek word 'sophia' means enlightened. One who is enlightened or learned is a Sufi. 4 a sect of Islam called sufi or sufai which is a result of the combination of Vedant and Islam. Bahauddin Sam was a preacher of this sect who lived in the early thirteenth century. Following are the

'सुप' - सुप is also a correct spelling.

'सुपकार' is also correct

principles which the Sufis profess:

- (a) God is in all and all are in God.
- (b) Religion is not the way to salvation, it is a way to life.
- (c) The whole creation is in the will of God. Man can do nothing without His consent.
- (d) The soul existed before the body and will unite with God according to one's deeds.
- (e) One can reunite with God through deep meditation with the blessing of a competent Guru.

As the Vedantists believe in seven stages, the Sufis visualise four stages to cover the journey of life for achieving unity with God. The seeker of spiritual knowledge is called 'salik'.

The first stage is 'nasut' (humanism) in which one must act according to the Shariat.

The second stage is 'malkut' (fariṣṭa khaṣṭat) in which one has to follow "tarikat" i.e. guidelines given by the 'murshid' (guru).

The third stage is 'jabrut' (power) in which one achieves 'marphat' (spiritual knowledge).

The fourth stage is 'fana' (extinction) in which one achieves 'hakikat' (truth, reality stage) In this stage all worldly objects vanish and one achieves 'vaseel' (unification with God).

सुबा [suba] *A* سوبا *n* a province of a state. 2 the ruler of a province; a governor, subedar.

सुफी [subi] an ancient caste of Arabia. Its correct pronunciation is 'sabi.' Sabians support long hair and beards. Their religious book is older than the Quran. They don't have marital relations with the Muslims. They reside in Basra and the nearby towns. Most of them work as goldsmiths.

During the World War 1914-1918 the Sabi

people showered love on those Sikhs who went to Basra. There is reference to Sabis in the Quran. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ 22, ਅਯਤ 17.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] See ਸੁਬਾ 2 2 a junior commissioned officer in the army is also known as subedar.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰੀ [subedari] *n* the rank of a provincial governor. 2 the ruler of a province.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* سُوم *adj* inauspicious. 2 miserly "sum-hi dhānu rakhān kau dia."—*asa kabir*. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. 3 *Skt n* water. 4 milk. 5 the sky.

ਸੁਮਸੋਧੀ [sumsophi] a miser and teetotaler. "gae sum sophi nēgi dhar mūḍi."—*GV 10*.

ਸੁਯ [suy] *A* سُو *n* towards, direction. 2 See ਸੁਇ.

ਸੁਰ [sur] *Skt* सुल *n* a convulsive stomach ache.

"bhayo sur raja ju meryo.—*caritr 218*. See ਸੁਲ.

ਚੋਗ. 2 a thorn, enemy "sur suran ke han karē."

—*GPS*. 3 a trident, a javelin, a spear. "hatesetru

gān gāhi kar sur."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सूर the sun.

"nam jēpēt koṭi sur ujara."—*jet m 5*. "kete

īd cād sur kete."—*japu*. 5 spiritual en-

lightenment, spiritual insight. "ugve sur āsur

sāgharē."—*oākar*. Here āsur means depravity.

6 As per the practice of yog, this word signifies

respiration through the right nostril, whose

diety is supposed to be the sun. "sur sat khōsa

dat kia."—*maru jēdev*. 7 a scholar, a learned

man. 8 *Skt* सूर warrior, hero. "asākh sur muh

bhakh sar."—*japu*. 9 *Skt* सैल courage, bravery.

"khatri sēbdē sur sēbdē."—*var asa*. 10 *Skt* सुकर

a pig; a swine. "sur tēm vrīd par, sur rān dūd

par, sur dītinād par."—*GPS*.

Pork is prohibited in Quran. See ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਅਯਤ 71. Jews consider pig unholy as Moses has included it among unclean animals.² Sikhs

¹Shukar dominates Hiranayakship or Hamakash, son of the prophet Ditti.

²These animals which do not ruminate and have cloven hoofs are termed impious by prophet Musa. See The Bible's Dictionary by Sir W. Smith for 'unclean meats.'

consider pig as eatable but there is no hard and fast rule. 11 *A* سُر, a trumpet, a bugle.

12 a war-trumpet clarion of prophet Israphel

which will be sounded at the time of

Doomsday and the dead will rise in their

graves. See. ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ 39, ਅਯਤ 68. 13 *P* سُر

a tribe of Pathans of Lodhi dynasty. Sher Shah

who defeated Humayun belonged to this

tribe. 14 a congregation for marriage. 15 red

colour. 16 a wall for protection of the city,

rampart.

ਸੁਰਾਉ [surau] *n* a hero, a warrior. "sati surau sil

balvāt."—*saveye m 3 ke*

ਸੁਰ ਸਤ [sur sat] *n* a breath through the right

nostril; a cripple. "sur sat khōsa datu kia."

—*maru jēdev*. 'recitation of Om mantr for

sixteen times by breathing out through the

right nostril.'

ਸੁਰ ਸਰ [sur sar], **ਸੁਰ ਸਰੂ** [sur saru] *n* a vowel

sound uttered through the right-nostril; a

leper. "sur saru sosti le."—*maru m 1*. by

'breathing through the right nostril end your

breath', which means to breathe one's last.

ਸੁਰਸਾਗਰ [sursagar] *n* a book of poetry written

by Bhagat Surdas. See ਸੁਰਦਾਸ.

ਸੁਰਸੁਤ [sursut], **ਸੁਰ ਕੋ ਬਾਲਕ** [sur ko balak] *n*

Yam, the god of death. 2 Karan, who was the

son of the sun born from the womb of Kunti.

"pādu put sursut adī je sātokh sīgh, dino jin

dan pun chīnta udot he"—*GPS*. "kīy sur ko

balak kebe ko dan."—*krisan*. 3 See ਸੁਰਜ ਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਰਜ [suraj] *Skt* सूर्य *n* the sun. "suraj kīrānī

mīle."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 2 an indicator of

numeral 12 as the Purans believe that there

are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੁਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ [surajsut] son of the sun, Yam. 2 Saturn,

the planet. 3 Karan. 4 Sugreev. 5 Varivsat Manu.

ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤਾ [surajsuta] *n* daughter of the sun,

Yamuna, Jamna.

ਸੁਰਜਕੁੰਡ [surajkūḍ] *n* There are many tanks in

the name of the sun god, but two are very famous. One is near Buria in Ambala district, the other is near Mathura on the bank of the Jamuna. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at both the places on way to Punjab from Patna. See **ਭੁਜੀਆ**.

ਸੁਰਜਮ [surjaj] *n* son of the sun, Yam. 2 Karan. 3 a horse—*sanama*. known as Ashwini Kumar because of such a birth.

ਸੁਰਜਮਾਰਿ [surajmarī] *n* born of the sun, Karan, his enemy Arjun.—*sanama*.

ਸੁਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ [suraj nū diva dikhauṇa] to pretend to educate a great scholar.

ਸੁਰਜ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [suraj putrika] See **ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤਾ**.

ਸੁਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [suraj prakaś] *n* history of Marwar written by Karan, a poet resident of Jodhpur, mentioned by Col Tod in 'Rajasthan.' 2 See **ਗੁਰਪੁਤ੍ਰਾਧ ਸੁਰਜ**.

ਸੁਰਜਮਲ [surajmall] son of Guru Hargobind and mother Maha Devi who was born in Sammat 1674 in Amritsar. Surajmal was married to Khem Kaur daughter of Prem Chand Sili, a resident of Kartarpur. She gave birth to her son Dip Chand in Sammat 1690.

Gulab Rai was born in Sammat 1717 and Shyam Chand in Sammat 1719 in the house of Deep Chand, who took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh and turned Singhs. Gulab Singh died intestate. Sodhi Sahib of Anandpur is the lineal decedent of Shyam Singh. He is revered a lot. See **ਸੋਚੀ**.

The *khāḍa* (double edged sword) with which amrit was prepared by the great Guru and the Sri Sahib (sword) given by Guru Gobind Singh to be worn by Shyam Singh are in the possession of 'Tikka Sahib' (eldest Sodhi son) of Anandpur.

ਸੁਰਜਮੁਖੀ [surajmukhi] *n* a type of light yellow flower which resembles the sun; sun flower. *L* *Helianthus annuus*. 2 a lotus, which comes

to bloom in the sun light 3 a round fan, on which the shape of the sun is embroidered with the golden thread.

ਸੁਰਜਵੰਸ [surajvāṅs] *n* the sun dynasty See **ਰਾਮ**.
ਸੁਰਜਵੰਸੀ [surajvāṅsī] *adj* belonging to the sun dynasty.

ਸੁਰਜਾਣੀ [surajāṇī] *n* power of the sun 2 the grandeur of the sun 3 *adj* of the sun. "lakh laṛṛ sobha surjaṇi."—*datt*.

ਸੁਰਣ [surāṇ], **ਸੁਰਣ** [surāṇu] *Skt* **ਸੁਰਣ** *n* an edible tuberous root. The form **ਸੁਰਣ** also conveys the same meaning. *L* *Arum Campanulatum*.

ਸੁਰਤ [surat] *A* **سورة** *n* a picture, a portrait. 2 a face. 3 *A* **سورة** a section of the Quran, a chapter. 4 *Skt* **ਸੁਰਤ** a city near Bombay in Gujarat province which once was an important town of Surashtar. "sukrit aṛgh suro baḍo surat ko narpal."—*caritr* 166. 5 *Skt* **ਸੁਰਤ** *adj* kind, merciful.

ਸੁਰਣਡ [surāṇ], **ਸੁਰਣਡ** [surāṇu] *n* handsomeness; bravery. "manua jite harī mile tih surāṇ ves."—*bavan*. "khatrī kerām karē surāṇu pave."—*gāu m* 4.

ਸੁਰਤ ਬੰਦਰ [surat bādar] *n* a sea-port near the city of Surat.

ਸੁਰਤੀ [suratvī] *adj* kind, merciful. See **ਸੁਰਤ** 5. "mrīṭa marjani suratvī moh karta."—*cādi* 2.

ਸੁਰਤਾ [surta], **ਸੁਰਤਾਈ** [surtaī] *n* bravery.

ਸੁਰਤਿ [suratī] a face, a figure. See **ਸੁਰਤ**. "suratī dekhi nā bhul gāvara."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 because of the comely face, from appearance.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸੁਰਤਿ ਆਇ [suratī suratī adi] the root of face and body from which all faces and bodies emerge. "suratī suratī adi anup."—*dhana 3 m* 1.

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surta] *adj* a resident of Surat. 2 having a figure, like for example **ਚੋਟ ਸੁਰਤੀ**.

ਸੁਰਤ [suratv] See **ਸੁਰਤਾ**.

ਸੁਰ ਦਾਸ [sur das] a resident of Braj, son of

Baba Ramdas Brahman, born in Sammat 1540. He became a desciple of Vallabhacharya and was devoted to Krishan worship throughout his life. This highly pious poet has written a holy book 'Sur Sagar'. Its melodious songs are sung by Vaishnavs in many rags. Surdas is considered among the eight great poets of Braj alongwith Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chaturbhuj, Chheet Swami, Nand Das, Gobind Das, and Surdas.

2 Madan Mohan Brahmin whose other name was Surdas. He was born in Sammat 1586 and was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. To begin with, he was a courtier of Akbar and was an administrator of the Sandila area of Avadh, but in the end he became a recluse and renounced all worldly attachments. He spent the rest of his life in meditating upon God.

The shrine of Surdas stands near Kashi. His verses have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. See **गुरु सारि**.

3 eyeless, blind. As Surdas was blind, a blind person is addressed as Surdas out of respect.

सुरप [surap] *Skt* **सुप** *n* a winnowing tray with which grains are winnowed/cleaned. 2 with which grain is measured. 3 a measure of sixty four seers in weight.

सुरपना [surapnakha] See **सुपना**.

सुरपुर [surpur] a village in the princely state of Bikaner, Najamat Rajgarh in tehsil and thana Nauhar Singh. It is five koh from Nauhar. While going from Nauhar to Suhave, Guru Gobind Singh stayed in this village. But no gurdwara has been built there

सुरवीर [survir] *adj* brave, valiant. "surbir dhura matī pura."—*ram m 5*.

सुरमता [suramta], **सुरमताटी** [suramtaṭī] *n* bravery,

courage

सुरमा [surma] *n* brave, valiant. 2 *xa* blind, sightless.

सुरज [suraj] See **सुरज** 2 indicative of numeral twelve because it is believed that there are twelve suns. See **सारां सुरज**.

सुरजकांत [suraykāṭ] *Skt* **सूर्यकान्त** *n* a jewel or gem; a magnifying glass, which may cause fire after the rays of the sun pass through it.

सुरजप्रकाश [surayprakas] See **सुरज प्रकाश** and **सुरपुत्र**.

सुरजवस [surayvās] See **सुरजवस** and **राम**.

सुरजवरत [suryavarat] See **अरपसिद्ध**.

सुरजोदय [suryoday] *Skt* **सूर्योदय** *n* the time of sunrise. 2 the sunrise.

सुरा [sura] *Skt* **सूर** brave, valiant. "tudhu jevaḍu avaru na sura jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *A* **سورة** a face, an appearance, a chapter of Quran. See **मो**.

सुराख [surakh] See **सुराख**.

सुरानुज [suranuj] brave younger brother. "suranuj an pekha."—*ramav*. 'Ram came and saw brave Lachhman, his younger brother.'

सुरारि [surarī] See **सुरारि**. 2 Saturn, the enemy of the sun.

सुराला [surala] See **सुराला**. 2 *adj* prickly kind of grass. 3 *n* celestial home of the sun; the sky.

सुरि [surī] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a wild plant of a sandy region, colotropis procera. 3 a caste of the Yadavs. 4 a scholar, learned person.

सुरी [suri] *n* a sow, female pig. 2 a cross, crucifix. "suri uparī khelna."—*s kabir*. 3 a Khatri sub-caste of Khukhranas. "suri caudhri rahāda."—*BG 4 P* **سور** a red rose. 5 *adj* happy, cheerful. 6 belonging to the Sur sub-caste. See **सुर** 13. 7 a lineage of Pathans which is found in Quella and Pishin in large numbers.

सुरीजे [surije] to the sun, towards the sun. "jru cakvi dekhi surije."—*kalī a m 4*.

सुरुटा [suruṭa] *n* an embrasure; a hole in the wall of the fort through which weapons are

hurled on the enemy. "bikham than bahut bahu dharia anik rakh suruṭa."—*sar m 5*. 2 *Skt* सुचटः a pathway for the soldiers to move about inside the fort.

सुर्ज [sury] See सुरज.

सुर्ज वंस [sury vāṣ] See राम.

सुल [sul] *Skt* सुल; a triśul, trident. 2 a javelin, spear "ruḥ sul sethu tabar, tū nikhāg aru ban."—*sanama*. 3 a convulsive stomach ache غثاء, Gastralgia. "dosaṭ brahmaṇu mua hoṛke sul."—*bher m 5*.

This disease is caused by excessive eating of dry, unripe, stale, heavy viscous food, blocking excretory and urinary system while doing horse riding, taking excessive tea and smoking. Gastralgia is of many forms and is caused by a number of factors. It should be treated under the supervision and guidance of a competent doctor. But for ordinary gastralgia, the following treatment is the best:

After grinding ginger officinate, parched borax and asafoetida in the juice of ginger, make small tablets of the size of a big gram grain. One to four tablets may be taken with hot water.

Aniseed water and menthol should be taken at intervals.

Foment the abdomen. Persley seed treated with colocynth should be taken.¹ Pump hot water in to the stomach. Castor oil mixed with hot milk may be taken to get rid of constipation.

Ginger, black salt, parched asafoetida in

¹A hole is driven into a ripe colocynth through which all its seeds are removed and it is filled with persley seed and sealed. It is placed in a pitcher which is then covered with a lid. After forty days the persley seed is removed and dried under shade. This persley is taken to cure stomachache, if taken in 2-4 masa measure with luke warm water.

equal quantity may be mixed in the juice of long beans. Tablets of the size of berry may be made and taken with hot water. Serve one tablet with hot water. 4 thorn "sul ne sākaṭ diyo sul jayō cubhe he tən."—*GPS*.

सुलडी [sulḍī] *Skt* सुलिनी *adj* (a lady) who bears a trident.

सुलधर [suldhar] *n* Shiv, who carries the trident. "tab lag bājri suldhar ko he?"—*kṛisān*.

सुलधकडा [sulphakhta] It is the name of a rhythm of three beats. "ni di dhīna, ni di dhīna, na ti tīna, na di dhīna"

सुलर [sular] See सुलुच. 2 short form for सुलधर.

सुला [sula] *n* a base, root. It can also be a short form for the Arabic word جذر meaning base (root) "tāle rebesa uparī sula." See धल्ल धुड and देवी. 2 *Skt* सुला a prostitute, a dancing girl.

सुलाक [sulak], **सुलाकु** [sulaku] See सुलाध. 2 *Skt* सुलाक, a thin rod. "pārke pārkhenhare bakhurī sulak na hoi."—*bher a m 1*. 'Testing the purity can not be done with a rod; a hole is required to be made with a sharp point of the needle.'

सुलि [sulī], **सुली** [suli] *n* a cross, thorn. "jru taskar uparī sulī."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 2 a worry, concern. "khavaṇ sādre sulī."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 3 suffering, pain. "pār-hī doṇak ke sulī."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 4 *Skt* सुलिन् *adj* who bears a trident. 5 *n* Shiv.

सुलीसव [sulīsar] There is a village Dharmu da Kot or Kot Dharmu in tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur three fourths of a mile away from this village. The thief who stole Guru Sahib's horse felt sorry for his misdeed at this place and killed himself by ripping his stomach with a dry branch of jāḍ; therefore this came to be known as Sulisar. 125 ghumanons of land has been given by the state to the gurdwara. This place is about six miles

away towards the south from Mansa railway station.

ਸੁਲਹਰ [sulhar] It is a village in district, tehsil and police-station Ambala. Less than a furlong away towards the north of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Coming from Lakhnaur the Guru stayed at this place to oblige the Sangat (religious congregation). There is an unpaved path five miles long connecting the gurdwara with Ambala city railway station.

ਸੁਰੀ [surī] See ਸੁਹਰ.

ਸੁਰਾ [surā] See ਸੁਹਰਾ.

ਸੇ [se] *pron* he, they, that, those. "bāde se jī pavhī vicī bādi."—*var asa*. 2 *v* past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; were. "itne jānam bhul pāre se."—*gāu m 3*. 3 indicative of the ablative; from, out of. "bīkh se smrit bhāe."—*vād a m 3*. 4 *adj* similar to, short form for ਸੈਸੇ "nē ādhulē tēn bhāsām se."—*tukha chāt m 1*. 5 *P* ੩ three. See ਸਿਹ. 6 See ਸੇਅੰਤ.

ਸੇਵੁ [seu] *Skt* शिव *adj* Shiv's devotee, i.e. an ascetic "na ihu jēti kahavē seu."—*gārd kabir*. 'An individual soul is neither celibate nor ascetic.' 2 *n* Shiv, Shankar "sēkatī nā seu hē."—*BGK*. 3 service. "kār-hī kis kī seu?"—*asa kabir*. "cārān kamāl sādā seu."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 4 *adj/who* has been served, worthy to be served. 5 *P* ۴ *n* an apple. In India, Kashmiri apple is very delicious In Sanskrit it is called 'māha badar.' *E* Apple. *L* Pyrusmarus. Its after-effect is cool and wet. It strengthens the heart and mind. It removes bad smell from the mouth.

ਸੇਅਰ [sēar] *A* ۴ a couplet, a poetic form in accordance with specified vowel quantity (matra) or number of characters (ਅੱਖਰ).

ਸੇਅੰਤ [seāt] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own heart, one's own mind. 2 one's own theory. "tinārsēāt nā lāhiē."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 3 one's end (death

time).

ਸੈਟਿ [seī] *pron* he, they, that one. "seī mukāt jī mānu jīn-hī"—*guj m 3*. 2 *adv* having served.

ਸੈਈ [seī] *pron* he, she, they, that one, those ones. "seī sah bhagvāt se."—*bavan*. 2 served. 3 he serves. "kam dām cīt parvasī seī."—*gāu a m 1*.

ਸੇਈਕੇਇ [seikei] those very people "cāge seikei."—*var asa*.

ਸੇਸ [ses] *Skt* शेष *adj* remainder, residual. 2 *n* leftovers 3 destruction, end. 4 Sheshnag (name of a mythical snake) "ses nām sēshraphānī nāhī nēt purān hot."—*akāl*. See ਸੈਸਨਾਗ. 5 God. 6 result, consequence, outcome. **ਸੇਸਸਾਈ** [sessai], **ਸੇਸਸਾਈ** [sessayi] *Skt* शेषशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps on Sheshnag.

ਸੇਸਨਾਗ [sesnag] *Skt* शैसनग *n* king of the snake dynasty and the nether world. There is a story in the Purans that it has 1000 heads to shade Lord Vishnu. Some people say that it bears seven netherworlds on its head. Vishnu Puran mentions that whenever it yawns, there occurs an earthquake. In every kalap (i.e. 4,320,000,000 years) it throws up fire from its mouth and all mankind are reduced to ashes. Its shape is described like this: "Violet colour, string of white beads in its neck, a plough in one hand and a mortar in the other." It is called Anant also. Anant Shirsha is the name of its wife. Some people regard it as Vasuki but others consider it to be different from it. In the Purans it is believed to be the son of Kashyap and Kadru, and Balram is said to be its incarnation. Its slough is called 'mānīdvīp' and its abode is called 'mānībhītī' or 'mānīmāḍap'.

ਸੇਸੁ [sesu] See ਸੇਸ.

ਸੇਹ [seh] *Skt* शेष *n* a porcupine. "hī sēhīrān bīr lāge bhāī mān-hu seh sērup dhārē hē."

—*krīsan*. 2 *pron* he, she, that.

ਸੇਹਰ ਭੀਰ [sehaj tir] *n* an arrow made of porcupine's quill, a porcupine's thorn. "rom bure janu sehaj tira."—*GV 10*

ਸੇਹਰ [sehar] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸੇਹਰਾ [sehra] *n* a chaplet; a garland; a chaplet of flowers tied around the head of a bridegroom on the day of marriage *P ੧੯* Many people make a chaplet of brocade thread.

ਸੇਹਰਾਨ [sehvan] a town in district Larkana of Hyderabad Sindh about 142 miles from Rohari junction. In an old fort, there is a holy seat "Nanak Bara", which is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims. While paying a visit to Sindh, Guru Nanak Dev came to this place. Colonel Tod has referred to this gurdwara in 'Rajasthan'.

ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehōdd], ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehōdd] *Skt* सेहुण्ड or सिंहतुण्ड *n* cactus, the thorns of which are like a lion's teeth. "gat dhatu godudh te sehōdd ke te ghat."—*vrīd*. See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸੇਕ [sek] *n* heat, fire. "lagan det na sek."—*maru m 5*. 2 *Skt* सेक to sprinkle.

ਸੇਕਣਾ [sekna], ਸੇਕਣਾ [sekna] *v* to heat, to warm. "tīh thōr jare kahu sekan ayo."—*krīsan*. 2 to roast, parch.

ਸੇਖ [sekh] *A* شيخ *n* an old man. 2 an old man worthy of respect. 3 a scholar. 4 a particular caste of Muslims. "kahō sekh braham surup."—*akal*. 5 *Skt* शेष. Sheshnag. "muni jan sekh na lah-hi bhev."—*basāt m 5* 6 *Skt* शैख an offspring of a Brahmin fallen from his caste. 7 (also used for) hilltop or peak. See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰੇ.

ਸੇਖ ਬਰਾਫ਼ [sex šarāf] شيخ. Abu Ali Kalander was known as Shiekh Sharf. He was born in Iran and lived in India at Panipat. This holyman died at Panipat on August 30, 1332

¹He who converts from Hinduism to Islam is also called a Sheikh.

AD. His masoleum is a well known place in Panipat. Guru Nanak Dev met his successor pir ²there

ਸੇਖਸਾਇ [sekh sar] See ਸੇਸਸਾਇ. "sesnag par sorbo kar. jag tīh sekhsar ucre"—*VN*

ਸੇਖ ਕਾਲੀ [sekh kalā] वैशेषिक-अर्थ. the whole of Vaisheshik Shastar written by Kaṇad Muni. "kahū bed patājālā sekhkalā."—*gyan*

ਸੇਖ ਚਿਲੀ [sekh cīli], ਸੇਖ ਚਿਲੀ [sex cīli] Many Muslim fakirs having kept fast for 40 days are known by this name. One was a holyman from district Aṭak. The other was Abdul Kadir, a great saint who lived at Banur. His tomb at Thanesar was built in 1271 AD. He was carefree and pleasure-loving. He used to concoct many stories which made people laugh but the moral of each story was full of meaningful teaching. 2 Now-a-days, a day dreamer, or he who builds castles in the air, is called a Sheikh Chilli.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗ [sekh nag] See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗਿ [sekh nagī] Sheshnag (nominative case). "sekh nagī tero maram na jana."—*dhana kabir*.

ਸੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ [sekh farīd] See ਫਰੀਦ.

ਸੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sekh braham] شيخ. Sheikh Ibrahim. See ਫਰੀਦ. "sekh farīd paṭen he jāhīva. sekh braham tab has hī jāhīva."—*NP*.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਮੋਹਸਨ [sekh muḥammad mohsan] See ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜਹਬ.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ [sekh mubarak] See ਅੰਬੁਲਕਸ਼ਲ.

ਸੇਖਰ [sekhar] *Skt* सेखर *n* pertaining to the top, crown, coronet. "sekhar sohi līlar udar ke."—*NP* 2 a knot of hair, tuft of hair left unshorn on the top of the head. 3 a poet, named Chandar Shekhar, who added glory to the

²Disciples and successors of celebrated pirs were called by the names of their murshids (spiritual teachers). This is why in some legends the Guru is described as having discourse with Sheikh Sharf

ਸੇਜ [sej] *Skt* शय्या *n* a bed for sleeping, bedstead, bed. "sej sohru cādan cāa."—*sar a m 5*.

ਸੇਜਬੰਦ [sejbād] *n* a string for fastening beddings; a small rope of cotton or silk to tie bed sheets to the tops of bedstead's legs. "sej bād gūphe bād jār."—*GPS*.

ਸੇਜਰੀ [sejri], ਸੇਜਰੀਆ [sejria] See ਸੇਜ and ਸੇਜਾ. "tau meri sukh sejria."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੇਜ ਵਾਲੂਆ [sej valua] *n* See ਸੇਜਬੰਦ, a bed string. "basaku sej valua."—*māla namdev*. 'Snake Vasuki is string-like.'

ਸੇਜਰੀ [sejri], ਸੇਜਾ [seja] *Skt* a bedstead. "seja suhavi sūgṛ prabh kē."—*bīha chāt m 5*. "na mape sukh sejri, binu pir bad sigaru."—*sri a m 1*.

ਸੇਠ [seṭh] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ *adj* supreme. 2 wealthy. 3 *n* a money lender. 4 a title for rich Marvārī and Parsi merchants.

ਸੇਠਾ [seṭha] an Aorā, resident of Chuhniāu, who by becoming a devotee of Guru Arjun Dev attained spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੇਠੀ [seṭhi] a sub-caste of Khukhran business community. "lala seṭhi jāṇie."—*BG 2* a sub-caste of Aorās. 3 a rich man's business of money lending. See ਸੇਠ.

ਸੇਠਿ [seṭi] *Skt* श्रेष्ठि *n* a row, queue.

ਸੇਠੁ [seṭu] See ਸੇਠ 7.

ਸੇਤ [set] *Skt* श्वेत *adj* white. "srahau hoā set."—*barahmaha majh* i.e. 'has become old.' See ਸਿਤ. 2 with, alongside, along with. "prabh ki dargah sobha set."—*gāu m 5*. 3 *Skt* शैत *n* coolness. 4 calmness. "gar den hari bolhari dān set ko."—*BGK*. 'One who speaks abusive words is devoid of calmness.' 5 See ਸੇਤੁ. 6 short form for ਸੇਤਸ (ਸ਼ੇਤਸ) "utbhuj set binadha."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੇਤ ਅਸੇਤ ਅਸਿਨਾ [set aset əjina] *n* a deer with dappled skin, a black deer—*sānama*.

ਸੇਤ ਕੁਸ਼ੁ [set kusṭ] See ਸ਼ੇਤ ਕੁਸ਼ੁ.

ਸੇਤਜ [setaj] *Skt* शैतज *adj* pests like lice born

from perspiration. 2 *n* a kind of very small creatures which are born from moisture of the earth and from perspiration; spontaneous generation. "ādaj jeraj setaj utbhuj tere kine jōta."—*sar m 1*

ਸੇਤਤਾ [set-ta] *Skt* श्वेतता *n* whiteness

ਸੇਤਦੁਤ [setdut] *Dg* *n* the moon, whose shine is white. *Skt* श्वेतदुति.

ਸੇਤਬਰਣ [setbarāṇ] white colour. 2, frightened; with face turned white. "set barāṇ sab duta."—*guy a chāt m 1*. 'All perversions are fear-stricken.'

ਸੇਤਬੰਧ [setbādh] See ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ.

ਸੇਤੀ [seti] with, alongside, alongwith. "seti khasam samat."—*var asa m 2*. "manu mera dialu seti thiru na rahe."—*asa m 1*. 2 from, out of.

ਸੇਤੁ [setu] *Skt* *n* a bridge. "bādhio setu bidhate."—*sxdhgosaṭi*

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ [setubādh] See ਆਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ. 2 a book, in which details are given of the construction of the boat-bridge over Jehlum by Pravarsen, king of Kashmir.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ [setubādh rameshvar] See ਆਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧੀ [setubādhī] *adj* resident of Setubandh (Rameshvar)

ਸੇਤੁਬਰ [setābar] *Skt* श्वेत-ਅੰਬਰ white sky. 2 characterized by a virtuous trait; dominated by knowledge. "sam kahe setābar suami."—*var asa*. 3 in white dress; incarnation of the swan.

See ਹੰਸਵਰਾਣ 4 a sect of Jainis. See ਸੈਨ.

ਸੇਦੁਰ [sēdur] *Skt* शिंदुर *n* vermilion. "na sēdur māḡ sāvāri."—*caxitr 367*.

ਸੇਧ [sedh] *n* straightness. "karhu sedh is tare disti ko ham ko khoj lehu tit jai."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* *adj* frightened, timid. 3 *n* an obstruction, ban.

ਸੇਧਖਾਨਾ [sedhkhana] *P* سِدْخَان alavatory, stools

ਸੇਧਰ [sēdhar] See ਸੇਦੁਰ

सेधव [sēdhav] See सैधव.

सेधुर [sēdhur] See सैधुर "tin sēdhur māg dai sir pe."—*krīṣaṇ* 'put a line of vermilion on the head.' 2 See सिंधुर.

सेन [sen] *Skt* स्विन्न *adj* with pity; melted. "jinṛ milra pathar sen."—*kan m* 4. 'Even stone like hearts melt.' 2 *Skt* शयन *n* sleep. 3 rest; quiet resulting from self-realisation. "abhinasi sukh sen."—*ratanmala*. 4 wise. See *E* sane. *adj* intelligent learned. 5 *Skt* सेन dependent.

सेना [sena] *Skt* *n* Indar's queen. 2 army. In Sanskrit documents different names have been given to army on the basis of its numerical strength. For example an army with one chariot, one elephant, three horses and five unmounted troops, is called 'patti'. Three pattis make one senamukh. Three senamukhs constitute a 'gulām'; three gulāms form a 'gaṇ'; three 'gaṇs' comprise a 'vahini'; three vahinis are a 'prīma'; three prīmas make a 'cāmu'; three cāmus form an 'ānikini'; ten ānikinis constitute an ākṣhīni and a group of ten ākṣhīnis constitute a bāl. The commander-in-chief of a bāl is called master rathi.

सेनानाथ [senanath], सेनानी [senani], सेनापति [senapati] *n* a commander of the armed forces; a general; an army commander. 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv.

सेनामुख [senamukh] See सेन.

सेव [seb] See सेव. 2 *Skt* सेवक *adj* venerable, worthy of worship. "pavhi nahī seb."—*akal*. 3 *P* *سب* *n* an apple. See सेवे 5.

सेवर [sebar], सेवरी [sebarī] See सासमली and सिमल. "nalier phal sebar paka."—*ram kabir* See नालीदेव.

सेवाल [sebal] See सिवाल. "tū ape vicī sebal."—*var sri m* 4.

सेवक [seby] See सेवक.

सेबि [sebhī], सेबी [seblu] स-अधि he too; that

also.

सेम [sem] *P* *سَم* *adj* own self; third "dom na sem ek so ahi."—*gāu ravidas*. 'There is no friend like the Creator It is not a question of the Trinity.' "aval dom na sem kharaba."—*BG*. 'There is no fight among Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.' 2 *Skt* सिम्बी a type of bean—grain which is small or big in size and is of various colours and is cooked as a vegetable.

सेमर [semār] See सिमल. "semār phal jiu tahi banau."—*NP*.

सेमुधि [semukhi] See सेमुधी. "semukhi jin kar dīy mam puta."—*NP*. 'Wisdom has purified my mind.'

सेमुधिनी [semukhini] *n* a prudent army. 2 a group of intellectuals comprising such an army—*sanama*.

सेमुधी [semukhi] *Skt* सेमुधी *n* intelligence, intellect, wisdom, sagacity. "semukhi visakha jane lekha."—*NP*.

सेर [ser] *Skt* सेटक *n* fortieth part of a maund; a measure of four pau weight. "dūt ser magau cuna."—*sor kabir*. 2 *P* *سِر* a lion. 3 *adj* courageous, brave. "burīāi hūx ser."—*varguj* 2 *m* 5.

सेर अलम [ser ādam] *P* *سِر ادم* *adj* having a leonine body.

सेरसाह [serṣah] *سِر سَه* son of Hasan Khan, landlord of Sehasram and grandson of Ibrahim Khan who was a Pathan of the Sur dynasty. Earlier he was named Farid Khan. While serving king Lohani of Bihar, Farid killed a lion and was given the title of Sher Khan. He defeated Hymayun on 17th May, 1540 AD in the battle of Kanauj and drove him out of

'Seer and maund as measures have been changing with the passage of time. In the time of Kabir, a seer was not equal to eighty tolas. At this juncture in the Punjab, a kacha seer is equal to thirty four and a half tolas and one masa

India. On January 25, 1542 AD he ascended the throne of Delhi with great pomp and show and acquired the status of a fair-minded sovereign. He died on 24 May, 1545 AD. In Sahasram, the tomb of Shershah is a beautiful building, worthy of a visit. See **ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ**.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ʃer sɪŋh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was posted at Lohgarh fort of Anandpur. He faced the enemies with great courage.

2 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Matab Kaur, born in 1807 AD, who ascended the throne of Lahore on January 18, 1841 AD after Prince Naunihal Singh, and on September 15, 1843 AD, he was treacherously shot dead by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia near Shah Bilawal in the Barandari area.

ਸ਼ੇਰਖਾਨ [ʃerkhan] See **ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ** and **ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ**.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ [ʃergarh] See **ਗੜ੍ਹ ਸ਼ੇਰ**. 2 a village in tehsil thana Jalalabad of district Ferozepur. It is about five to six miles to the north from Jalalabad railway station. At a very short distance to the east of this village is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near Tahlian Phattu Sammu Kian. When the Guru arrived here, Dogar, Phattu and Sammu, presented a covering for the waist and a cotton-blanket to him, which were the gift-items of this area. The building of Manji Sahib is complete which had 85 ghumaons of land but now only 30 ghumaons are left. A baptised Sikh looks after the gurdwara

ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ [ʃergill] a subcaste of Jats to which belong the landlords of Majitha and Naushehra villages (Amritsar).

ਸ਼ੇਰਦਿਲ [ʃerdil] *P* شيردل *adj* having a lion-hearted, brave

ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [ʃerdriʃi] *n* a lion's vision. "kukardriʃi na kabī mən dharni. ʃerdriʃi gurmukh hve karni."—*NP* A dog bites a stick and a brick.

A lion, on the other hand, does not care for the weapon but keeps an eye on the killer. Similarly, ignorant people indulge in fighting considering others as givers of joy and sorrow but Guru-oriented people keep an eye on actions which control everything.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਨਰ [ʃer nar] *P* شير نر *adj* (a man) brave as a lion 2 a heroic person. 3 a powerful lion. 4 a lion-like man.

ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ [ʃerani], **ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ** [ʃerni] a tigress, a lioness; a Sikh woman. "mrigan vikar brīd ko serani."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ [ʃer pājab] a title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਸ਼ੇਰਬਾਚਾ [ʃerbaca] *n* a type of small gun having the figure of lion on its mouth. It is called 'baghbaca' (lion's cub) also. 2 son of the Khalsa, a warrior.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ [ʃer muḥammad khan] This Maleria Pathan sided with Vazir Khan during the battle of Chamkaur to fight against Guru Gobind Singh. His real brother Khijar Khan whom the Guru mentions as Khwaja Mardud in Jafarnama, saved himself from an arrow of the Guru by hiding behind a wall. Sher Muhammad was killed by a Sikh in Sammat 1767 during the battle of Sirhind.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ [ʃer muchh], **ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ** [ʃer much] a lion's whisker. In olden days jealousy-ridden people used to mix a hair cut from lion's whisker in the meal served to an enemy. It was thought that once it went into the stomach it caused such injuries as became the reason for his death. Once, Aurangzeb served lion's whisker mixed in rice to Dara Shikoh. "ʃer much katrayke cavar mēhī pai."—*GPS* The life of Dara Shikoh was spared with the grace of Guru Har Rai's kindness.

ਸ਼ੇਰਾ [serva] ਸ਼ਿਰ-ਪਾਦ shorter arm, head or foot bar of a cot.

ਸੇਰੀਯ [seriṃ] See ਸਰੀਯ. "ketariṃ seriṃ vilahī." -BG

ਸੇਰੁ [seru] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸੇਰੇ ਜਾਯ [sere jāyā] *P* adjan angry lion, furious lion. See ਜਿਯਾ 2.

ਸੇਲ [sel] *n* information about one's well-being. See ਸੇਲੁ. 2 See ਸੇਲਾ. a spear, javelin "coṭ suhelī sel kī." -s kabir

ਸੇਲਮਸੇਲ [selmsel] *A* سِلْم to tie. *P* سِلْم a hoof. "nama prāṇve selamsel. gāu duhal bāchra mel." -bher. having tied (the hind legs) with a rope.¹

ਸੇਲਾ [sela] *n* a lance, spear, pike, javeline.

ਸੇਲਾਬ [selab] *P* سِلَاب flood of water. 2 moisture, wetness.

ਸੇਲੀ [seli] *n* a plaid rope of black wool or silk which is tied on a turban or cap, or is worn around the neck by monks. Among Guru Nanak Dev's disciples this tradition of wearing continued up to Guru Arjan Dev. While ascending the throne, Guru Hargobind kept this rope in the treasure house and wore a sword instead.² 2 a whirl, spin.

ਸੇਲੁ [selu] *adj* one who keeps a spear. 2 an informer, tattler. "dusar selu dāi sel pahucāi." -PPP. 3 *Dg* lasura, a deciduous tree and its glutinous fruit. See ਲਸੁਰਾ.

ਸੇਲੀਖੀ [selākhī] In Panth Prakash this word has been used in place of ਸੇਲੀਵੀ. See ਸੇਲੀਵੀ.

ਸੇਵ [sev] See ਸੇਵੁ and ਸੇਵ. 2 *Skt* सेव dear. "harī sev sevak sevki." -vaḍ m 4 ghorā. 'service of the dear disciple of God.' 3 wealth, treasury. 4 In Nirukt 'sev' means comfort 5 *Skt* सेवक *adj* worthy of service, deserving worship. "akh-hi suri nar muni jan sev." -japu. 6 See ਸੇਵ. 7 short form of ਸੇਵਕ. 8 *Skt* सेव् *vr* to serve, work as an emp oyce, to trust, worship.

¹Many scholars confuse selmasel with Salim Shah But this is wrong as Namdev lived much earlier.

²seli is a symbol of asceticism and renunciation

ਸੇਵਕ [sevak] a servant, slave, attendant. "sevak sevhi gurmukhi harī jata." -majh a m 3.

ਸੇਵਕਭਾਇ [sevakbhāi], ਸੇਵਕਭਾਵ [sevakbhav] *n* slavery, service. 2 spirit of service. "sevakbhāi mile bād bhagi." -vaḍ chāt m 4.

ਸੇਵਕਾ [sevka] a maidservant; a slave girl. "marā jake sevkar." -bher a m 5. 2 *n* army containing a group of maid servants—sānām.

ਸੇਵਕਾਈ [sevkaī] *n* service; slavery.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevakī] *adj* maid servant, slave girl. "so sevākī ram piari." -ram m 1. "kavla sevākī tisū." -var bīla m 3.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *n* service, slavery. 2 service. "kāre sevki sabh hi gramu." -GPS. 3 vermicelli, an item made of fine wheat flour which is eaten after it is cooked like rice. 4 a sweetmeat, which is made of fine wheat flour and of gramflour, and soaked in sugar-syrup. "sevkīā cirve laḍua." -krīṣṇ.

ਸੇਵਕੁ [sevaku] See ਸੇਵਕ. "sevaku kīno sādā nīhalu." -sukhmānī.

ਸੇਵਤ [sevat] *adj* served; what has been served. "sevat sevi sevi sadh sevau." -bīla m 5. 'By people are served kings, by whom are served deities, on whose account are served sadhus (mendicants), (you) had better serve them.' 2 *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿਯਾਰ. Arjun. In Sastarnammala 'sevat' has been used in place of 'śvetvah'. See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿਯਾਰ.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevti] *Skt* सेवती *n* a white rose, which is generally found in the junglo. Its medicinal paste is very useful. *L* Rosa glandulifera.

ਸੇਵਦਾਰ [sevdar], ਸੇਵਦਾਰੁ [sevdaru] a servant, attendant, disciple "puja satī satī sevdar." -sukhmānī.

ਸੇਵਧਿ [sevadhi] *Skt* *n* a treasury of Kuber.

ਸੇਵਨ [sevan] *n* sewing. 2 serving.

ਸੇਵਨੀ [sevanī] (women) serve. "sevanī sai apna." -var suhi m 3. 2 (men) serve.

ਸੇਵਨੀਯ [sevnīy] *Skt* *adj* worthy of service. 2 worthy of sewing.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevrī] service. 2 a maidservant, slave girl. "me jugī jugī dayē sevrī."—*sri m 5 pepax*
 ਸੇਵਾ [seva] *n* service, attendance, worship.

"name ki sabh seva karē."—*asa a m 3 2 P* *sewa*
 a manner, method, regulation. "gurmāṭi pae
 saṁhājī seva."—*asa m 1. 3* a habit, nature. 4 In
 Sindhi, 'seva' is pronounced as 'sewa' and
 means worship or offering.

ਸੇਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ [seva sīgh] He came with Masand
 Duni Chand from Amritsar to support Guru
 Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur but
 as a coward he too fled with Duni Chand.

ਸੇਵਾ ਜੀ [seva jī] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ [sevasas] a Brahman Sikh resident of
 Kashmir, who was the son of Mai Bhagbhari.
 He became Guru Sahib's disciple in the
 company of Madho Sodhi. "seva das lāṭ nīj
 sev."—*GPS*. See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ. 2 Many writers have
 mentioned Seva Ram as Seva Das. See
 ਅਭਨਾਜ. 3 a person, resident of Poṭhohar who
 wrote a Janamsakhi of Guru Nanak Dev in
 1588 AD.

ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸੀਆ [seva dasia], ਸੇਵਾ ਪੱਥੀ [seva pāthī]
 See ਅਭਨਾਜ.

ਸੇਵਿ [sevi] See ਸੇਵਕ. 2 having served "sevi
 saci samāia."—*maru a m 1*. 'merged into
 truth.'

ਸੇਵਿਕਾ [sevika] *Skt* ਸੇਵੀ. vermicelli, a hand
 made eatable item of wheat flour looking like
 cotton-yarn. 2 a slave girl, female attendant.

ਸੇਵੀ [sevi] See ਸੇਵਿਕਾ. 2 *adj* one who serves, a
 servant. 3 able to be served, worthy of
 service.

ਸੇਵੀਐਲੇ [seviale], ਸੇਵੀਲੇ [seville] it is worth while
 to perform service; let us serve. "seville gopal
 rai."—*mala namdev*.

ਸੇਵੇਯਾ [seveya] *adj* who worships.

ਸੇਵੰਨ [sevan] See ਸੇਵਨ. 2 See ਸੇ and ਵੰਨ.

ਸੇਵਜ [sevy] *Skt adj* worthy of service, worthy
 of worship. 2 dear, lovable.

ਸੇਵਕਮਨ [sevyman] *adj* worshipped.

ਸੈ [se] *n* one hundred "se nāge nahī nāg."
 —*var maru 2 m 5*. "sat se ki katha yehī puri
 bhāi he."—*c5di 1. 2* part of, to, for, towards.

"sabhse de dataru."—*var guj 2 m 5. 3* v present
 tense of ਹੋਣਾ (to be), "nanak jēl ko min se."

—*prabha m 1. 4* part from, out of. "nār se nārī
 hoī autre." *g5d namdev. 5 Skt* ਸੁ. own self.

"hās udīro tēn gadīro sojhai se nah."—*s kabir*
 'There was no self-understanding.' 6 *A* *se* *n*

an article, a thing "tu jānōi sabh se."—*var asa*.

ਸੈਆਨ [sean] *adj* hundreds i.e. infinite "nanak
 lahirī lakh sean."—*var guj 2 m 5. 2 n* wisdom,

prudence intelligence. 3 See ਸਯਾਨ. 4 *S* *adv*
 properly, accurately, correctly. 5 on the right
 path.

ਸੈਆਨਾ [seana], ਸੈਆਨੀ [seani] *adj* wise, prudent,
 intelligent. "me baura sabh khelak seani."
 —*bīla kabir*.

ਸੈਇ [sei] *n* one hundred "satarī sei sēlar he
 jake."—*bher kabir. 2* See ਸੌ.

ਸੈਸਾਰ [sesar], ਸੈਸਾਰ [sēsar], ਸੈਸਾਰਾ [sesarra] *Skt*
 ਸੰਸਾਰ *n* which keeps on sliding, never in one
 particular state; the world. "laha bhagatī
 sesare."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*. "esa bajī sesar."—*trīḷg*

m 4. "sabh mukat hoā sesarra."—*sri m 5*
pepax. "bharām bhula sēsara."—*sor m 3*.

ਸੈਸਾਰਿ [sesari] in the world "kitu aīa sesari."
 —*var vaḍ m 3*.

ਸੈਸਾਰੀ [sesari] *adj* worldly, earthly. "bhagta te
 sesaria jorū kade nā aīa."—*var majh m 1*.

2 attached to worldly possessions.

ਸਿਹਥੀ [sehathi] *Skt* ਸਥਿ *n* spear. "seph sarohi
 sehathi."—*sānama*.

ਸਿਹਥੀਆਰਾ [sehathuara] *adj* one having a spear.

ਸਿਹਰ [sehar] See ਸਰਹ.

ਸਿਹਲ [sehal] See ਸਹਲ.

ਸੈਕ [sek], ਸੈਕਤਾ [sēkṭa], ਸੈਕਿਕ [sekik] about
 one hundred, a hundred only. 2 a century.

ਸੈਖ [sex] See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੋਚੀ [sōci] *n* a file of papers, a collection of a large number of papers; volume.

ਸੋਢਲੀ [sodali] *adj* hundreds of branches, having innumerable offshoots. "malī takhāt beṭha sōdali."—*var ram 3*

ਸੋਣ [sēṇ] He was a barber of Bandhavgarh (Riva) king Raja Ram. Becoming a follower of Ramanand, he served saints with devotion and was counted among worshippers of high status. These days, Sen's descendants live in Riva. A hymn by this holyman is in Guru Granth Sahib. "sēṇ bhēṇ bhāj pərmanāde."—*dhana. 2 Dg* husband, master, owner. "hərī mel-hu sēṇ sēṇ."—*majh m 5 dīnān 3 Skt* सन to steep. "sōdar mōdar sēṇah jēṇ madhy hērīkirtānāh."—*gatha. 4 Skt* armed forces, army. "gahat sēṇ."—*cādi 2. 5 Skt* सैन्य *adj* connected with the army. *6 n* a soldier, warrior. *7 S* सैह. father of the bride or the groom, i.e. relatives; relation. "se sēṇ se sājna."—*var sor m 3.*

ਸੋਢਪਲ [sēṇpal] *adj* a commander, a general, an army-commander.

ਸੋਣਾ [sēṇa] a devoted Jat who was a writer in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. The poet Senapati is different from him. Once he committed some crime and fearing the Guru's wrath, he ran away, and on reaching home he composed a rhymed couplet:

jab te prabhū te bichure karyo krīkhi ko ṭhaṭ,
brīkhhān sāgāṭī hām kori bhāe jāṭ ke jāṭ.

The tenth Guru called him back to his duties.

ਸੋਣੀ [sēṇi] *n* a caste, equal to Kambo and Malia. *2* an acquaintance. "hərī prabhū sēṇ sēṇi jiu."—*gau m 4 3* an army commander. *4* a soldier.

ਸੋਹ [sēṇu] See ਸੋਣ 2. "sājāṇu tu he sēṇu tu mē."—*suhi a m 5.*

ਸੋਣਨਾ [sēṇa] *v* to expand wealth; collect,

accumulate. See ਸੋਣ 4.

ਸੈਤਨ [setan] *A* شيطان Satan *n* In the Bible and Quran, he is termed an angel who instigates man towards evil. It was only he who deceitfully made Adam eat the prohibited fruit. According to Quran, Satan is made of fire element only. God created Adam from clay and ordered the angels to bow before him. All except Satan obeyed the order. When God asked Satan to explain the reason, Satan replied that he himself was made of fire while Adam was made of clay and hence Adam was inferior to him. On this God reproached Satan and asked him to quit heaven. In anger Satan said to God, "OK ! I have been meted this treatment and I will not allow Adam's offspring to come to you and men will not be grateful to you." See ਭੁਚਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਅਸਾਫ਼, ਅਸਾਫ਼ 11 to 17. *2 adj* mean, sinful, riotous, rowdy. *3 Skt* शिवगण Kamdev, whose arrows are sharp. "agadu paṭ setan ve lalo."—*īzīāg m 1.* 'Cupid is performing the duties of Kaji and Purohit.' See ਅਸਾਫ਼.

ਸੈਤਾਨਿਆ [setania] *adj* influenced by Satan. "bin pure gurudev phir setania."—*var jet.*

ਸੈਤਾਨੀ [setani] *n* mischievousness, mischief. "choḍī kateb kare setani."—*bher kabir. 2 adj* who is a pupil of Satan; devilish. "nanak sīrkhuthe setani."—*var majh m 1.* See ਸੈਤਨ.

ਸੈਤਾਲੀ [sētali] forty seven, 47.

ਸੈਤੀ [sēti] thirty seven, 37.

ਸੈਥੀ [sethi] See ਸੈਥੀ. "tuhi sul sethi tābar."—*sanama.*

ਸੈਦ [sed] *A* سید *n* prey, a forest animal. *2* the animal to be killed and hunted. *3 A* شيخ chief; rich *4* elderly. *5* See ਸਈਅਦ. *6* See ਲਾਧਦ.

'Guru Nanak Dev refers to illegitimate nikah under which helpless maidens were forced into submission, which neither the faith of Kazis nor of Brahmins could approve of

सैदक [sēdak] *adv* before the eyes; real and evident.

सैदखान [sedkhan] سیدخان a commander of Aurangzeb's army, who came to capture Anandpur on 17 Phagun Sammat 1759. While fighting in the battle field, he came in front of the Guru whose glimpse impressed him so much that he renounced the royal army and became a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Having imbibed the Guru's teachings, he attained the highest spiritual status.

सैदपुर [sedpur] See सैदपुरा.

सैद बेग [sed beg] See सैदा बेग.

सैदबुख [sedbhukh] See सैदबुख.

सैदा [seda] P سیدہ *adj* lazy, enamoured, 2 insane; possessed; ecstatic.

सैदाबेग [sedabeg] Motivated by the hill-kings, he accompanied sardar Alifkhan to fight against Guru Gobind Singh when an attack was launched on Anandpur. Getting a glimpse of the Guru, he became his disciple and joined the Sikh army. Fighting against the Turkish army and the hill-kings, he attained martyrdom. He is different from Saidkhan.

सैदे [sedo] a khatri of Gheh sub-caste who was a worshipper of Varun (khvaja). Becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev he turned a votary of only one God. During the Guru's sojourn in the South, he was with the Satguru to serve him.

सैध [sēdhav] *Skt* सैधव *n* salt from Sindh; Sindhi salt. 2 a Sindhi horse. 3 a horse. 4 *adj* pertaining to the sea.

सैन [sen] an army, See सैन. "saur sen bin cen hui kino hahakar."—*cādi* 1. 2 *adj* acquaintance. "sak sen."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* progeny, offspring. "harī ka sāt mare harēbe tā sēgi sen tarai."—*asa kabir* 4 *Skt* सैन to sleep "sahaj sen."—*sor m* 5. 5 a soft bed "harī soi rāhe saj sen tēhā."—*cādi* 1. 6 See सैद. "sen nai

butkaria."—*asa dhāna*. 7 a hint, indication. *Skt* सैन्य

सैन सुमित्र [sen sumitr] See सुमित्र सैन.

सैनप [senap], **सैनपाल** [senpal] chief of the army, a commander. See सैनपति. "sam senap ke subhā māhan."—*GPS*.

सैनबिंदार [senbīdar] *n* Guru Gobind Singh's favourite horse that could rout the enemy army.

सैना [sena] a army. See सैन. "or sakal sena jārī bācyo su eke pret."—*cādi* 1. 2 *adj* acquainted, familiar "nam jāp-hu mere sajan sena."—*asa m* 4.

सैनाली [senai] See सैनली.

सैनाधिप [senadhip], **सैनाधिपति** [senadhipati], **सैनाली** [senani] See सैनाली and सैनपति.

सैनपति [senapati] See सैनपति. 2 a writer and poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who translated 'Chanikya Niti'— "guru gobīd ki sabha me lekhaḥ param sujan. canake bhakha kari kavī senapati nam." He wrote a book also entitled "Gurusobha". See कुरुसोभा 'कुरुसोभा'.

सैनिक [senik] *adj* pertaining to the army; a soldier.

सैनी [seni] See सैनी. 2 *adj* a soldier; a commander. "kruddh ke dhumr cāhe ut seni."—*cādi* 1.

सैनु [senu] See सैन. "sakha senu prem gobīd."—*asa m* 1.

सैफ [sef] *A* سيف *n* a straight sword. "seph sarohi schthi."—*sanama*

सैफखान [sephkhan] See सैफखान.

सैफनी [sephni] *n* an army which carries straight swords—*sanama*. 2 a gun—*sanama*.

सैफाबाद [sephabad] See सैफाबाद.

सैफी [sefi] *A* سفي *n* a string of beads, a rosary. 2 a chant of a holy hymn to bring the enemy 'Akali Kaur Singh has got published the whole of Gurusobha.

under subjection. "kalam sephī paṛh muhṛe turē."—*PPP*

ਸਿੱਧੂਦੀਨ [sephuddin] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸਿੱਧੀ [sebhā] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਯੰਭਵ, ਸ੍ਵਯੰਭੁ *adj* which comes into existence on one's own; not created by any one else. "ākāl muratī ājunī sebhā."—*japu* 2 In *Guru Granth Pradip*, Pandit Sadhu Singh has given the meaning of sebhā as - 'which is like a beam of light in the inner-self.'

ਸਿਯਦ [seyad] 1 a master. 2 a king. 3 a leader, guide. 4 In many books on Islam, this term has been used for the lineal descendants of Bibi Fatima and Hazrat Ali. Sayyads are respected by Muslims and they are addressed as Shah, Badshah, Pir, Sharif, etc.

During the Mughal rule only a Sayyad used to goad the elephant of the king because no one else could sit with his back facing the king.

ਸਿਯਦ ਅਹਮਦ [seyad ahmad] See ਅਹਮਦ ਸਿਯਦ. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਸਿਯਦ ਭੀਖ [seyad bhikh] See ਜਾਹ ਭੀਖ.

ਸਿਯਾ [seyā] See ਸੰਯਾ.

ਸਿਯਾ [sēyā] a lord, a master. "cārca jāb jā un sēyan kī."—*krīṣṇan*. 2 a girl's female companion or female friend.

ਸਿਰ [sir] 1 *g* *n* a walk. See ਸਿ 2 a journey. 3 *P* *g* ਸਿਰ *adj* satisfied, satiated.

ਸਿਰੰਧੁ [sirādhri] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰ-ਧਰ. having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a peasant farmer.

ਸਿਰੰਧੀ [sirādhri] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰਧੀ *n* a woman having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a female farmer. 2 a handicrafts woman. 3 This term can also be used for a slave girl. Draupadi was called Sairandhri when she went into hiding along with Pandavs in the house of Virat.

ਸਿਲ [sel] See ਸੈਰ. "tīu tīu sel kār-hī jīu bhavē."—*gāu ravidas*. 2 *Skt* ਸੈਲ *adj* made of

stone 3 *n* a mountain, having lots of stones. "kār-hī sel māg selān kerī."—*GPS* 4 petrified, stone-like. "sel loā jīn udhriā."—*savēye m* 3 *ke*. "athī sel nīc ghār hoī." *oākar*. 'if there is wealth in the house of a foolish and mean person' 5 rock pitch, rock secretion. 6 hard-hearted, unfeeling "tīrath nār kaha sucī sel?"—*bhāe m* 5. 7 *adj* immovable "bhāe sukhl sel."—*gāu m* 5. 8 *A* *g* *n* flow of water. "manmukh pāthar sel hē dhrig jvān phikā" —*asa a m* 1. 'remains dry even in a water-current.'

ਸਿਲ ਜੁਝਾ [sel jūṭā], **ਸਿਲ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [sel kumārī], **ਸਿਲ ਕੰਯਾ** [sel kānyā], **ਸਿਲਾ** [seljā], **ਸਿਲ ਰਾਨਾ** [sel rānyā] *n* daughter of the Himalayas, Parvati; Girija.

ਸਿਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ [selānīpati] *Skt* ਸੀਲਨਿਪਾਤਿਨ *adj* a destroyer of mountains; one who breaks hills and stones with a thunderbolt; Indar. "selānīpati śridhī sur sasi udū ātēk."—*NP*.

ਸਿਲਪਥਰ [selpāthar] *adj* a hill stone. "sel pāthar māhī jēt upar."—*sodarū*. 2 See ਸਿਲ 8.

ਸਿਲਰਾਜ [selraj] *n* Himalaya, the king of mountains. 2 Sumeru.

ਸਿਲ ਲੋਅ [sel loā] hard-hearted people. See ਸਿਲ 4.

ਸਿਲਾਨੀ [selānī] *adj* who is a tourist. 2 having a tendency for roving.

ਸਿਲੀ [selī] *adj* who is a tourist. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ੈਲੀ *n* custom, tradition. 3 a poetic style; usage of words and phrases in a particular way. See *E* style.

ਸਿਲੁਖ [selukh] *Skt* ਸ਼ੈਲੁਖ *n* an acrobat; a stage artist. 2 a wood apple tree.

ਸਿਵ [sev] *Skt* ਸੈਵ *pron* he, that 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ੈਵ *adj* Shiv's; who has a connection with Shiv. 3 *n* a votary of Shiv. 4 thorn-apple.

ਸਿਵਲ [seval] See ਸਿਵਾਲ.

ਸਿਵਰ [sevy] *adj* who has connection with Shiv. 2 *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਬਾਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ, ਕਰਨਾ, ਜਾਪ

ਜੇ [so] *pron* his. "so dia na jai khaza"—*sor kabir*. 'We cannot eat (exhaust) what has been given by Him.' 2 that. "so guru kar-hu ji sacu drizave."—*dhana a m l*. 3 past tense of the verb ਹੈ, was. "jab ihu na so, tab kinah upaia?"—*bher m 5*. 4 *adj* similar, alike, resembling. "hari so hura chadke."—*s kabir*. "jo jan nirdave rahi so gane idr so rak."—*s kabir* 'one who likens a poor man to Indar.' 5 *n* fame, short form of ਜੋਇ.

ਜੇਹੀ [sou] *pron* he, that one. 2 to sleep. "sukh sou hor acita."—*gau m 5*

ਜੇਹੀ [sou] *pron* he, that. "sou ganie sabh te uca."—*sukhmani*. 2 See ਜੇਹਿਣਾ.

ਜੇਯਾ [soa] *adj* asleep. 2 *n* a green leafy vegetable like aniseed which is cooked with spinach. Its after-effect is hot-wet. *L* Anethum Sowa. 3 fame, praise. "nigura manmukh suni na soa."—*BG* 4 discussion.

ਜੇਯਾ ਚੂਕ [soa cuk], ਜੇਯਾ ਪਲਕ [soa palak] *soa* and spinach. See ਚੂਕ.

ਜੇਇ [sor] *pron* that one, he, that. "catur siana sughar sor."—*gau thiti m 5*. 2 *n* fame, gossip. "ki na sunahi gorle apai kani sor."—*sri m l*. "tin ki nirmal sor."—*barahmahe majh*. 3 fragrance, pleasing smell, redolence. "is man ko basat ki lage na sor."—*basat m 3*. 4 fame, praise. "tis ki sor suni manu haria."—*asa m 5*. 5 See ਜੇਹਿਣਾ. "baver sor rahi."—*asa m 5*. 6 *adv* sleeping "sor acita jagi acita"—*bher m 5*.

ਜੇਇਆ [soia] *adj* asleep. 2 sat, settled. "ghazi ghazi soia."—*ram chat m 5*. 3 looked beautiful.

ਜੇਇਨ [soin] *n* gold. "soin laka soin mari."—*gau m l*. "se asthal soin caubare."—*majh m 5*. 2 See ਜੇਹਿਣਾ

ਜੇਇਨਾ [soina] *n* gold. 2 to sleep. "nanak sukhi sukhi soina."—*asa m 5*

ਜੇਇਰੀ [soiri] *Skt* शिवरी *adj* a follower of Shiv.

2 proficient in the lore of Tantar 3 *n* a sub-caste of Bahujai Khatri "pirtha kheda soiri."—*BG*

ਜੇਈ [soi] *pron* he, himself, that, that very. "soi soi sada sacu."—*japu*. 2 *adj* asleep (woman). "soi soi jagi"—*sor kabir*. 'Only she is half asleep.' 3 *n* a caste of Jats which is said to belong to the dynasty of king Kang. Its members are found in the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala in a large number. It is called "sohi" also "hemu soi gurumat pai."—*BG*

ਜੇਈਜੇ [soije] please sleep. 2 is sleeping. "jih prasadi suk sahaji soije."—*sukhmani*

ਜੇਸ [sos], ਜੇਸਟ [sosan] *Skt* शैव and शैवट. *n* to dry; dehydrate. See ਜੁਰ ਜਰ.

ਜੇਸਨ [sosan] See ਜੇਸਟ. 2 *P* شوش *n* a lily. This flower is of many colours. Of them white, yellow and blue are well known. Many think it to be narcissus, but that is not a fact. This flower belongs to the Amaryllis grandiflora genus.

ਜੇਸਨੀ [sosni] *adj* of lily colour.

ਜੇਸਾ [soja] *P* شوش *a* heap. 2 a thread made of silver and gold 3 a fragment, small piece. 4 a spark of fire, scintilla.

ਜੇਹ [soh] *n* fame "gurumukh sei sohde."—*sri a m 3* 2 befitting, beautiful.

ਜੇਹਾ [sohaj] *n* aesthetics, beauty. 2 decoration.

ਜੇਹਣਾ [sohna] *adj* befitting, beautiful. "sohne nak jini lamre vala."—*vaq chat m l*. 2 *Skt* मुनर happy, delighted. See ਜੇਹਣਾ ਜੇਹਣਾ. 3 Nand Lal, a devotee of Guru Hargobind and a follower of Khwaja, who served the Guru and attained self-realisation. The Guru named him Sohna. "nam sohna jis kis kahia"—*GPS* Bhai Sohna died in Sammat 1732; his memorial is at Guralah (district Hoshiarpur).

ਜੇਹਣੀ [sohni] *adj* a beautiful (woman) 2 See ਜੇਹਣੀ.

ਜੇਹਨਾ [sohna] See ਜੇਹਣਾ.

ਸੋਹਨੀ [sohni] See ਸੋਹਣੀ. beautiful. "sohni sarpur sujan bickhanī."—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* a maiden who loved Mehiwal "ravi tir jat ik rāhe. mehiwal nam jag kēhe. nirakh sohni vāsi hvegai."—*caritr 101* Sohni used to swim across the river daily over a pitcher to keep her tryst with Mehiwal. On her return, she would hide the pitcher under the bushes. On finding out this secret, her kin replaced the baked pitcher with an unbaked one. When she entered the river the unbaked pitcher got dissolved and she was drowned. On hearing this, Mehiwal died by drowning himself. See ਸੋਹੀ

ਸੋਹਬਤ [sohbat] See ਸੁਹਬਤ.

ਸੋਹਰਤ [sohrat] See ਸੁਹਰਤ.

ਸੋਹਲ [sohal] *Skī* ਸੁਮਿਦਲ *adj* delicate.

ਸੋਹਲਾ [sohalā], **ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਹਾ [soha], **ਸੋਹਾਇਆ** [sohaiya] *adj* looking befitting, elegant. "name karaj soha he."—*maru solhe m 3* "mili sadhsāg soha."—*sar m 5 part 1*.

ਸੋਹਾਗ [sohag] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thiru sohag var agam agocar."—*majh m 5*

ਸੋਹਾਗਣਿ [sohaganī], **ਸੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [sohagni], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨਿ** [sohaganī], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨੀ** [sohagni] See ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ. "putrvāti silvāti sohaganī."—*majh m 5*. "sobhavāti sohaganī."—*sri m 3*. "dhāni sohaganī jo prabhū jane."—*suhi m 5* 2 wealth. "sohaganī kirpan kī puti."—*gūḍ kabur*.

ਸੋਹਾਗਾ [sohaga] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ. "jru kācan sohaga dhale."—*oākar*.

ਸੋਹਾਗੁ [sohagu] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thiru sātān sohagu māre na javae."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਹਿਅਲਾ [sohīāla] *adj* becoming elegant, going about gracefully. "sohīāre mere bāk duare" —*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sohīlā], **ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohila] *n* a paean, panegyric. "māgal gavhu īa prabhū bhavhu sohīlā jug care" —*suhi chāt m 1*. "kāhe nanak

sabad sohila satiguru sunāia."—*anādu 2 s* (best)–ਹੋਲਾ (game) a poem of praise, or victory. 3 a particular bani entitled sohila in Guru Granth Sahib which is traditionally recited/read at bedtime. "titu gharī gavhu sohila." For that reason, it is named so.

ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [sohila parhna] See ਛਾਹੀਆ

ਸੋਹੀ [sohi] See ਸੋਈ 2 looking graceful.

ਸੋਹੀਆ [sohia] See ਸੁਹੀ (a).

ਸੋਹਿਵਾਲ [sohival] a village between Dhillon and Dhaule in district Phul of Nabha state where the ninth Guru rested at noon time. There is no gurdwara at this place, but there is one in the jurisdiction of Dhaule village. See ਧੌਲਾ.

ਸੋਹੇਲਾ [sohela] See ਸੁਹੇਲਾ. "sarāṇī pāia nanak sohela."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਹੇਰਾ [sohera] *n* a sentinel, watchman; one who guards very carefully, meaning: one who has lust for wealth. "sohera gharial jru dukhi renī vihar."—*s farid*. 'The watchman (of wealth) leads a painful life like a gong that gets strokes all the time.' 2 greedy of wealth; one who always keeps an eye on wealth. 3 a pick-pocket; a thug.

ਸੋਹੈ [sohā] *Skī* सोहम् That I am. "sohā apu pachāṇie."—*sri a m 1*. "tatu nirōjan jotī sabai sohā bhedu na koi jū."—*sor m 1*.

ਸੋਹੈਸੇ [sohāso], **ਸੋਹੈਸੈ** [sohāhāsa] सोहम्सहस. He is I, I am He. "sohā so ja kau he japu."—*bher a kabir*. "sohāhāsa japu jap-hu."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸੋਹੈਦਰਾ [sohādra], **ਸੋਹੈਦਾ** [sohāda] *adj* splendid, looking dignified "sohādro hābh thāi."—*sri chāt m 5*

ਸੋਕ [sok] *Skī* सोक *n* heat, warmth. "kī aditī soke"—japu. 'gives heat to the sun.' "na sit he na sok he."—*akal*. 2 grief, sorrow. 3 adversity, calamity.

ਸੋਕਹਰ [sok-har] *adj* who brings an end to grief 2 *n* See ਮੌਤ ਦੁਰਮਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਕਾਕੁਲ [sokakul], ਸੋਕਾਤੁਰ [sokatur], ਸੋਕਾਰਤ [sokarat] *adj* upset because of grief.

ਸੋਖ [sokh] See ਸੋਸ. "jese sur sarab kau sokh" –*sukhmani*. See ਸੋਸਾਕੁ. 2 *P* غش fast, clever. 3 bright, gaudy. 4 shrewd.

ਸੋਖਕ [sokhak] *Skt* ਸੋਸਕ *adj* dehydrater, drier. 2 *n* the wind. 3 the sun.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhan] *Skt* ਸੋਸਣ *n* to dry, dehydrate "bhar bhagati ja haume sokhe." –*majh e m* 3.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhat] ਸੋਸਿਤ *adj* dried, dry. "sokhat kar turan dhrig laiye." –*NP*. 'Get the garment dried and bring it immediately.' 2 *P* رقيق lustrous. "te devi sokhat kare bñd tava ki nyar." –*c3d1* 2.

ਸੋਖਣਨ [soxtan] *P* سوتن *v* to burn, brighten.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhan] See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਖਿਲਾਇ [sokhilaio] got dehydrated, got dried. See ਹੁਸੈਕ.

ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *P* سوكى *n* quickness. 2 immodesty, shamelessness. 3 See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਗ [sog] *P* سوكى *n* trouble, grief, mourning. *Skt* ਸੋਕ, "sog agani tisu jan na biap." –*dhana m* 5.

ਸੋਗ ਅਗਨਿ [sog agani] fire of mourning, blaze of regret, dolorous suffering. See ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਸੋਗ [sogsog] woe-eradicator, destroyer of sufferings. "namo sogsoge." –*japu*

ਸੋਗ ਹਰਾਖ [sog harakh] See ਹਰਾਖ ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਨ [sogan] plural of ਸੋਗ (ਸੋਕ). "rogan te æu sogan te." –*akal* 2 *Dg* *n* vow, oath. 3 *Skt* कृपा *n* a scabbard; a sheath. "ek kripan ke sogan sãg unhe bin pran karẽ na dardge." –*krisan*. 'will be killed with a sabre's sheath only.'

ਸੋਗਾ [soga] See ਸੋਕ and ਸੋਕ. 2 *adj* grief-stricken, sorrowful.

ਸੋਗਾਨੰਦ [soganãd] sorrow and pleasure.

ਸੋਗੀ [sogil] *adj* aggrieved, sad.

ਸੋਗੁ [sogu] See ਸੋਗ. "sogu vijogu tisu kade na viap." –*mala m* 1.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sogãdh], ਸੋਗੰਧਤਾ [sogãdhita], ਸੋਗੰਧਿ [sogãdhi]

fragrance, pleasant smell "sogãdhta kapar bhogadi." –*bita m* 5.

ਸੋਘ [sogha] *S* ਸੋਘੇ *adj* safe, secure. "ju dhan sogha rakhda ghar ãdar sahu." –*BG* 2 See ਸੋਘ

ਸੋਘਾ [sõgha] *adj* who is a sniffer, particularly one who after smelling the soil can find out whether under ground water is sweet or saline

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* ਸੁਚ *n* worry, sorrow. "katik hove sadhusãgu binas-hi sabhe soc." –*majh barahmaha*. See ਸੁਚ *vr*. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਚ sacredness, cleanliness. "kara soc na paiz." –*sri e m* 1.

3 *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ to shrink. "na sit he na soc he na gham he na gham he." –*akal*. 'It is neither coldness nor worry, nor heat nor sweat'.

ਸੋਚਕ [socak] *adj* thoughtful; given to pondering.

ਸੋਚ ਚਾਚ [soc car] thought process. See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੋਚਣਾ [socna] *Skt* ਸੋਚਨ *n* the act of feeling concerned. 2 ruminating. 3 pondering. 4 thinking.

ਸੋਚਣ ਸਾਚਰ [socet sacet] thinking, while feeling concerned. See ਸਾਚਰ.

ਸੋਚਨ [socan] See ਸੋਚਣਾ.

ਸੋਚਨੀਯ [socniy] *adj* worrisome. 2 deplorable, regrettable. "taje su pãth kumarag cala, se socan ke jog visala." –*GPS*.

ਸੋਚਿ [soci] *n* contemplation, meditation. "socc socr na hovai je soci lakhvar." –*japu* 2 See ਸੁਚਿ 3 *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ *n* heat, sweat.

ਸੋਚੀ [soci] (you should) think; (if) I think; contemplate. See ਸੋਚਿ 1.

ਸੋਚਿ [soce] See ਸੋਚਣਾ and ਸੋਚਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ: from cleanliness.

ਸੋਜ [soj] *n* *Skt* ਸੋਯ a swelling; an ant-hill. 2 *P* سوز burning sensation, burning, swelling. "visphoṭ saghan te soj gat." –*GPS*. 3 used as a suffix to give the meaning of 'to cause burning' as in ਦਿਲਸੋਜ.

ਸੋਜ਼ [sozã] *P* سوز See ਸੋਜ 2.

ਸੋਝਨ [sozan] *P* سوزن *n* a pin; a needle.

ਸੋਝਨੀ [sozni] *P* سوزنی *n* a garment, which has been embroidered. 2 a special kind of cloth spread under a wealthy person, embroidered with long stitches of many kinds

ਸੋਜਾ [soja] See ਸੋਜਾ 1.

ਸੋਜਾਣ [sojaṇ] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. "ravidasu bhāṇ jo jāṇe, sojaṇ."-asa.

ਸੋਝੇ ਗੁਦਾਜ [sozo gudaz] *P* سوزد سوزج سੋਜ (burning) and ਗੁਦਾਜ (melting)

ਸੋਝ [sojh] *n* understanding; comprehension. "tṛṇ kau sagli sojh pai."-bṛī m 5

ਸੋਝਾਈ [sojhaī] ਸੁਝ-ਆਈ. See ਸੋ.

ਸੋਝਾਢੇਣਾ [sojhadeṇa] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸੋਝੀ [sojhi] *n* comprehension, knowledge, wisdom.

ਸੋਣਾ [soṇa], ਸੋਣੀ [soṇī] *n* ਧਾਤੂ a baton, stick, cane, heavy club.

ਸੋਝੀ [soḍi] See ਸਹਿਝੀ. "mahā juddh soḍi."-carṭr 123. 'who bears sufferings caused by war (ਸੋਝੀ).'

ਸੋਝਨ (soḍhan) a woman belonging to the Sodh dynasty. 2 *Skt n* to bear, tolerate, endure.

ਸੋਝੀ [soḍhi] See ਸਨਹਿਝ and ਸਨਹਿਝੀ. According to Vachitar Natak, Sodhis are offsprings of Lav (Lau) and Bedis of Kush. See ਭੁਸੀ and ਵੇਈ. "tāte putr potr hve ae. te soḍhi sabh jagat khae."-VN. Now, Sodhi sub-caste is counted among lower Sarins. Guru Ramdas was born in this caste. See ਖੜੀ.

Among the Khatri of Sodhi sub-caste, Sahibzade Sodhis are descendants of Guru Ram Das. Among them those belonging to Prithi Chand's clan are called Sodhis of lower order. The seat of authority of Anandpur belongs to Sodhis of the upper branch Its lineage is as under :

Guru Hargobind

|

Surajmāl

|

Deepchand

|

Shyam Singh

|

Nahar Singh

|

Surjan Singh

|

Diwan Singh

|

Brijinder Singh

|

Tikka Ram Narayan Singh

|

Jagtar Singh

Amrit was administered to Shyam Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. The double-edged sword with which baptism was prepared and the sword which was given to Shyam Singh to wear are lying with Tikka Ram Narayan Singh, a rich man of Anandpur. 2 *adj* ਸੋਝਿ - who tolerates. "mahā sāstra soḍhi mahā loh purā."-ramav.

ਸੋਝੀ ਰਾਣਿ [soḍhi rai] head of Sodh dynasty with whom this sub-caste came into being. See ਫਿਰਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ a 2. "tā te putr bhayo jo dhama. soḍhi rai dhara tih nama."

ਸੋਝ [soḍ] *Skt* शोण् *vr* to be red with anger; to go; to depart. 2 *adj* red, crimson. 3 *n* blood, gore. 4 a river - Shon Nad, Son. Its names in Sanskrit are Swaran and Hirnyvah, and is mentioned at many places in Ramayan and Bhagwat. After emerging from Amarkantak near Narmada it flows 487 miles and merges into Ganga ten miles before Dinapur. 5 vermilion. 6 a gem, ruby.

ਸੋਝਿਤ [soḍit] *Skt* शैटिਤ *adj* red. 2 *n* blood. 3 saffron 4 cinnabar. 5 copper.

ਸੋਝਿਤਪੁਰ [soḍitpur] See ਰਾਣ 5.

ਸੋਝਾ [soḥa] *adj* beautiful, praiseworthy.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍhi] praiseworthy (woman), beautiful (woman). 2 See ਸੋਢੀ 2. "soḍhi mahival nū ne tardi rati."—BG

ਸੋਢ [sot] *n* night clothes. 2 *Skt* a source, flow, a spring, fountain. "tāhā pragaṭ jīṭ sot su jēl hē."—NP. 3 sense organs, new slit. "nāve sot sabhā dhīla."—var gau / *m* 4. 4 short form for ਸੋਢਤ. "de gayo pritam sot dikhai"—krīsan, in the sleeping condition.

ਸੋਤਸਾਹ [sotsah] with zeal, longingly, courageously.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotar] *n* a source, flow. 2 a fountain. 3 an opening in the body "māl mutr sotār vic aya."—BG.

ਸੋਤਾ [sota] See ਸੋਤ.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotr] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Nawanshahir, which is a koh to the north from Banga. It has a gurdwara named Gurplah. See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਤ an ear. "jīhva netr sotr sac̣ rate."—sor a *m* 1.

ਸੋਦਰ [sodar] *Skt* *n* ਸ-ਵਿਦਰ. uterine siblings; real brother. "tat sut mat hitu sodar sahodri hē."—NP. 2 See ਸੋਦਰ.

ਸੋਦਰੀ [sodri] *Skt* *n* uterine sisters, real sister. "mili sodri hit sō."—NP.

ਸੋਦਰੁ [sodarū] a particular bani which is recited/read in the evening as a prayer. It got this name from its opening words "sodarū keha so gharū keha." as like upniṣad are given the name iṣvāsy and ken upniṣad because of the opening words in them being iṣ and keneṣitā respectively

This bani, refuting some ignorant people's belief in so-called door to God shows the real threshold of God's door.¹

ਸੋਦਮਾ [sodama] See ਸੁਦਮਾ. "sodama apda te

¹Some ignorant writers have written that when Guru Nanak Dev reached God's court, he recited this hymn. Had it been so, its wordings would have been "zh dar keha zh gharū keha . "

akhia."—saveye *m* 4 ke

ਸੋਧ [sodh] *n* news: information about well-being. "ḍogar sodh ek din lahyo."—caritr 36. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਧ. research, exploration, search. "ram nam atam māhi sodhe."—sukhmani. 3 purity, cleanliness. 4 a test, an examination. 5 *Skt* ਸੋਧ a stately temple, a palace. "khan pan sodhe sukh bhūcat."—saveye *m* 4 ke. 6 See ਸੋਧਣ.

ਸੋਧ [sōdh] *n* a sweet smell, fragrance.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhai] that, he. "sodhai mukatī kahā deu kesi."—maru kabir. 2 please correct; rectify. See ਸੋਧਨ.

ਸੋਧਕ [sodhak] *adj* who makes corrections, or rectifies, or reforms.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhana] *v* See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *xa* giving religious punishment to remove sin; an act of penitence

ਸੋਧਨ [sodhan] *Skt* ਸੋਧਨ. *n* purity, cleanliness. 2 the process of removing impurity. 3 removing guilt. 4 an examination.

ਸੋਧਨਾ [sodhna] See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *v* to give religious punishment for purification. See ਸੋਧਣਾ. 3 investigate; to set right. "dharam rai ka daphṭaru sodhna."—suhi kabir. 4 *n* an idea; insight; power of discrimination. "sodhi sagar sodhna sukh nanka bhājī nau."—kan *m* 5.

ਸੋਧਾ [sōdha] *adj* fragrant sweet smelling. "jese bān vikhe māragar kapur sōdha."—BGK.

ਸੋਧਿ [sodhi] after refining. "nīdaku sodhi sadh bicaria."—gōḍ ravidas. "sastā simrit sodhi dekh-hu kor."—gau a *m* 3. 2 after rectifying the error. 3 after testing

ਸੋਧਿਤ [sodhit] *adj* refined, purified. 2 considered.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] *n* news; information about wellbeing. "nāhi jan-hī sri nanak sodhi."—NP. 2 *adj* who keeps a watch. 3 refined.

ਸੋਧੀਆ [sodhia] *adj* (one) observing purity. 2 *n* a baptised Sikh of Jhivar (sub-caste) working

as a cook.

ਸੋਧੇ [sodhe] See ਸੋਧ.

ਸੋਨ [son] See ਸੋਣ. 2 *n* gold. "jē he aṭa lon jīu son sāmānī sārīru."—*s kabīr* 'The human body valuable as gold will go cheap like flour and salt' i.e. a gem will be sold at a price of cowrie 3 wealth, riches, matter. "lāpāṭī rahīo tīh sāgī mīṭhe bhog son."—*asa chāt m* 5. 4 See ਸੋਨ.

ਸੋਨਜੁਹੀ [sonjuhi] *Dg* a light-yellow jasmine; a jasmine with golden coloured flowers.

ਸੋਨਾ [sona] *n* gold. 2 going to bed, sleeping

ਸੋਨੀ [soni] See ਸਿਉਨੀ. 2 *Dg* goldsmith.

ਸੋਪਾਨ [sopan] *Skt n* a ladder, steps.

ਸੋਪਿ [sopi] *Skt* ਸੋਪਿ. *pron* he also, that also. "mīlīo tīs sukhī sopī bhavāta."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਪੁਰਖੁ [sopurakhu] *pron* that man. 2 He, the perfect Being. 3 *n* a composition from Guru Granth Sahib which is recited as evening prayer. The opening words of "sopurakhu nīrājānu." give the composition its name.

ਸੋਪੇ [sope] See ਸੋਪਿ. "sat lage sope tarē."—*savrye m* 2 *ke*.

ਸੋਧਣੀ [sophṭi] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. 2 *n* a Khatri caste in Hindu society to which Bhai Daya Singh belonged.

ਸੋਧਿ [sophi] See ਸੋਧੀ. "bahān sophi sītā kī gāṭi."—*cāṛitr* 245. 'Sophi is like a donkey.'

ਸੋਫਿਸਟੀ [sofīstī] *G* This sect was very powerful in Greece during the times of Socrates the philosopher. By installing new deities against the old ones and by staging dramas it misled the country men. Socrates refuted this cult with force and showed the true way of life to the people.

ਸੋਫੀ [sophi] This word is derived from Sufi meaning abstainer, especially, renouncer of drugs; teetotaler. "sacu mīlīa tīn sophiā."

¹This sentence from a drug addict is condemnatory of sophi.

—*sri m* 1 2 See ਸੁਫੀ

ਸੋਬ [sob] *P* سوب *n* a turban 2 a handkerchief. 3 *vr* ਸੁਸੁਨ to wash.

ਸੋਬਰਾਉ [sobraū] a village in tehsil Kusur of district Lahore where on Feb. 10, 1846 the British fought against the Sikhs.

ਸੋਬਿਤ [sobriti] *Skt* सुबृत्ति *n* ideal propensity 2 a decent livelihood. "sobriti briti ko karē."—*suraj*

ਸੋਭ [sobh] *Skt* सौभा *n* beauty. "acārāj sobh banāi."—*sor m* 5. 2 eminence, greatness. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਭ *adj* praiseworthy, handsome, beautiful.

ਸੋਭਨ [sobhan] *Skt* ਸੋਭਨ *adj* praiseworthy. 2 charming, good-looking. 3 superb, best. 4 *n* a poetic metre, also called sīhka; its characteristics are : four lines, 24 matras per line; the first pause after the 14th and second one after the next 10th matra, ending as 151.

Example :

nāṭh adbhut gāṭi apāṁṁṁṁ, cārī kahat bāṁ na.
—*gurupad prem prakāś*

5 fire. 6 Shiv 7 a lotus. 8 jewellery, ornament. 9 religion. 10 vermillion.

ਸੋਭਨੀ [sobhni] *n* army, the dignified one. —*sanama*. 2 See ਸੋਭਨੀਆ.

ਸੋਭਨੀਅ [sobhniā], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhnik], ਸੋਭਨੀਯ [sobhniy] *adj* dignified, praiseworthy. "te sraṇ bhālē sobhnik hē, meri jīdule."—*brha chāt m* 4

ਸੋਭਾ [sobha] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* glitter, light. 2 beauty.

ਸੋਭਾਇਕ [sobhāik] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "h3 sobhāik bujhīo."—*NP*. 2 *adj* glorious, elegant.

ਸੋਭਾਸੁਰ [sobhasur] *Skt* सुभासुर *adj* very much luminous.

ਸੋਭਾਂਸਨ [sobhāṇ] See ਸੁਭਾਂਸਨਾ.

ਸੋਭਾਦੂ [sobhadu] *Skt* सुभदू *adj* superb, best. "hāume ānī sīu lārī mārē so sobhadu hoṭ." —*bavān* 'with the army of the ego' i.e. with an army of demons.

ਸੋਭਾਮੰਤ [sobhamānt], **ਸੋਭਾਵੰਤੀ** [sobhavānti] *adj* dignified. "sobhavānti nari he gurmukhi gun gata."—*gau m 3*.

ਸੋਭਿਤ [sobhit] *Skr* **ਸੋਭਿਤ** *adj* with glory, dignified.

ਸੋਮ [som] *Skr n* According to Rigved, it is the name of an intoxicating juice, which is extracted by squeezing somvalli (cocculus cordifolius) and then after boiling, it is offered to the deities. It gives out a pleasing smell; priests and deities like it. In Rigved many details are given. The Vedic sages used to consider it invigorating, curative, wealth giving and a guide for the deities. As a deity, it is one that possesses all the powers of somras. See **ਸੋਮਵੰਨੀ**. 2 Later the moon was named 'som' and he was regarded as a deity of all medicinal plants. It is written in Purans that Som, son of sage Atri was from the womb of Anusuya, but, in this regard, everybody is not of the same opinion. At places, he is considered to be the son of Dharm and elsewhere of Prabhakar of Atri lineage. But, in Vrihdarnyak, he is shown as belonging to the Kshatri caste. He married 27 daughters of Daksh, but loved Rohini the most. As a result the others angrily complained to their father. Daksh wanted to mediate for a compromise between them but Som did not agree. Then Daksh cursed his son-in-law that he would remain childless and become a patient of tuberculosis. On hearing this his wives took pity on him and they asked their father to pardon him. Daksh could not undo his curse but said that would, get feeble gradually. Because of this the moon waxes and

ਸੋਮਰਸ

Once Som performed Rajsuy yag and in arrogance he took away Tara the wife of Vrihspati. Not to talk of her husband, Som did not return her even on Brahma's asking. Thus there was a fight in which Saturn (who had an

enmity with Vrihspati) helped Som and other demons also sided with him. Indar and the deities were with Vrihspati. So horrible was the battle that the whole earth shook. With his trident Shiv cut Som into two pieces. Because of this he is also called 'Bhagnatma'. At the end, Brahma mediated and restored Tara to Vrihspati. From the semen of the moon a male child was born to Tara who was named Budh, from whom started the Chandarvansh (moon dynasty). It is written in the Purans that Som's chariot has three wheels and is pulled by ten jasmine-like white horses with five of them on one side and the other five on the other side. 3 nectar. 4 camphor. 5 heaven. 6 Shiv. 7 Kuber. 8 Yam. 9 the air 10 water. 11 left-nostril whose deity is moon. "som saru pokhile."—*maru m 1*. 'Nourish your breath with left nostril.' See **ਸੁਕਸਰ**.

ਸੋਮਸਰੂ [somsaru] See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਸਿੰਧਾਤ [somsiddhat] a sacred book on astrology uttered by the moon. 2 a branch of Tantar Shastar, Shaivite theory. See **ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੇਯ** 3. 3 a sacred book of Buddhism.

ਸੋਮਸੂਰ [somsur] *n* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸੂਰ; is *isra*, the left most of three vessels running from the loins to the head. See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਤੀਰਥ [somitirath] See **ਪੁਭਾਸ** 3.

ਸੋਮਨਾਥ [sommath] a town and wharf on sea side in the state of Junagarh in Kathiavar province in the presidency of Bombay which is called 'Prabhas' and 'Veraval wharf' also. There is a Shivling by the name of Somnath. A five feet tall statue of Shiv was also there which was broken into four pieces by Mahmud Gaznavi in 1024 AD. Two pieces were sent to Gazni of which one piece was inlaid in stairs of a mosque and the other one in the stairs of the court. And two pieces were sent to Mecca and Madina for embedding in the

stairs. The temple of Somnath was unique in India. It had 56 pillars embedded with jewels and a golden chain weighing two hundred maunds hung from ceiling with which a gong was tied.

ਸੋਮਾ [soməp], **ਸੋਮਾ** [sompə] *Skt* adj one who drinks somras. 2 *n* a deity. See **ਸੋਮ**.

ਸੋਮਾਕ [sompak], **ਸੋਮਾਕੀ** [sompaki] *Skt* स्वयंपाकिन् adj one who cooks for himself; one who does not eat bread cooked by some one else. "sompak apas udrani."—*bavan*.

ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji] a poetic metre, also named as 'utbhuj', 'ardhbhujāg', 'śākhnari' and 'jhula'. Its features are four lines, two yegāp 155, 155 per line.

Example:

guru ko mānao. sārē tēch pao.

gaho ek pasa. tējo or asa.

(b) At many places in Dasam Granth the bhujāg prayat is also termed as 'somraji' as —
suna des desā munā pap kārma.
cunē jūth kuthā grutā chor dharma.
tājē dharmnari takē papnarā.

mahā rup papi kuvrittadhikarā.—*kalki*.

ਸੋਮਲਤਾ [somalta] See **ਸੋਮਾ** and **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ [somvāli] See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** and **ਚਮਰ**.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ [somvalli] a creeper plant (*L Cocculus Cordifolius*) from which somras was prepared. In Sanskrit sacred books it is mentioned that its leaves emerge as the moon waxes and fall off as it wanes. In other words, on the first day of bright half of the month, one leaf emerges and on the full moon day the leaves grow to be 15. Similarly on the first day of dark half, one leaf falls off and on the moonless day all the 15 leaves fall off. In this way this plant gets 15 leaves only.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰ [somvar] moon's day, Monday.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰੀ [somvari] during Monday, on Monday. "somvari sēti rāhīa sēmai."—*brla var 7 m.3*.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸ [somvāns] *n* The moon-dynasty that started with Buddh, the son of moon. All the Pandavs and Yadavs are from the moon-dynasty. See **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸੀ [somvāsi] *adj* belonging to the moon dynasty See **ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** and **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

ਸੋਮਾ [soma] *n* a fountain, a source of water. 2 Bhai Soma a faithful disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was a resident of the Jhang area. One day, while performing his service on the sacred pond when Amritsar was being raised, Bhai Soma was sitting in the presence of Guru Arjan Dev. A fakir begged something from the Guru. At that moment there were no offerings (made by his devotees) before the Guru. The Guru asked if any devotee had got something with him. Bhai Soma had two pice with him, which he offered and they were given to the fakir. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that Soma was his moneylender. Since then Bhai Soma acquired the status of 'Shah' and on account of the Guru's blessing he earned a lot in his business. People of Bhai Soma's lineage now live at places as wide apart as Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkhar, Bannu and Mianwali etc. Of them many are unbaptised Sikhs and some are baptised also. Every one's name carries the status of 'Shah' as Arjan Shah Singh, Karam Chand Shah, etc.

ਸੋਮਾਵਤੀ [somavati] *adj* happening on Monday as somavati amavasya.

ਸੋਰ [sor] or **ਸੋਰੁ** [soru] *P* سور noise, uproar, shouting. "chuṭi gāto jām ka sēb sor."—*mala partal m 4* 2 salt. 3 mania, excitement. "raji malī mānī soru."—*japu*. 'maniac feelings for power and pelf.' 4 *Skt* सौर *adj* of wine. "raci rāhe bānṭa bīnod kusum rāg bīkh sor"—*bavan*. 'absorbed in enjoying women and poison of wine of the colour of safflower'.

5 *n* a zig zag walk.
ਸੋਰਸ [soras] *P* سُورِس *n* shouting, uproar, noise.
 2 *Skr* षोडश sixteen "kar sorasvō rikhī tas gurā."—*dett*. 'Dutt made him sixteenth spiritual guide'.
ਸੋਰ ਸਰਾਬਾ [sor šaraba] *n* shouting, noise. "sabh khād pakhādan sor šaraba."—*NP*.
ਸੋਰਸਵੇ [sorasvō] sixteenth. See **ਸੋਰਸ** 2.
ਸੋਰਹ [sorah], **ਸੋਰਹਿ** [sorahī] *n* sixteen. "sorah madhe pavān jhakorīa."—*ram kabir*. 'caused the wind to rise by reciting the holy hymn Om for sixteen times'.
ਸੋਰਹਿ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [sorahī sīgar] See **ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.
ਸੋਰਥ [sorath] or **ਸੋਰਥਿ** [sorathī] It is a major musical measure of *kamāc* (that using only six notes. There are five rising notes and seven falling notes. Gandhar is a feeble one. Rishabh is Vadi and Dhaivat is Sanvadi Gandhar and Dhaivat are prohibited in the ascending scale. Both pure and soft Nishad are applied. Nishad is pure in rising tone and soft in falling one. The time for its performance is second quarter of the night :
 rising note—sa, ra, ma, pa, na, sa,
 falling note—sa, na, dha, pa, ma, ga, ra, sa.
 Sorath is at ninth number in *Guru Granth Sahib*. 2 See **ਸੋਰਥਿ** 2.
ਸੋਰਥਾ [sorṭha] a *matrīk* metre featuring two lines, each line having two parts, eleven matras in the first part, pause on the short vowel, 13 matras in the second part and pause on the long vowel. This metre is reverse of 'doha'.
 Example:
 salahi salahī, eti suratī nā paia,
 nādia aṭe vah, pavhī sāmūdī nā janīahī.
 —*japu*.
 In *Guru Granth Sahib*, this metre is called a *slok* also. That is,
 nār caḥat kacū aur, aṭe ki aṭe bhāi. ..—*slok*
m 9. See **ਭਖਣਾ**.

ਸੋਰਥਿ [sorathī] See **ਸੋਰਥ** 2 a maiden of Rajput caste and a resident of Surashtar (Kathiawar), who was in love with a handsome man named Bija. In spite of many sufferings and obstacles, they lived as true lovers till the end. "sorathī bīja gavīe jās sughṛa bātī."—*BG*¹
ਸੋਰਬਾ [šorba] *P* سُورِبَا *n* meat-curry gravy.
ਸੋਰਾ [šora] *P* سُورَا *n* salinity; saltpetre In olden days water was cooled with it. "sital jal kīe sām ora. tār upār dekar bahu sora."—*GPS*. Saltpetre is also a major component of gunpowder and is used in many medicines.
ਸੋਰੀ [sori] *adj* one who makes a noise; a shouter. 2 a mystical practitioner of charm. 3 who with the right or the left vessel, foretells about auspicious and in auspicious rewards. "ai nā puch kahyo kachu sori."—*krīśan*. 4 *P* سُورِي a kind of arrow. "hath nā sath lāgē subh sori."—*krīśan*.
ਸੋਰੀਦਾ [šorīda] *P* سُورِيْدَا *adj* astonished, perplexed. 2 insane, crazy. 3 a lover. It is derived from **ਸੋਰ**.
ਸੋਰੁ [soru] See **ਸੋਰ**.
ਸੋਲਹ [solah] sixteen.
ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [solah sīgar], **ਸੋਲਹ ਸੀਗਾਰ** [solah sigar] sixteen methods of beautifying the body as mentioned in poetical works.
 pratham sēkal suṭi majjan amalvas
 javak sudes kes paṣ ko sudharbo,
 āgrag bhuṣaṇ vīvidh mukhvas rāg
 kējāl kālīt lōl locān nīharbo,
 bolān hasān nūriducālān cītān caru
 pāl pāl pātivrāt pntī prātīparbo,
 keṣodas sāvīlas kārḥo kūvārī radhe!
 ih vīdhī sor-hī sīgarān sīgarbo.
 —*rasik priya*.

śucita śīl sēneh gātī cītvan bolān has,
 'Gyani Gyan Singh writes in "Tavarikh Khalsa" that old palaces of 'Sorath Bija' can yet be seen near G rinar hills.

kac gūṭhan simāt ṣubh bhai tīlak sukhras,
bhai tīlak sukh ras drīgān ājan atī sohe,
bīṛī badan sudeṣ cibuk māsi kan man mohe,
javak mīhādi rāg rag 'bhagvat' nitucita,
ye sor-hī sfgar mukkh tā me vār ṣucita.
"solah kie sgar."—*phunhe m 5.*

ਸੋਲਹ ਕਲਾ [solah kala] sixteen units, sixteen parts. On the assumption of a rupee having sixteen annas, we indicate something as complete by saying that it is (like) sixteen annas. Similarly it is believed that the God has sixteen skills. In Brahmvaivarat these sixteen skills are —

"gyan, dhyan, ṣubh karam, haṭh, sājan,
dharmaṛudan.

vidya, bhejan, suprem, yet, adhyatam, satman.
daya, nem aru caturta buddh suddh ih jan."

According to Hindus a prophet is rated according to the number of skills he possesses. He who has all these skills, is a perfect prophet.

Moon too is considered to have sixteen phases —

amrita, manda, puṣa, puṣṭī, tuṣṭī, rati,
dhrīṭī, ṣaṣni, cādrīka, kāṭī, jyotsna, śri,
prīṭī, āgda, puranta and purnamītar.

In the teaching of Sikh religion, Vahguru is said to have infinite skills. "solah kala sāpuren phalīa. anāt kala hux ṭhakur cāṛīa."
—*maru solhe m 5.* See **ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਹਾ [solha] *adj* group of sixteen, a poetic metre of sixteen lines. There are many poetic writings of sixteen lines in Guru Granth Sahib. For information about this poetic metre, see **ਘਨ ਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਹਿ [solahi] See **ਸੋਲਹ**.

ਸੋਲਹੇ [solhe] plural of **ਸੋਲਹਾ**.

ਸੋਲ ਪਈ [sol pāgi] *Dg* an aquatic animal resembling a scorpion, which has sixteen feet; a crab.

ਸੋਲਾ [sola] *A* **ਚੁਲਾ** *n* the glitter of a falling star which appears as a display of fire works; a

meteor. 2 an ember. 3 a flame

ਸੋਲਾਂ [solā] See **ਸੋਲਹ**

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਆਨੇ [solā ane] *part* complete, perfect; as complete as sixteen annas which make full worth of a rupee.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਾਯਾ [solāsaya] *n* a type of clothing having sixteen hundred woofs in its warp. "bahu sukhām jīh sut suhāvī, se me solāsaya kahāvī."—*NP.*

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਰ [solā sfgar] See **ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਘਾਰ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਿੰਘੀ [solāsīghī] See **ਚਿੰਤਪੁਰੀ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਕਲਾ [solā kala] See **ਸੋਲਹਕਲਾ** and **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂਕੀ [solāki] a sub-caste of Rajputs (Chalukya). The warriors belonging to the moon-dynasty were worshippers of Varah Bhagwan. Pulkeshi, a great king of this dynasty established a state in Badami (District Bijapur) in 550 AD.

ਸੋਵਨ [sovan], **ਸੋਵਨੁ** [sovanu] to sleep, to rest. "ik dinusovanu hoigo lābe god pasarī."—*s kabir.*

ਸੋਵਰਣ [sovaran], **ਸੋਵਰਨ** [sovaran] *n* aurum, a gold nugget. 2 *adj* **ਸੁ-ਬੰਦ** good colour, high caste.

ਸੋਵਿਨਾ [sovinā] *adj* of gold, golden. 2 well coloured, having attractive colour. 3 of good colour. "manu ramkāvati laia kācan sovinā."—*asa chāt m 4.* meaning extremely pure and clean.

ਸੋਵੰਨ [sovan] See **ਸੋਵਨ**. 2 aurum, gold. "sovan qhala krisan mala jap-hu tusi sāheli ho. —*vād chāt m 4.*

ਸੋਰਸ [soras] *Skṛ* **ਸੋਰਸ**. sixteen. See **ਖੇਤਸ**.

ਸੋਰ ਸੋਪਚਾਰ [sor sopcar], **ਸੋਤ ਸੰਭਾਰ** [sor sabbhar] *Skṛ* **ਬੋਤਸ-ਸੰਘਾਰ** sixteen articles for worship. See **ਖੇਤਸੋਪਚਾਰ**. "sadar sor sabbhartiyati matī manvi."—*GPS.* that is, "sadar soras sabbhar atī yati matī manvi."

ਸੈ [sai] See **ਸਹਿ**. 2 *part* along with "jo tum apne jan so kam."—*gau kabir 3 P ੯* to be. Its root is **ਸੁਦਨ**

ਸੋ ਸਾਖੀ [so sakhi] It is a famous book having one hundred tales, but now some more seem to have been interpolated therein.¹ And its hand-written copies do not have the same text. Some persons are of the view that this book of tales is a composition of Kalgidhar but the poor quality of its poetry shows that it is from the pen of a Sikh with little education and understanding.

It can be observed from this book that the tales Guru Gobind Singh narrated to Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh were also got written by him from the calligraphist Sahib Singh. Bhai Santokh Singh has also written the story of Guru Pratap Suray based on it and Bhai Sahib has transformed a large number of references drawn from 'so sakhi' by adapting them to his pen.

Kuka Sikhs accord the same status to 'so sakhi' which, in Hindu society, is accorded to Bhavishyat Puran, and they take pleasure in giving different meanings, according to their wisdom, to the puzzling sentences of this book.

The poetical composition of 'so sakhi' is not in accordance with the rules of prosody, as—

"guru hari rai sahar kar krian

sevie guru teg bahadur dhir.

guru gobind singh ari mrig turken ko suth bir."

The year and century mentioned herein go a long way to clarify whether it was written by Guru Gobind Singh or not:

"samat bikram bhupati satarā sat no ek (1791) mahine sakhi var guru malik dutiya bhek."

Further, it is added — "satarā so ikasi me sakhiā ikhiā" A large number of expressions in this book are historically contradictory, as—
(a) "Sayyads originated during the time of the Pandavs."—*Sakhi 1*

(b) "Having come into being from derm. (the community) got the name Khalsa."—*Sakhi 13.*

(c) "Christ was born before Moses"—*Sakhi 14*

(d) The story of Hari Chand was written to refute Vachitar Natak—*Sakhi 20.*

(e) We shall get the wealth of Saluj in 1899 Bikrami Sammat—*Sakhi 37.... etc*

In the opinion of Sardar Atar Singh Rais Bhadaur, this book was written at the time when the British government gave Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu in exchange for money. It is because of this that it contains the following sentences :

"des becker jāhr phirāgi. gajēge tab mor bhujāgi."—*Sakhi 85.*

ਸੋਹ [soh] *n* a pledge, vow, oath.

ਸੋਹਰ [sohar] *P* شوهر *n* husband, lord. 2 bride-groom.

ਸੋਹੇ [sohe] *adv* in front, face-to-face.

ਸੋਕ [sok] *A* شوق *n* a desire, an inclination. 2 love. "bhayo sah ko sok visal."—*GPS.*

ਸੋਕਣ [sokan] See ਸਹਿਕਣ.

ਸੋਕਣ [sokat] *A* شوك *n* a thorn; a barb. 2 pressure. 3 haste.

ਸੋਕਨਾਮਾ [soknama] *P* شوق نامه *n* a love-letter. "Ikhhyo soknama, dix deras ai."—*GPS.*

ਸੋਕੀਨ [sokin] *P* شوقين *adj* amateur; who is fond of (something).

ਸੋਖ [sokh] *n* ease, convenience, facility. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਖ comfort, relief.

ਸੋਖਾ [sokha], ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *adj* comfortable, convenient. 2 contented.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhy] See ਸੋਖ 2.

ਸੋਗਤ [sogat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸੋਗਤੀ [sogati] *adj* who offers a gift. "tritiye nar sogati jan." *GPS.*

ਸੋਗੰਦ [sogand] See ਸੁਗੰਦ.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sogandh] *Skt* सौगन्ध *n* a pleasant smell; fragrance.

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* सोच *n* a feeling of cleanliness,

¹We have seen an old book also having five hundred anecdotes relating to all the ten gurus.

sacredness

ਸੋਚਰ [sɔːɔr], ਸੋਚਲ [sɔːɔl] *Skt* सौचर्य a kind of salt; Sochal salt.

ਸੋਚਾ ਚਾਰ [sɔːɔa ɔar] *n* pious behaviour, good moral character, refined conduct

ਸੋਚੀ [sɔːɔi] Like Kabaddi it is also a rural game. Young boys assemble at one place and divide themselves into two teams. A line is drawn between the two teams. From one side of the line, a boy goes to the other side and tries to give three quick beats of his palm on the chest of a player of that side. If his hand is caught during the beats he is considered defeated. In case he returns to his side after giving the three beats without his hand having been caught, he is declared a winner.

ਸੋਜ [sɔːɔj] *n* material, equipment. "dhari sɔːɔj sabbh an."—*saloh*

ਸੋਜਨਕ [sɔːɔjny] *Skt* *n* gentlemanliness; nobility.

ਸੋਟੀ [sɔːɔti] a village of district Amloh in Nabha state, about four miles to the north-east of Gobindgarh railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the east of this village. At this place, the Guru's dog fought against a pig and died after killing it.¹ From Nabha state 280 bighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara and rupees 48 in cash are given annually to it. A fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind Sahib. See ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ.

ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ [sɔːɔti de sardar] They are feudal sardars belonging to the misl of Nishan. In 1763 AD sardar Sangat Singh, Dasaundha Singh, Jai Singh, Mohar Singh and others forcibly captured Ambala, Sarai Lashkar Khan, Shahbad, Doraha, Ladhran, Saunti etc. and established their rule over there. Now,

¹A Sikh has raised a shrine near the gurdwara in memory of both the animals

Ladhran is in Ludhiana district and Saunti is under the government of Nabha state.

ਸੋਡਕ [sɔːɔdɔk], ਸੋਡਿਕ [sɔːɔdik] *Skt* सौंडिक *adj* having a trunk. 2 *n* an elephant. 3 a distiller whose pipe has the shape of a trunk. "bujhyo sɔːɔdɔk sadan vizala."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔːɔdi] See ਸਹਿਡੀ.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔːɔdi] *n* one who has a trunk; elephant "janu sɔːɔdi bad sɔːɔd prarɔːde."—*GPS*. 2 a distiller See ਸੋਡਕ.

ਸੋਡਰਿ [sɔːɔdyarɪ], ਸੋਡਰਤਕ [sɔːɔdyatɔk] *n* a lion, the enemy of the elephant. 2 a gun that kills an elephant—*senama*.

ਸੋਡਰਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sɔːɔdyatɔk dhunini] a gun roaring like a lion, who is the killer of an elephant.

ਸੋਟ [sɔːɔt] See ਸਹਿਟ. 2 an omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਸੋਚ [sɔːɔt] See ਸਹਿਤ.

ਸੋਚਰ [sɔːɔderay] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty, prettiness. "sahznsil sɔːɔderay surta."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਦਾ [sɔːɔda] See ਸਹਿਦਾ.

ਸੋਦਾਈ [sɔːɔdai] See ਸਹਿਦਾਈ.

ਸੋਦਗਰ [sɔːɔdagar] See ਸਹਿਦਗਰ.

ਸੋਦਮਨੀ [sɔːɔdamani], ਸੋਦਮਿਨੀ [sɔːɔdamini] See ਸੁਦਮਨਿ.

ਸੋਦਸ [sɔːɔdraj] See ਸੋਚਰ.

ਸੋਧ [sɔːɔdh] *Skt* *n* a place plastered with lime; a royal palace; a state temple. "sɔːɔdɔr sɔːɔdh ucera."—*GPS*. 2 a deity's temple.

ਸੋਧ [sɔːɔdh], ਸੋਧਾ [sɔːɔdha] *n* a perfume, scent etc. "kab-hu na sɔːɔdha lai rag man bhario."—*caritr* 245.

ਸੋਧ ਖਾਨ [sɔːɔdha xan], ਸੋਧੇ ਖਾਨ [sɔːɔdhe xan] Dasaundha Khan. The name is derived from the ritual of Dasaundh. See ਉਸਰ superintendent of the horse-stable of king Shahjahan. "itne me sɔːɔdhe xā ayo. hayen sev par jo thahirayo."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਨ [sɔːɔn] *n* an omen, a presage. "māgāl bhon bhae subh sɔːɔn."—*NP*. "sɔːɔn asɔːn nāhi jan."

-gurushobha. See ਅਪਸਰਾ 2 to sleep, go to bed. "sej sudhare hit guru son."-GPS. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਨ *adj* related to a dog; of a dog. 4 *Skt* ਸੀਨ related to a slaughter-house; a butcher. 5 fresh meat cut by the butcher

ਸੋਨਕ [sonak] *Skt* ਸੋਨਕ a saint who used to live in Nemisharnay. He was the son of sage Shunak and was a teacher of Katyayan and Ashvlayan.

ਸੋਨਿਕ [sonik] *Skt* a hunter, who keeps dogs with him.

ਸੋਪਣਾ [sopna], ਸੋਪਣੀ [sopni] See ਸਚਿਪਣਾ.

ਸੋਪਤ੍ਰ [sopatr] a lotus. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ. "sopatr se chattr tute."-caritr 102.

ਸੋਢ [soph] *Skt* ਰਤਪੁਸ਼ਾ *P* ਬਦੀਆਂ *n* Aniseed is sown during the month of Poh and Magh and is harvested during Baisakh. Its plant is about three to four feet high. Its effect is hot, dehydrative and secretory. Aniseed is considered the best medicine to cure diseases of stomach and intestine. It enhances eyesight and curtails phlegm. It releases urine and washes away filth. Aniseed-water is used in many medicines. *L* Pimpinella anisum *E* aniseed

ਸੋਭ ਨਗਰ [sobh nagar] See ਹਰਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਚੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਸਰੰਧ.

ਸੋਭਰੀ [sobhri] *adj* glittering, shining "subhāt sipp sobhri."-kaliki 'The armour covering cheeks gives a graceful glitter.' 2 Sobhri, a saint who married fifty daughters of king Mandhata and begot 150 sons.

ਸੋਭਾਗ [sobhag], ਸੋਭਾਗਤ [sobhagy] See ਸੁਹਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਭਾਗ.

ਸੋਮ [som] *adj* related to the moon See ਸੋਮ. 2 See ਸੋਮਰ. "sun he som! basen hit than."-GPS.

ਸੋਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [somitr] *n* Sumitra's son, Lachhman. 2 Satrugan.

ਸੋਮਤ [somy] *Skt* *adj* without anger, calm. 2 pleasing beautiful. 3 *n* Budh, son of the moon. 4 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਸੌਰ [sar] *adj* related to the sun, of the sun 2 belonging to the sun-dynasty. 3 *n* Yam and Saturn, sons of the sun. 4 a worshipper of the sun. 5 related to liquor, of liquor 6 a warrior *adj* concerning a warrior.

ਸੌਰਜ [sora] *Skt* ਜੀਰ੍ਯ *n* bravery. 2 *Skt* ਸੌਰ੍ਯ *adj* related to the sun.

ਸੌਰਣਾ [sorna] See ਸਚਿਰਣਾ.

ਸੌਰਭ [sorabh] *Skt* *adj* fragrant. 2 *n* fragrance. "srlimukh srkkh man sorabh anād het."-NP. 3 beauty See ਸੁਰਭਿ "dhar balak sorabh ap viraja."-krisan.

ਸੌਰਮਸ [sormas] a solar month; a month beginning with sankranti. See ਮਸ.

ਸੌਰਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ [sorastr] related to Saurashtar (Kathiavar). 2 of a good country. See ਸੁਰਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ.

ਸੌਰੀ [sori], ਸੌਰੀਆ [soria] *adj* a worshipper of the sun. 2 one who knows about the movements of planets like the sun; an astrologer. 3 a practitioner of magical charm. 4 fortune teller. 5 a sub-caste of the Brahmans. 6 *Skt* ਸੌਰਿ Vishnu. "tuh sevhi bidhi sākhar sori."-NP. 7 Krishan.

ਸੌਰ [sar], ਸੌਰਾ [sora] See ਸਚਿਤ-ਸਚਿਤਾ.

ਸੌ [sā] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ *part* welfare, bliss. 2 tranquillity. 3 calmness. 4 a scripture. 5 ਸਮ੍ with, along with. "lua satigur sā het."-savye *m* 5 *ke*. 6 properly, perfectly. 7 entirely, totally, from the very beginning.

ਸੌਸ [sās] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ *vr* to enunciate, praise. 2 *n* praise. 3 a promise. 4 a pledge, oath. 5 a desire. 6 flattery. 7 See ਸੌਸਯ.

ਸੌਸਕਾਰ [sāskar] *Skt* ਸੌਸਕਾਰ *n* this word is formed with prefix ਸੌ and root 'ਕ੍ਰਿ.' to reform. 2 to refine. 3 an idea which strikes while performing an action 4 an action performed with religious rites which affect the mind for long, like baptism, birth, marriage etc

Scholars divide these rites into three categories superior, medium and inferior.

(a) Superior rites are those which stipulate that nothing be done against the Almighty's creation, and the religious symbols adopted therein become instrumental for the safety of the body and the country; as the Sikhs adopt underwear shorts and curved sword at the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa.

(b) Medium rites are those which impart bad shape to the Almighty's creation and the religious symbols adopted therein are of no use to the body and the country, like growing of matted hair or putting on ash/cinders on body, or wearing of sacred thread, necklace, etc.

(c) Inferior rites are those in which the Almighty's creation is fragmented and no benefit accrues to the body and the country, as piercing earlobes by the yogis, circumcision, tonsure, etc.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sāskṛit] *adj* which has been improved. 2 purified. 3 reformed. 4 grammatically correct language. 5 *n* divine language, Sanskrit (संस्कृत).

ਸੰਸਯ [sāsy] *Skt* ਸੰਸਯ *n* (ਸੰ-ਸੀ) fast sleep 2 doubt, suspicion. "patkaharṇā sadhsāgam na sāsyah."—*sahas m 5*.

ਸੰਸਰਗ [sāsarag] *Skt* ਸੰਸਰਗ *n* meeting, interaction, relation. See ਸਰਗ.

ਸੰਸਰਣ [sāsrṇ] *Skt n* strolling, wandering. 2 moving away. See ਸਰਣ.

ਸੰਸਰਾਮ [sāsam] son of Baba Mohan and grandson of Guru Amardev, who wrote sacred books of Gurbani. These were the books Guru Arjan Dev got from Baba Mohan for compiling a volume of Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਨੰ: 1.

ਸੰਸਾ [sāsa] doubt, suspicion. See ਸੰਸਯ. "gurmukh sāsa mul na hova."—*var bīla m 3*

ਸੰਸਾਰ [sāsar] a crocodile. 2 *Skt* the world, which keeps on changing. "sāsar kam tēnā"—*gatha*. 3 people of the world.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ [sāsar sagar] *adj* world-like ocean.

"sāsar sagar ab utre pare."—*bīla m 5*

ਸੰਸਾਰਸਿ [sāsarasi], **ਸੰਸਾਰਸਰ** [sāsarasy] worldly. "sagrā sāsarasy gurparsadi tēr-hi ke."—*sahas m 5*. 'Very few people cross the sea of the world with blessing from their spiritual gurdies.'

ਸੰਸਾਰਕੁਪ [sāsarakup] *adj* the world as a well, from which it is difficult to come out. "sāsarakup te udharī le."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਚਚਨਾ [sāsar cāna] See ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਚਚਨਾ.

ਸੰਸਾਰਿ [sāsari] in the world. "mūdra paī phire sāsari."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "gurdarsenu saphalo sāsari."—*savye m 4 ke*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੀ [sāsari] *adj* related with the world; worldly. 2 the Creator of the world (Brahma). "iku sāsari iku bhāḍari"—*japu 3* a householder. "na audhuti na sāsari."—*ram a m 1*. 4 *n* a tradition of the world; a custom of the world. "chutīgai sāsari."—*keda kabir*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੂ [sāsarū] people of the world. See ਸੰਸਾਰ 3. "hor sahai jisū tū rakh-hi tisu kaha kare sāsarū?"—*guy m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੂ [sāsarū] a devoted Sikh of Guru Ramdas. 2 a devotee from Talvar sub-caste, who, being a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, became a great scholar.

ਸੰਸਾਰੇ [sāsaare] in the world. "sātokh bhāsa sāsaare."—*sor m 5*

ਸੰਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ [sāsrīṣṛi] See ਚਿਤਕਲਕਾਰ.

ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sāsrīti] *Skt* संसृति *n* a flow, a current. 2 the world. See ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸੰਸ਼ਾਰ [sāshar] *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਸ੍ਰਿ) fascination; attraction. 2 destruction, ruination; extermination. 3 the process of gathering; winding up. 4 a gist, summary. 5 the process of resisting an attack.

ਸੰਸਾਰੀ ਮੌਲ [sāhari māl] elder uncle of Guru Arjan Dev, on marriage of whose son Guru Ramdas sent Arjan Dev to Lahore and asked him not to come back unless called for. During his two year stay at Lahore, the blessed son excellently performed the task of religious

preaching. The place, in Chuni Mandi, where he used to hold religious congregations is known as Diwan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev and it is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. From this very place, the hymn "mera manu locē gurdarsan tai" was written and sent to Guru Amar Das. Sanhari Mall acquired self-realisation from Guru Arjan Dev and he is considered one among unique Sikhs.

ਸੰਹਿਤਾ [sāhita] *Skt* *n* the book which deals nicely with human interests. 2 religious books written by saints like Manu. 3 that part of the Ved which describes rites and rituals; an explication of sāhita. See Aitray Aranyak Aranyak 3, Ch 3, Part 6. 4 close contiguity of letters in grammar.

ਸੰਹੇਤ [sāhet] See ਸੰ.

ਸੰਕ [sāk] *Skt* *सङ्क* *vr* to be uncertain; to be afraid. 2 *n* fear. 3 doubt; suspicion. "guru milie sāk utari."—*sri m* 1. 4 a cart-pulling bullock.

ਸੰਕਟ [sākaṭ] *Skt* *संकट* *n* suffering, distress. "sākaṭ ghor kaṭe khzn bhitarī."—*dev m* 5. 2 See ਸਵਟਾਜੁਚ.

ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚ [sākaṭmoc], **ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚਕ** [sākaṭmocak] *adj* who liberates from sufferings. "govīd sāka-*tmoc*."—*ram chāt m* 5.

ਸੰਕਟਵੈ [sākaṭve] short form for ਸੰਕਟ ਪਵੈ "sahib sākaṭve sevak bhaje."—*bāsāt namdev* 'desertion by the servant when his master is in distress.'

ਸੰਕਟਿ [sākaṭi] in distress; in suffering. See ਸੰਕਟ. "sākaṭi nahī parē jont nahī ave."—*gaur kabir*.

ਸੰਕਰ [sākar] *Skt* *सङ्कर* *n* a combination of different commodities; a mixture. 2 a mulettio. 3 See ਉਤਪਾਲਵਾਰ. 4 *Skt* *सङ्कर* *n* Shiv, whom Purans consider as the benefactor. "sākar kror tetis dhiaio."—*bera m* 4 5 Shankaracharya, whom the Hindus regard as the incarnation of Shiv "sākar hve avtar īiv sruṭi mat vidtave."—*GPS*.

In brief, the story of Shankar, is as under.

Shankar was born in village Kaldi or Kalpi in Cochin in Sammat 846 (788 AD) from the womb of mother Vishishta in the house of Shiv, a Brahman. After very deeply going through Khatshastar, Ved and Vedang, he adopted renunciation from Govind Swami and settling in Kashi, he preached the monoistic faith. With matchless intellect and force of education he attracted towards himself a large number of students.

Having won over the chief of Mahishmati, the capital of Magadh and very famous Pandit Mandanmiser along with his unique wife Pandit Bharti, in a religious discourse, Shankar became widely known in India. Mandan and Bharti both became his disciples and after adopting renunciation they preached monism.

It is mentioned by Madhavacharaya in Shankar Dig Vijay that Sankar won over a large number of scholars and defeated Buddhism in a big way. Shankaracharya established a large number of hermitages, the most famous of which is Shringeri hermitage, situated on the bank of Tungbhadra in district Kadur of Mysore state of Sringagiri. Here he installed his brilliant disciple Mandan then known as Sureshvacharaya as the chief priest. Sankaracharya's seat¹ of spiritual authority is at this place now. This hermitage is given Rs. 12,000/- annually by the state of Mysore. Besides this is an estate of 259 villages, with an income of Rs. 50,000/- given to this hermitage by Harihar, the king of Vijay nagar in 1346 AD.

The priests installed at the other three hermitages (Dwarika, Jaganath, Badrinath)² were also scholars and capable sanyasis who

¹The chief of this seat is called Jagatguru by the Hindus.

²Sharda math in Dwarika, Jaganath math in Govardhan and Joshi math in Badrinath.

could successfully preach religion. Shankar has written excellent commentaries on Vedant Sutra, Upnishads and Gita. Shankar fell ill during his travel in Assam and died at Kedarnath in 820 AD at the age of 32 years.

S.V. Venkateshwara writes that Shankar was born in 805 AD and died in 897 AD. He has also given substantial arguments in support of his contention.

6 a poetic metre characterised by four lines of verse, 26 matras per line, first pause at 16th matra and the second at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example.

mrig min bhrig patāg kōcar, ek dokh binas.

... -asa revidas.

khaṭ karam kul sājugaṭ ha haribhagatī hirde nahī

caranarbid nā katha bhavē supac tullī saman.

... -keda revidas.

nij kan sun matiman manav, khet mahī tē jāt,

godhum buṭ upar dekhyo, rahyo ur bismatī.

... -NP.

7 adj who brings happiness. 8 auspicious; noble. 9 *Skt* शृङ्खल This word has also been used for a thick iron chain (sāgul). "durād ke par au sākār dāryo."-GV 10.

संकरसन् [sākarsan] See संकरधन.

संकर सुत [sākār sukr] *Skt* n semen of Shankar (Shiv); mercury.

संकरसुत [sākarsut] n Shiv's sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

संकरधन [sākarkhan], संकरधन [sākarkhan] *Skt* सङ्कर्षण n attraction. 2 Bal bhadar, Balram. Two reasons have been mentioned for the name Sankarkhan given to him. One, after pulling him out from Devki's womb, he was placed in the womb of Rohini.¹ Second, he

used to smash the head of his enemy with a thrashing club after pulling him with the plough "pun bolyo vrijes, sākarkhan sō kripā kar."-krīṣṇ. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word in place of sākraman (sākraṭī) "makar sākarkhan arki hoī. an sanan-hī je nār koē"-GPS. 'one who comes to Mukatsar for a holy dip, when the sun is in the zodiac mansion of capricorn.'

संकर वरन [sākār varan] See वरन संकर.

संकर [sākra] plural of संकर. "sākra nā jan-hī bhev."-ram m 5. 2 Shiv. 3 adj given to public welfare. 4. musical metre that is a variation of bilaval. The maddham is forbidden in it and riṣabh seems very feeble. It resembles sākār bīhag a lot. gādhār is complementary and saraṭ supplementary in it.

ascending : sa, ra, ga, pa, ma, na, sa

descending : sa, ra, dha, pa, ga, re, sa

संकराचार [sākāracaray] See संकर 5.

संकरि [sākri] wife of Shankar (Shiv). Parvati. 2 madder plant or its dye. 3 adj given to public welfare.

संकरन [sākalan] *Skt* सङ्कलन n compilation, putting together. 2 presentation by squeezing time span in a play of an incident spread over a long period.

संकरलप [sākalanap] *Skt* सङ्कल्प n an intuition; an idea; concept. 2 a vow, pledge. See कल्प.

संकरित [sākārit] compiled, collected. See कलन

संकर [sākra] adj limited. 2 narrow, tight.

संका [sāka] *Skt* सङ्का n doubt, suspicion. 2 fear fright, terror. "prabhu dhīara gai sāka tuṭ."-guj m 5 3 सङ्का a fight, a war.

संकास [sākas] *Skt* संकास adj equivalent, alike. "hS nā lakhō sodar tise, pamesur sākas."-NP.

संकरित [sākrit] *Skt* शङ्कित adj afraid 2 suspicious, doubtful.

संकीर [sākira n], संकीरन [sākiran] *Skt* संकीर्ण adj mixed 2 covered. 3 spread, extended,

¹See Vishnu Puran Part 4 Ch 15

expanded. "ayudh te sākiran bān bha lothan poth karāte."—GPS. 4 *n* a mixed breed, a community that has parents of different castes. See ਦਸ ਅਨ ਵਰਨ.

ਸੰਭੁ [sāku] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a nail, a hobnail. 2 a bowl, seat. 3 a numeral called 'sākh' (10,000,000,000,000). 4 three, twelve-finger length pegs, to measure the shadow of the sun. 5 Kamdev, god of love. 6 Shiv. 7 a sin.

ਸੰਭੁ ਕਰਣ [sāku karān] *n* with a peg like ears, a donkey. 2 a demon, according to Harivansh. ਸੰਭੁਰਾ [sākura] *adj* limited. 3 tight, narrow. "mukati duara sākura."—s kabir.

ਸੰਭੁਲ [sākul] *Skt* adj dense. "subh guṇ gaṇ dāl sākul sohā."—GPS. 2 complete. 3 surrounded. 4 *n* a war. 5 a crowd, a large crowd.

ਸੰਭੁਰਾ [sākura] limited, narrow. See ਸੰਭੁਰਾ. "mukati dvara sākura."—guj var / m 3.

ਸੰਭੁ [sāku] See ਸੰਭੁ.

ਸੰਕੇਤ [sāket] *Skt* संकेत *n* an indication, a gesture. 2 sign, mark. 3 *Skt* ਸੰ-ਕੇਤ a residence. "jal sāketanī adi bāhan-hu."—sānama. a house that has waters; a river.

ਸੰਕੇਤਨਿ [sāketin] See ਸੰਕੇਤ 3.

ਸੰਕੋਚ [sākoč], ਸੰਕੋਚਨ [sākočān] *Skt* *n* (ਸੰ- ਕੁਚ) shrinking, contracting. 2 hesitating. 3 modesty, shame. 4 winding up. "kheḷ sākoc tēu nanak eke."—sukhmānī.

ਸੰਕੁਸਾਰ [sākrāmān] *Skt* *n* the process of crossing. 2 going forward. 3 arriving. 4 entry of the sun from one zodiac to another.

ਸੰਕੁਰਾਤਿ [sākrātī] *Skt* *n* the day the sun enters a new Zodiac. First day of the solar month. First entry.

ਸੰਕੁਰਿਤ [sākrit] It is ਸੰਕਿਤ misspelt by the writer. "su sadhu sākritā citā, āsadhu nirbhayā dūlā."—kalki.

ਸੰਕੁਰਦਨ [sākrādān] *Skt* संक्रन्दन *n* what is full of shouting; a war, a fight. 2 Indar, who makes his enemies weep.

ਸੰਕਿਪੁ [sāksipt] thrown out 2 heaped 3 gathered. 4 lessened, summarised, made brief.

ਸੰਕੋਪ [sāksēp] the act of throwing properly. 2 collecting. 3 squeezing in a small place what is expansive.

ਸੰਖ [sākh] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a sea-animal, whose shell is blown as bugle by the Hindus in temples. "sākhān ki dhunī ghāṭān ki kār."—cāḍī / In ancient times, the shell was blown as a bugle during days of war. "sāgh cārī mukh sākha bājavat."—cāḍī / 1. 'Vishnu always keeps a sankh in his hand.' 2 sign of Vishnu's sankh imprinted with sandalwood or stamped with heated metal on the body of a Vaishnavite. "sākh cākṛ mala tilak bīrajat."—maru namdev. 3 the chief snakes of the clan. 4 a count. 10,000,000,000,000. 5 a saint, who wrote "Sankh Sahinta." He was a family priest of Hansdhvaj, the king of Champakpuri. 6 a skull. 7 a demon (Sankhasur), who was born from a conch (ਸੰਖ) and who went into the sea taking Veds along with him. Incarnating as a fish, Vishnu killed Sankhasur and brought back the Veds. "sākhāsūr māre ved udhare."—mācch. In Shatpath his name is written as Haygreev also. 8 See ਸੰਖੜ.

ਸੰਖੁਰੁ [sākhur] *Skt* शङ्खचूर्ण *n* a kind of snake, on whose body are signs of the conch. 2 Jalandhar demon, whose wife was Vrinda, who had the form of basil. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 9 Ch 24.

ਸੰਖਨਾਮੀ [sākhnāmī] a poetic metre, also named as "somraji" and "ārdh bhujāg". Its features are two yāgans per line, 155, 155.

Example:

jūtē dōī pāsē. pāī mar nāsē.
guru dhīr dēkē. āgē sāgh kēkē.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh has given the form

of Sankhnari under the heading "bhujṣg prayat" but means 'ardh bhujṣg' there
namastō agṛje. namastō abhṛje.

namastō aname. namastō aṭhame.—japu.

ਸੰਖਨੀ [sākhni] See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ.

ਸੰਖਪਾਣਿ [sākhpani] Vishnu, who keeps a sankh (conch) in hand.

ਸੰਖਸੁਰ [sākhasur] See ਸੰਖ 7.

ਸੰਖਿਆ [sākhia] See ਸੰਖਯਾ.

ਸੰਖਿਨੀ [sākhini] *Skt* ਗਣਿਨੀ *n* poetically, a female type.

"kop ṣil kovid kapaṭ saṣal salom ṣarir.

ṣurā vāṣan nakhdan ruci nīlaj nīśāk aḍhir.

kṣar gūdh yut mar jal tapt bhuri bhag hoy.

surta ratz aṭi sākhini varṇat kavī jan loy."

—rasikpriya.

"kidhō sākhini citrni pādmīni ha."
—*raṇav*. 2 a seashell from which emerges a pearl. 3 *adj* having a 'sākh'. 4 See ਰੈਖਣੀ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ (d).

ਸੰਖਿਧੁ [sākhṛpt] See ਸੰਖਿਪਤ.

ਸੰਖੀ [sākhi] *n* a bone, so named due to its having conch-like colour "kaḍhu cus sākhi."—*GV 10*

2 *Skt* ਗਣਿਨੁ conch holding Vishnu. 3 a sea.

ਸੰਖੀਆ [sākhia] *Skt* ਬ੍ਰਹ੍ਮਣਿਕ *A* السمسم *n* سمسم (poison)

ਭਾਰ (rat) a rat-killing poison; arsenic.

ਸੰਖੇਪ [sākhep] *Skt* ਸੰਖੇਪ *n* a summary.

ਸੰਖਯ [sākhy] *Skt n* a war, fight. 2 *adj* countable.

ਸੰਖਯਾ [sākhya] *Skt n* counting enumeration.

"tryodas dyoshī sākhy. kini."—*NP* The counting of numbers in Punjabi, Sanskrit, Persian and English is given below.

੧ ਇਕ	[ik]	੧ ਏਕ:	۱ یک	1 One
੨ ਦੋ	[do]	੨ ਦੋ	۲ دو	2 Two
੩ ਤਿੰਨ-ਤ੍ਰੈ	[tīn-tri]	੩ ਤ੍ਰਯ:	۳ سه	3 Three
੪ ਚਾਰ	[car]	੪ ਚਤੁਰ:	۴ چهار	4 Four
੫ ਪੰਜ	[pā]	੫ ਪੰਚ	۵ پنج	5 Five
੬ ਚੀ-ਚੇ	[chi-che]	੬ ਷ਟ੍	۶ شش	6 Six
੭ ਸੱਤ	[sati]	੭ ਸਪਤ	۷ هفت	7 Seven
੮ ਅੱਠ	[aṭṭh]	੮ ਅਸ਼ਟ-ਅਧਰਾ ਅਸ਼ਟੀ	۸ هشت	8 Eight
੯ ਨੌ	[no]	੯ ਨਵ	۹ نه	9 Nine
੧੦ ਦਸ	[das]	੧੦ ਦਸ਼	۱۰ ده	10 Ten
੧੧ ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਯਾਰਾਂ	[giarā-yarā]	੧੧ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼	۱۱ یازده	11 Eleven
੧੨ ਬਾਰਾਂ	[barā]	੧੨ ਦ੍ਵਾਦਸ਼	۱۲ دوازده	12 Twelve
੧੩ ਤੇਰਾਂ	[terā]	੧੩ ਤ੍ਰਯੋਦਸ਼	۱۳ سیزده	13 Thirteen
੧੪ ਚੌਦਾਂ	[codā]	੧੪ ਚਤੁਰਦਸ਼	۱۴ چهارده	14 Fourteen
੧੫ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ	[pādrā]	੧੫ ਪੰਚਦਸ਼	۱۵ پانزده	15 Fifteen
੧੬ ਸੋਲਾਂ	[soiā]	੧੬ ਷ੋਡਸ਼	۱۶ شانزده	16 Sixteen
੧੭ ਸਤਾਰਾਂ	[satarā]	੧੭ ਸਪਤਦਸ਼	۱۷ هفده	17 Seventeen
੧੮ ਅਠਾਰਾਂ	[aṭharā]	੧੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਦਸ਼	۱۸ اشرده	18 Eighteen
੧੯ ਉੱਨੀ	[Oni]	੧੯ ਏਕੋਨਵਿੰਸ਼ਤਿ	۱۹ نوزده	19 Nineteen
੨੦ ਵੀਹ	[vih]	੨੦ ਵਿੰਸ਼ਤਿ	۲۰ بیست	20 Twenty
੨੧ ਇੱਕੀ	[ikki]	੨੧ ਏਕਵਿੰਸ਼ਤਿ	۲۱ بیست و یک	21 Twenty-one
੨੨ ਬਾਈ	[bai]	੨੨ ਦ੍ਵਾਵਿੰਸ਼ਤਿ	۲۲ بیست و دو	22 Twenty-two
੨੩ ਤੇਈ-ਤ੍ਰੇਈ	[tei-trei]	੨੩ ਤ੍ਰਯੋਵਿੰਸ਼ਤਿ	۲۳ بیست و سه	23 Twenty-three
੨੪ ਚੌਥੀ-ਚੌਥੀ	[cobi-cavi]	੨੪ ਚਤੁਰਵਿੰਸ਼ਤਿ	۲۴ بیست و چهار	24 Twenty-four

੨੫ ਪੱਥੀ-ਪੱਥੀ	[pæccī-pājhi]	੨੫ ਫਤ੍ਤਵਿਸ਼ਾਤਿ	੨੫	ਅਸਿੱਖਤ	25	Twenty-five
੨੬ ਛੱਬੀ	[chəbbi]	੨੬ ਫਤ੍ਤਵਿਸ਼ਾਤਿ	੨੬	ਅਸਿੱਖਤ	26	Twenty-six
੨੭ ਸਤਾਈ	[sətai]	੨੭ ਸਪਤਵਿਸ਼ਾਤਿ	੨੭	ਅਸਿੱਖਤ	27	Twenty-seven
੨੮ ਅਠਾਈ	[əṭhai]	੨੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਵਿਸ਼ਾਤਿ	੨੮	ਅਸਿੱਖਤ	28	Twenty-eight
੨੯ ਉਣੱਤੀ	[uṇṇəti]	੨੯ ਏਕੋਨਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੨੯	ਅਸਿੱਖਤ	29	Twenty-nine
੩੦ ਤੀਹ-ਤ੍ਰੀਹ	[nh-trih]	੩੦ ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੦	ਓ	30	Thirty
੩੧ ਇਕੱਤੀ	[ikkəti]	੩੧ ਏਕਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੧	ਓ	31	Thirty-one
੩੨ ਥੱਤੀ	[batti]	੩੨ ਦ੍ਵਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੨	ਓ	32	Thirty-two
੩੩ ਤੇਤੀ	[teti]	੩੩ ਤ੍ਰਯਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੩	ਓ	33	Thirty-three
੩੪ ਚੌਤੀ	[coti]	੩੪ ਚਤੁਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੪	ਓ	34	Thirty-four
੩੫ ਪੈਂਤੀ	[pēti]	੩੫ ਪੰਞਚਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੫	ਓ	35	Thirty-five
੩੬ ਛੱਤੀ	[chətti]	੩੬ ਷ਟ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੬	ਓ	36	Thirty-six
੩੭ ਸੈਂਤੀ	[sēti]	੩੭ ਸਪਤਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੭	ਓ	37	Thirty-seven
੩੮ ਅਠੱਤੀ	[əṭhatti]	੩੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੮	ਓ	38	Thirty-eight
੩੯ ਉਨਤਾਲੀ	[untali]	੩੯ ਏਕੋਨਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੩੯	ਓ	39	Thirty-nine
੪੦ ਚਾਲੀ	[cali]	੪੦ ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੦	ਓ	40	Forty
੪੧ ਇਕਤਾਲੀ	[iktali]	੪੧ ਏਕਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੧	ਓ	41	Forty-one
੪੨ ਬਿਆਲੀ-ਬੈਤਾਲੀ	[biāli-betali]	੪੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੨	ਓ	42	Forty-two
੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ	[tritāli]	੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੩	ਓ	43	Forty-three
੪੪ ਚੇਤਾਲੀ	[cetali]	੪੪ ਚਤੁਸ਼ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੪	ਓ	44	Forty-four
੪੫ ਪੰਤਾਲੀ	[pātali]	੪੫ ਪੰਞਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੫	ਓ	45	Forty-five
੪੬ ਛਿਤਾਲੀ	[chitāli]	੪੬ ਷ਟਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੬	ਓ	46	Forty-six
੪੭ ਸੈਂਤਾਲੀ	[sētali]	੪੭ ਸਪਤਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੭	ਓ	47	Forty-seven
੪੮ ਅਠਤਾਲੀ	[əṭhtali]	੪੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੮	ਓ	48	Forty-eight
੪੯ ਉਨੱਜਾ	[uṇāja]	੪੯ ਏਕੋਨਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੪੯	ਓ	49	Forty-nine
੫੦ ਪੰਜਾਹ	[pājah]	੫੦ ਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੦	ਓ	50	Fifty
੫੧ ਇਕਵੰਜਾ	[ikvāja]	੫੧ ਏਕਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੧	ਓ	51	Fifty-one
੫੨ ਬਵੰਜਾ	[bavāja]	੫੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੨	ਓ	52	Fifty-two
੫੩ ਤਿਵੰਜਾ-ਤ੍ਰਿਵੰਜਾ	[tivāja-trivāja]	੫੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੩	ਓ	53	Fifty-three
੫੪ ਚੁਰੰਜਾ	[curāja]	੫੪ ਚਤੁਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੪	ਓ	54	Fifty-four
੫੫ ਪਚਵੰਜਾ	[pəcavāja]	੫੫ ਪੰਞਚਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੫	ਓ	55	Fifty-five
੫੬ ਛਪੰਜਾ-ਛਿਵੰਜਾ	[chəpāja-chivāja]	੫੬ ਷ਟਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੬	ਓ	56	Fifty-six
੫੭ ਸਤਵੰਜਾ	[satvāja]	੫੭ ਸਪਤਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੭	ਓ	57	Fifty-seven
੫੮ ਅਠਵੰਜਾ	[əṭhvāja]	੫੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ਾਤ੍	੫੮	ਓ	58	Fifty-eight
੫੯ ਉਨਾਹਠ	[unahaṭh]	੫੯ ਏਕੋਨਐਠਿ:	੫੯	ਓ	59	Fifty-nine
੬੦ ਸੱਠ	[səṭṭh]	੬੦ ਐਠਿ	੬੦	ਓ	60	Sixty
੬੧ ਇਕਾਹਠ	[ikahaṭh]	੬੧ ਏਕਐਠਿ:	੬੧	ਓ	61	Sixty-one
੬੨ ਬਾਹਠ	[bahaṭh]	੬੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਐਠਿ:	੬੨	ਓ	62	Sixty-two
੬੩ ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ	[trehaṭh]	੬੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਐਠਿ:	੬੩	ਓ	63	Sixty-three
੬੪ ਚੋਹਠ	[chohaṭh]	੬੪ ਚਤੁਐਠਿ:	੬੪	ਓ	64	Sixty-four

੬੫ ਪੈਂਹਠ	[pēhəθh]
੬੬ ਛਿਆਠ	[chiəhəθh]
੬੭ ਸਝਾਠ	[səzhəθh]
੬੮ ਅਠਾਠ	[əθhəhəθh]
੬੯ ਉਨੱਤਰ	[unəttar]
੭੦ ਸੱਤਰ	[sattar]
੭੧ ਇਕਹੱਤਰ	[ik-həttar]
੭੨ ਬਹੱਤਰ	[bahəttar]
੭੩ ਤਿਹੱਤਰ	[tri-həttar]
੭੪ ਚੌਹੱਤਰ	[chəttar]
੭੫ ਪੰਜਹੱਤਰ-ਪੰਝੱਤਰ	[pāj-həttar-pājhəttar]
੭੬ ਛਿਹੱਤਰ	[chi-həttar]
੭੭ ਸੱਤੱਤਰ	[səttəttar]
੭੮ ਅਠੱਤਰ	[əθhəttar]
੭੯ ਉਨਸੀ	[unasī]
੮੦ ਅੱਸੀ	[assi]
੮੧ ਇਕਾਸੀ	[ikasi]
੮੨ ਬਿਆਸੀ	[biāsi]
੮੩ ਤਿਰਾਸੀ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਸੀ	[tirāsi-triāsi]
੮੪ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ	[corāsi]
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸੀ	[pācasi]
੮੬ ਛਿਆਸੀ	[chiāsi]
੮੭ ਸਝਾਸੀ	[səzasi]
੮੮ ਅਠਾਸੀ	[əθhasi]
੮੯ ਉਨਾਨਵੇ	[unanve]
੯੦ ਨੌਵੇ	[navve]
੯੧ ਇਕਾਨਵੇ	[ikanve]
੯੨ ਬਾਨਵੇ	[banve]
੯੩ ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਨਵੇ	[tirānve-triānve]
੯੪ ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇ	[corānve]
੯੫ ਪਚਾਨਵੇ	[pācanve]
੯੬ ਛਿਆਨਵੇ	[chiānve]
੯੭ ਸਝਾਨਵੇ	[səzanve]
੯੮ ਅਠਾਨਵੇ	[əθhanve]
੯੯ ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ-ਨੌਤਿਨਵੇ	[ninānve-nətinve]
੧੦੦ਜੋ	[so]

੬੫ ਸ੍ਵਚਥਿ
੬੬ ਥਟਥਿ
੬੭ ਸਪਾਥਿ
੬੮ ਅਥਟਥਿ
੬੯ ਏਕੋਨਸਪਤਿ
੭੦ ਸਪਤਿ
੭੧ ਏਕਸਪਤਿ
੭੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਸਪਤਿ
੭੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਸਪਤਿ
੭੪ ਚਤੁ-ਸਪਤਿ
੭੫ ਸ੍ਵਚਸਪਤਿ
੭੬ ਥਟਸਪਤਿ
੭੭ ਸਪਾਸਪਤਿ
੭੮ ਅਥਟਸਪਤਿ
੭੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੦ ਆਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੧ ਏਕਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੨ ਦ੍ਵਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੩ ਤ੍ਰਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੪ ਚਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੬ ਛਤ੍ਰਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੭ ਸਪਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੮ ਅਥਟਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ
੮੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਸ਼ਤਿ
੯੦ ਨਵਤਿ
੯੧ ਏਕਨਵਤਿ
੯੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਨਵਤਿ
੯੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਨਵਤਿ
੯੪ ਚਤੁਰਨਵਤਿ
੯੫ ਸ੍ਵਚਨਵਤਿ
੯੬ ਥਣਨਵਤਿ
੯੭ ਸਪਾਨਵਤਿ
੯੮ ਅਥਟਨਵਤਿ
੯੯ ਨਵਨਵਤਿ
੧੦੦ ਸ਼ਾਤਮ

੧੦ شصت و پنج	65 Sixty-five
੧੧ شصت و شش	66 Sixty-six
੧੨ شصت و هفت	67 Sixty-seven
੧੩ شصت و هشت	68 Sixty-eight
੧੪ شصت و نه	69 Sixty-nine
੧੫ هفتاد	70 Seventy
੧੬ هفتاد و یک	71 Seventy-one
੧੭ هفتاد و دو	72 Seventy-two
੧੮ هفتاد و سه	73 Seventy-three
੧੯ هفتاد و چهار	74 Seventy-four
੨੦ هفتاد و پنج	75 Seventy-five
੨੧ هفتاد و شش	76 Seventy-six
੨੨ هفتاد و هفت	77 Seventy-seven
੨੩ هفتاد و هشت	78 Seventy-eight
੨੪ هفتاد و نه	79 Seventy-nine
੨੫ هشتاد	80 Eighty
੨੬ هشتاد و یک	81 Eighty-one
੨੭ هشتاد و دو	82 Eighty-two
੨੮ هشتاد و سه	83 Eighty-three
੨੯ هشتاد و چهار	84 Eighty-four
੩੦ هشتاد و پنج	85 Eighty-five
੩੧ هشتاد و شش	86 Eighty-six
੩੨ هشتاد و هفت	87 Eighty-seven
੩੩ هشتاد و هشت	88 Eighty-eight
੩੪ هشتاد و نه	89 Eighty-nine
੩੫ نود	90 Ninety
੩੬ نود و یک	91 Ninety-one
੩੭ نود و دو	92 Ninety-two
੩੮ نود و سه	93 Ninety-three
੩੯ نود و چهار	94 Ninety-four
੪੦ نود و پنج	95 Ninety-five
੪੧ نود و شش	96 Ninety-six
੪੨ نود و هفت	97 Ninety-seven
੪੩ نود و هشت	98 Ninety-eight
੪੪ نود و نه	99 Ninety-nine
੪੫ صد	100 Hundred

By adding one more zero to a digit the number increases by ten times, such examples from old books are as under :

ਇੱਕ-ਏਕ	[ikk or ek]	1
ਦਸ-ਦਸ	[das or dās]	10

ਸੌ-ਸਤ	[so or sat]	100
ਹਜਾਰ-ਸਹਸ੍ਰ	[hajar or sahasr]	1,000
ਅਯੁਤ	[ayut]	10,000
ਲੱਖ-ਲਕ਼	[lakh or lakṣ]	100,000
ਪ੍ਰਯੁਤ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਯੁਤ	[prayut or niyut]	1,000,000
ਕਰੋੜ-ਕੋਟਿ	[karor or koṭi]	10,000,000
ਅਬੁਦ	[abud]	100,000,000
ਵਿੰਦ	[vrid]	1,000,000,000
ਖਰਵ	[kharv]	10,000,000,000
ਨਿਖਰਵ	[nikharv]	100,000,000,000
ਪਦਮ	[padam]	1,000,000,000,000
ਸੱਖ	[sākh]	10,000,000,000,000
ਮਹਾਪਦਮ	[mahapadam]	100,000,000,000,000
ਸਾਗਰ	[sagar]	1,000,000,000,000,000
ਅੰਟਰ	[āty]	10,000,000,000,000,000
ਮਧਯ	[madhy]	100,000,000,000,000,000
ਪੁਰਾਵਾਰਧ	[puravardh]	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
ਪ੍ਰਧਾਧ	[pradhā]	10,000,000,000,000,000,000

The counting being taught these days, in schools is as under :-

ਇਕਾਈ	[ikāi]	1	Unit
ਦਹਾਈ	[dahai]	10	
ਸੈਂਕੜਾ	[sēkara]	100	
ਹਜਾਰ-ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[hajar-hazar]	1000	Thousand
ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[das hazar]	10000	
ਲੱਖ	[lakkh]	100000	
ਦਸ ਲੱਖ	[das lakkh]	1000000	Million
ਕਰੋੜ	[karor]	10000000	
ਦਸ ਕਰੋੜ	[das karor]	100000000	
ਅਰਬ	[arab]	1000000000	
ਦਸ ਅਰਬ	[das arab]	10000000000	
ਖਰਬ	[kharab]	100000000000	
ਦਸ ਖਰਬ	[das kharab]	1000000000000	Billion
ਨੀਲ	[nil]	10000000000000	
ਦਸ ਨੀਲ	[das nil]	100000000000000	
ਪਦਮ	[padam]	1000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਪਦਮ	[das padam]	10000000000000000	
ਸੱਖ	[sākh]	10000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਸੱਖ	[das sākh]	100000000000000000	Trillion ¹

¹Further counting in English like this – digit 1 with 24 zeros is quadrillion, with 30 zeros quintillion, with 36 zeros sextillion, with 42 zeros septillion with 48 zeros petillion, with 54 zeros nonillion.

Poets have invented another device for counting, i.e. to use the name of an object or a deity for the number it represents or stands for; as – in place of

0 akas, nabh etc.

1 prithivī, cādrāma, atma, ganeśdāt, a round of the sun-chariot wheel.

2 eyes, pakṣ (bird's feathers and lunar fortnights (dark and light)), bhuja, ayan, saraprasna.

3 Ram, pal, tap, attribute, Shiv's eyes, fire, bhuvan, dusk.

4 Ved, acons, castes, aśram (divisions of life according to Hinduism), Brahma's faces, arms of Vishnu, stages of life.

5 pyare¹ pādav, sense organs, arrows of Kam, Shiv's faces, breath, ghosts, treasure, muslim prayers.²

6 seasons, sentiments, musical measures, bhremarped, itṛ, gaster's, vedāg.

7 muni's, seas, musical tones, mountains, worlds, var's, bhumika's.

8 vasu, siddhi, diggaj, yogāg, pahir, nag, king's imbs.

9 bhukhād, numbers, nīdhi, grāh, bhakti.

10 doṣ, diṣa, deṣa, avtar, sānyasi pāth.

11 rudar.

12 ravī, ragī, flesh, mīśal's,³ yogi pāth.

13 brahmaṇ religion, viṣhevdev.

14 lok, rātan, vidya, mānu.

15 itṛthī, somvelli patr.

16 skills, ornamentation.

17 Vedic deities.

18 puraṇ, bhārət pərav.

19 a huge mouth.

20 nails, bisve.

21 murchana.

¹Five Piaras of Khalsa.

²Namazs of Muslims.

³Twelve Mīsls of Sikhs.

22 var's.

25 prākṛitṛ.

28 nākshatr.

30 days of a month.

32 teeth.

40 mukte.⁴

49 pavān.

64 kala.

There is reference to the meaning and idea of the word sākhyā at a number of places. In Dasam Granth, this word appears instead of ਸੰਗਿਅ in—"sāmē sāt pərəhot sahai. tã te sākhyā sāt-sahai."—cobis. Thus satsahai is a noun.

ਸੰਗ (sāg) part with, along. "jī ke sāg nā kachu alai."—NP. 2 n meeting, relation. "həri ik se nali me sāg."—var ram 2 m 5. 3 a group of friends, gang, band. "sāg calat he hām bhi calna."—suhī ravīdas. "ghar te calyo sāg ke sāg."—GPS. 4 doubt, modesty, hesitation. "man pap karat tū sēda sāg."—bāsīt m 5. 5 uncertainty, suspicion. "sadhū sāgī binae sabh sāg."—sukhmani. 6 P ੬ a stone. "hām papī sāg tarah."—var kan m 4. 7 P ੭ a dacoit; a trapper. "jām sāg nā phas-hī."—maru solhe m 5. 'Yam will not set the trap of death.'

ਸੰਗ ਅਸਵਦ (sāg asvād) See ਭਾਵਾ.

ਸੰਗਾਸ (sāgsar) P ੧੬ n to petrify, stone to death. It is written in Mishkat that this punishment is meant for adultery, but Muslim rulers used 'stoning to death' for other crimes also.

ਸੰਗਠਨ (sāgṭhan) n the act of unifying, uniting scattered articles or men; union.

ਸੰਗਣਾ (sāgṇa) v to show modesty, be bashful, feel shy.

ਸੰਗਤ (sāgat) Skt ਸੰ-ਗਤ n association, assembly. "sāgat sahit sune mud dhare."—GPS.

2 connection, relation, kinship to sit together.

3 an assembly place for the Guru's followers to sit together. 4 a village in Malva, in Patiala

⁴Forty Muktas of Khalsa religion.

state, district Barnala, tehsil and police-station Bathinda. Sangat is the second railway station on Bathinda – Bikaner meter gauge railway line.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [səgət saɦɪb] See ਵੇਰੂ 3 See ਅਭਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ [səgət sɪŋh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written in the twentieth chapter of Guruvilas that while bestowing Guruship to the Khalsa at Chamkeur, Guru Gobind Singh presented a plume to Bhai Sangat Singh Bangsi. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

2 son of Raja Phate Singh of Jind, who ascended the royal seat of Jind on 30 July, 1822 AD at the age of eleven years after the death of his father. In 1824 AD, he was married with great pomp and show to Sabha Kaur, daughter of Ranjit Singh, a rich resident of Shahbad. He paid little attention towards affairs of the state. Considering him as his relative and a great rider, Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved him very much. He died on 3 November, 1834 AD at the age of twenty three. As he had no children, his nephew Sarup Singh, a wealthy resident of Bajidpur ascended the throne. See ਲਗੁਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾਸ [səgət das] See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ.

ਸੰਗਤਪੁਰਾ [səgətpura] a village, in Patiala state, district Fategarh (Basi), Police station Mulepur, which was founded by Sodhi Didar Singh, great-great grandson of Baba Kaul Ji of

Baba Kaul

|

Banmali Das

|

Abharam

|

Jaspat Singh

|

Didar Singh

Dhilwan during the times of Raja Amar Singh Sahib the ruler of Patiala. The state presented the entire Sangatpura as fiefdom to Sodhi Sahib and gave four villages (Kharch, Pola, Majra, Raisar) in addition. The total estate of Sodhi Sahibs of Sangatpura has an annual income of rupees nine thousand.

Sodhi Sahib says that he has with him a string of beads, a handbook of five prayers of Guru Arjan Dev and a breviary of Japuji Sahib gifted by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾ [səgtara] *Sk* सुरङ्गा, *E* Orange, *L* Citrus Aurantium. See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ, ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾਸ [səgtaraʃ] *P* سنگ تراش *n* a stone dresser, stone cutter.

ਸੰਗਤਿ [səgatɪ] *Sk* ਸੰ-ਗਤਿ meeting, companionship. "səgətɪ ka gun bahu adhikaɪ."—*naṭ* 3 m 4. 2 knowledge, education. 3 copulation, coition. 4 semantic concordance among preceding and succeeding sentences.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ [səgəɦa] carpenter by profession, a devotee who became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev at Achal. He was a famous philanthropist and man of great achievement. 2 See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ ਸਿੰਘ [səgəɦa sɪŋh] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh who on the orders of the Guru, went with seven riders to ask Kirpal Katochi and Bhim Chand Kehluri to be reconciled with each other at the time when Hussaini had invaded the hilly kings. Sangatia Singh was killed in the battle. "sɪŋh sɪgɦa tahā paɦae."—*VN*.

ਸੰਗਦਿਲ [səgdɪl] *P* سنگ دل *adj* stone-hearted. hard-hearted. cruel.

ਸੰਗਣਾ [səgɦa] See ਸੰਗਣਾ. "kəɦɪ suɦɦɪ, nahi sɪgɦa."—*maru solɦe* m 5. 2 in the company of. "nahi re jəm sətave sadhu ki sɪgɦa."—*dhana* m 5.

ਸੰਗਮ [səgəm] *Sk* ਸੰ-ਗਮ *n* a meeting, union.

"sadhu sāgām he nistara."—*gar m 5*.
2 confluence of two streams. 3 sexual union
between wife and husband; coition.

ਸੰਗਰ [sāgar] *Sk* *n* a war, battle, fighting. 2 a
thick iron chain, ordinary chain (ornamental).

"gar mahi garue sāgar parhi."—*NP*.

ਸੰਗਰਹਣ [sāgrahan], ਸੰਗਰਹਣੁ [sāgrahanu] See
ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. "nam samalhu nam sāgar-hu."—*ośkar*.

ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sāgrāṇa sahib] There is a village
in district and tehsil Amritsar named Chabba.
About one mile away from this village in the
north-east direction, there is a gurdwara of
Guru Hargobind. Now, there is a railway station
of the same name. At this place Mai Sulakhni
supplanted to the Guru to bless her with a son.
With blessings from the Guru, she got seven
sons. Now the whole village is offspring of
Sulakhani.

The gurdwara building is a small one.
Attached to it are eight and a half acres land
in Chabba and fifteen ghumaons in village
Manavale. A fair is held on full-moon day of
the month of Vaisakh. There is also a
memorial of Baba Deep Singh the martyr in
this village.

ਸੰਗਰਾਣ [sāgrād] See ਸੰਗੁਾਣਿ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਨਾ [sāgrāna] See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਮ [sāgram] See ਸੰਗੁਾਮ. "lakh surtaṇu
sāgram."—*var asa*. 2 See ਅਗਰਾਮ.

ਸੰਗਰੀਆ [sāgrīa] a cohort, companion, associate.
2 in the company of. "dutan sāgrīa."—*brha m 5*.

ਸੰਗਰੂਰ [sāgarur] a town founded by Surtia Singh
Phulvansi, forty eight miles from Ludhiana,
situated on Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway
line. It is the capital of Jind state. Previousy
this town was in Nabha state. In 1774 AD
raja Gajpat Singh seized it. Raja Sangat Singh
shifted the capital from Jind to this town in
1827 AD. Sangrur is twelve 'koh' to the west

of Nabha. Raja Raghubir Singh added
substantially to the hustle and bustle of this
city. In Sangrur there are two weapons of Guru
Gobind Singh. One is a sword on which the
text in golden letters reads—

ایں کور گوردو گوبند سنگی کرک ہے۔ طلاق صورت پذیر شد

This sword was presented to Bhai Dharam
Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. When Bhai
Guddar Singh baptised raja Gajpat Singh at
Dialpura, he gifted this weapon to the latter.

The second weapon is a dagger, on which
the year 1752 is engraved alongwith the
following text—

سے زہر دوا عالم فضل کی شاکہ گوبند سنگی خود شاہ جہاں علی

This was gifted by Guru Gobind Singh to
baba Tilok Singh.

There is a volume of bound Dasam Granth
in the palace at Sangrur in which Sukhmana
and Malkaus di Var figure as additional
compositions alongwith Japharnamah written
in the Persian script.

Even though the capital is Sangrur, but
official papers are issued under the seal of
the state of Jind. See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਸੰਗਰੇ [sāgre] collects together. 2 nicely adopts.

ਸੰਗਲ [sāgal] *Sk* ਸਿੰਘਲ a chain, thick iron chain.
"na satī hasti badhe sāgal."—*var ram l m l*.

'Truth is not realized by tying our body with
iron chains as an elephant is tied with them.'

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgaldip] *Sk* ਸਿੰਗਲਦੀਪ an island to
the south of India, called Lanka. See ਲੰਕਾ.
"man-hu sāgaldip ki narī gare me tēbor ki
pik navin."—*cādi l*. See ਸਿੰਗਲ.

ਸੰਗਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [sāgal vala akhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgaldip] See ਸਿੰਗਲ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗਲੀ [sāgli] *Sk* ਸਿੰਘਲਾ a chain, light iron chain.

ਸੰਗਲੀਆਲਾ [sāghala] adj sequential, joined with
chains. "ghure nāgare dohre rāṇ sāgliale."
—*cādi var*. 'Two war drums which are beaten
by placing them on the back of a horse or a

camel, are tied with a chain so that they may not get separated.'

संग [sāga] *Skt* संग suspicion. 2 able, capable.

See संग संग. 3 a sub-caste of Rajputs and Jats.

संगरा [sāgara] *adj* hesitated, wavered, felt shy. 2 from the congregation; in the holy company of (संगीत से). "sāt sāgara āgran ādher gavaia."—*sar chāt m 5*

संगत [sāgat] *ablative case*; from the company. 2 congregation. "bhetat sadhsāgat."—*var guj 2 m 5* 3 association, company, with "āt nā cālāt sāgat."—*sar kabir*.

संगती [sāgati] *adj* associate, companion. "ava: sāg nā jat sāgati."—*bher kabir*.

संगाई [sāgaī] an associate etc. See संगी.

संगन [sāgan] *adj* united. "otī potī bhāgtan sāgan."—*ram m 5*. 2 association, company. 3 to sing a song well.

संगर [sāgar] See संगर. 2 association, company. "sāt sāgar."—*dev m 5*.

संगरि [sāgarī], संगरी [sāgarī] *adj* who lives with one; a companion. "mahila jo dīa-hī, nā koi sāgarī."—*asa m 5*. "parbrahām sāgarī."—*bīla kabir*. 2 in company with, alongwith. "jo tīh pachē gīt sāgarī."—*NP*.

संगरे [sāgare], संगरी [sāgare] from the company. "te punit sāgare."—*asa m 5*. 2 with, alongwith. "prabhu kī prītī cālē sāgarē."—*asa m 5*.

संगी [sāgi] *adj* who is a companion. 2 a relative. "mīthīa sāgi sāgi lāptāe."—*asa m 5*. 'joined with unreliable companions.' 3 part with, by. "bharīa matī papa kē sāgi."—*jāpu 4* from. "tum sū jorī āvēr sāgi tōi."—*sor ravidās*.

संगी [sāgi] *adj* who is an associate. "sāgi khotā krodhu cādā."—*asa m 5*.

संगीसाथी [sāgisāthī] one who keeps company; a companion. "sāgisāthī sāgāl trāi."—*asa m 5*.

संगीत [sāgit] *Skt* संगीत *n* union of three arts—dancing, singing and playing instruments. 2 a book containing description of these three.

3 *adj* well sung. 4 short form for संगीत, collected. "bahu bhojan kapār sāgit."—*sukhmānī*. 5 by the company. "sukh gārdhābh bhasām sāgit."—*dhānā m 5*.

संगीत छंद [sāgit chād] metres which are appropriate for singing. 2 stanzas in Dasam Granth, which resonate with 'Mridung'. In Dasam Granth are included metres like sāgit chappay, sāgit-naraj, sāgit padhīṣṭka, sāgit padhī, sāgit bahra, sāgit bhujāg prayat, and sāgit mādhubhar. See their different definitions and examples under respective entries. Here only the word 'sāgit' is explained. It is added to the names of those metres which include musical sounds of mridāg and are recited along with harmonic and melodic tune. Hence—

(a) sāgit chappay: kagrādī kupyō kapī kākak, bāgrādī bājān rān bājīyā.—*ramav*.

(b) sāgit naraj: sūvir jāgrādī jāgē. lārak jāgrādī jāgē.—*cādi 2*.

(c) sāgit padhīṣṭka: kagrādīg kopke detraj.—*ramav*.

(d) sāgit padhī: tāgrādīg tal bājat mūcāg.—*mānūraj*.

(e) sāgit bahra is different from "bahra" in Dasam Granth. It has the same form as the first four lines of chappay as in "sāgrādī sāg sāgrāhe tāgrādī rān tūrē nācāve."—*ram*.

(f) sāgit bhujāgprayat: sāgrādīg sūrā kagrādīg kopā.—*cādi 2*.

(g) sāgit mādhubhar: kagrādīg kākak, tāgrādīg tākak.—*cādi 2*.

संगीत [sāgita], संगीति [sāgiti] *adj* skilled in music. "dās pataū pāc sāgita."—*ram m 5*. See संगीत. "ghar ghar nācat sāgiti."—*cārītr 30*.

संगीन [sāgin] *P* سنگين *adj* of stone. 2 heavy, large. 3 firm, determined. 4 a bayonet; a pike shaped weapon fixed on the mouth of a gun. It is called 'sūgu' in Turkish and 'sarneza' in Persian.

संघ [sāṅghu] company See संघ. "tin sāṅghī sāṅghu na kicā."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

संघुरी [sāṅghuri] a chain.

संघुलदीप [sāṅghuladīp] See संघुलदीप and संघुलदीप.

संघुली [sāṅghuli] See संघुली.

संघुता [sāṅghuta], संघुती [sāṅghuti] adj. united, joint, integrated. "dhan sac sāṅghuti harī sāṅghī suti."—*brha chāt m 1*.

संघे [sāṅge] by, with, near. "pekhat sunat sādā he sāṅge."—*sor m 5*.

संघोष्टिआ [sāṅghoṣṭiā] adj. संग-घोष्टिआ. 2 by one's company. "loha kath sāṅghoṣṭiā."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

संघो साह [sāṅgho sah] See साहसंग्राम, नसाह भान and साह साह.

संघोरी [sāṅghori] in the company of. "un sāṭen ke sāṅghī sāṅghori."—*gau m 5*.

संघ्यक [sāṅgyak] Skt संघक adj. named, called.

संघ्या [sāṅgya] Skt न संघा name of a thing; an uttered word. 2 consciousness, awareness. "lab śiv ju kichu sāṅgya pai."—*krīṣṇ*.

3 Gayatri. 4 wife of the sun, who was the daughter of Vishvakarma and who bore Yamraj.

संघ्र [sāṅgrah] Skt सं-ग्रह n a compilation, collection. 2 an act of gathering. "khima dhan sāṅgrahē."—*basāt m 1*.

संघ्रह [sāṅgrahān] Skt न collecting, hoarding. 2 controlling, overpowering. "atam rat sāṅgrahān kahan āmrāt kāl dhalān."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 3 forbidding, prohibiting. "bis sapatahro basro sāṅgrahē."—*sri m 1*. 'Prohibit from evil your body, the abode of twenty seven elements.' See घीस सपताहो.

संघ्रहणी [sāṅgrahāni] Skt ग्रहणी. زبرحمون psilosis The causes of this disease are as those of dysentery. This disease is often a chronic form of diarrhoea or dysentery. A patient of psilosis suffers from loose motions; his intestine gives out noise, his mouth waters; he has back-aches and this disease is severe during the day and less painful at night. If a psilosis patient skips

meals for 40 days and takes yoghurt of cow or goat milk mixed with some salt, black pepper and powder of ginger, he recovers without any medicine.

The medicines beneficial for dysentery should be used for psilosis. The digestive powder thus prepared is also very useful. Take pure sulphur one tola, pure mercury half tola, and pulverise both of these. 1 Also take ginger, black pepper, piper longum, fried asafoetida, white and black cumin seeds one tola each, five kinds of salts seven and a half tolas and cannabis measuring half of all these medicines. After grinding and sieving all these, mix with the above pulverized medicine and put the mixture in a small bottle. Bat three masas of this medicine with churned curd of cow milk everyday. Take boiled and sieved rice free of gruel in meal. "sāṅgrahāni sāṅgrah dustān kīy."—*caritr 403*.

संघ्रहण [sāṅgrahān] See संघ्रह. "ratān trāg sāṅgrahān kauḍi."—*brha chāt m 5*.

संघ्रहणितु [sāṅgrahānitu] collected. 2 absorbed entirely, adopted firmly. "nam kartar su drīṣṭ nanākī sāṅgrahān."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

संघ्रहित [sāṅgrahīn] See संघ्रह.

संघ्रहीत [sāṅgrahīt] adj. accumulated, collected.

संघ्रहीत नाम [sāṅgrahīt nam] n a collective noun, such as a herd, an army, a drove etc.

संघ्रहीत [sāṅgrahē] See संघ्रह. 2 See संघ्रह.

संघ्राह [sāṅgrah] Dg n a hilt. 2 a haft. 3 shield's grip

संघ्राह्य [sāṅgrahy] Skt adj. suitable for accumulation, fit for collection. 2 appropriate for acceptance, adoptable.

संघ्राह [sāṅgrād] See संघ्राह.

संघ्राम [sāṅgram] Skt n a war, a battle.

संघ्राम शिख [sāṅgram śikh] In history he is also known as Sanga. He ascended the throne as 'grind like collyrium.

king of Chataur in 1509 AD. See ਚੌਤੜ.

ਸੰਘੇਰੀ [sāgherī] See ਸੰਘੇਰੀ.

ਸੰਘ [sāgh] *n* throat, gullet. "cabe tata lohsar vici sāghe palte."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. 2 'toba' caste; a class of divers who tell about the salinity or sweetness of underground water by smelling the earth; one who smells; a sniffer. 3 *Skt* a community, a gang, an organisation.

ਸੰਘਟ [sāghat] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a group. 2 friction, squabble. 3 the wheel of a chariot etc.

ਸੰਘਰ [sāghar] *n* a fort made with bushes; a wooden fort. "sāghar tēh bādhar cuphera."—*GPS*. 2 a bugle of war, a war-horn (ਚਨਸਿੰਘਰ). "baḍ jodhi sāghar vae."—*cāḍī* 3. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ a battle, a war. "sur dekḥ sāghar me kayar palavhi."—*NP*. 4 a sub-caste of Jats. "kādu sāghar mīle hāsāda."—*BG*

ਸੰਘਰਸਨ [sāgharsan] *Skt* ਸਥਰਸਨ *n* scraping, grinding, rubbing.

ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharah] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharah] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ. "sac vaṇḍēk sēcu sāghar-hi."—*majh a m* 3 "gunḥkari gun sāghre."—*suhi a m* 3. 2 ruining, destroying. "sātru sāgharē."—*senama*. See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਰੇ [sāghre] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sāgha] *n* a bunch (ਸੰਘਦਾਜ) of twines in a strung cot. 2 a sub-caste of Jats.

ਸੰਘਾਤ [sāghat] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a gathering. 2 catarrh, phlegm. 3 a hell. 4 the act of killing; murder. 5 physique, body.

ਸੰਘਾਤੀ [sāghati] *adj* who kills or murders. "bhekhdhari jyō sāghati hoī."—*BG*

ਸੰਘਰ [sāghar], ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharah], ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharu] *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ, ਸੰਗਰਾਹ *n* destruction, devastation. "chuḥ-hi sāghar nīmakh kirpa te."—*sar m* 5. 2 murder. "hoa āsur sāgharu."—*sri a*

'When the word sanghar or sangharah follows another word, then it acquires the meaning of the 'doer' as—*āsur sanghar* and *āsur sangharah*.

m 5. "āsur sāgharāṇ ram hāmara."—*maru solhe m* 1. "tākar pāc sābedī sāghare."—*ram a m* 1. 3 doomsday. 4 process of gathering properly. 5 *S* ਸੰਘਰਾਹ native. 6 brave. 7 dear, beloved.

ਸੰਘਰਾ [sāghara] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਰਾ [sāghara] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ. "braham vaky kahī sāghara prapāsātī jap."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘਰ [sāghu] *n* neck bone; larynx, Adam's apple. See ਘਟਿਕਾ.

ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sāghera], ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sāghera] a sub-caste of Jats. "nāda sāghera tīs thōr."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘੋਲ [sāghol] a village situated 13 koh (south) of Ropar in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on way to Kurkshetar, but the gurdwara is now in Ranvan. See ਚਾਣਕਾ.

ਸੰਘਰਾ [sāghrat] This word has been used instead of ਸੰਘਰਾਹ (ਸੰਘਰਾਹ). "bhāt bhāt sāghrat bhāyo kachu nāsāk vicar."—*cārītr* 125. 2 collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਘੇਰੀ [sāgherī] a village in Patiala state, under the administration of Barnala, tehsil Mansa and police station Boha. North of this village is a gurdwara raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. It has 4 ghumaons of village land and is looked after by a Sikh priest. It is to the west of Breta railway station, connected by a stretch of two miles of unbrick road.

ਸੰਘ [sāgh] See ਸੰਘ. 2 See ਸੰਘ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sāgha], ਸੰਘਿਆ [sāghia] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ. "devānhar ihi jug sāgha."—*kṛtsan*. 'one who revives.' 2 a state, a condition. "unī sāghia kār dehi kini jēl kukar bhāsmehi."—*sor m* 5.

ਸੰਘ [sāghu] a doubt. 2 a company, an association. "satsāghatī melo sāghu."—*suhi m* 4. 'Provide the company of truthful persons.'

ਸੰਘ [sāc] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ. "āmrit drisātī sācī jivae."—*gau m* 5. 2 See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ. "sācāt sācāt theli kinī."—*asa m* 5.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ [sācāuni], ਸੰਚਣ [sācāṇ], ਸੰਚਨ [sācān], ਸੰਚਯ [sācāy], ਸੰਚਯਨ [sācāyān] (See ਸੰ and ਚਯ) *n* a collection, an accumulation, an amassing. "ram nam dhan kārī sācāuni." -*gāu kabir* "sācāṇ kārī hārī eko nam." -*dhāna m 5*. "sācān kārāu nam dhan nirmāl." -*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਚਰ [sācar] *Skt n* departure, walk. 2 a bridge. 3 a water-channel, a hole, a drain etc. 4 a path, a way. 5 body, physique.

ਸੰਚਰਣ [sācarāṇ] *Skt n* expansion. 2 walk, departure. 3 a shiver.

ਸੰਚਰਿਤ [sācarīo] spread. 2 arrived. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

ਸੰਚਰੇ [sācre] See ਸੰਚਾਰ 5.

ਸੰਚਰਯਾ [sācaryāu] See ਸੰਚਰਿਤ. "hāribās jagat jās sācaryāu." -*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਸੰਚ੍ਰੇ [sācre] collects, accumulates. "dhan cīve dhan sācre." -*sri m 4 pāhre*. 2 accumulated.

ਸੰਚਾ [sāca] *adj* watered, irrigated. "āmrit nam rīde le sāca." -*gāu m 5*. 2 accumulated. 3 *n* an earthen pot for collecting (ਫਿਕੋਰਾ) melted metal; a die, a cast.

ਸੰਚਾਣਾ [sācāṇa] *adj* accumulated "hāridhan sācāṇa." -*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਚਾਰ [sācar] *Skt* ਸੰਚਾਰਿ *n* transmission, going on, roaming, wandering. 2 to bind together. "dve dve bāṇ sācarke dve dve tān parē." -*GPS*. 'connecting two arrows with a bow-string.' 3 spreading, expanding. "jagat jās sācaryāu." -*savaye m 5 ke*. 4 entry, approach. "tithē kal nā sācre." -*sri a m 1*. 5 to run, flee. "na nīve na phunī sācre." -*gāu kabir bāvan*. 6 a meeting, reunion. "kavan su data le sācare." -*gāu m 5*. 7 body, physique, what makes it possible to exist. 8 a bridge, over which people pass.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ [sācārī] *Skt* ਸੰਚਾਰਿਨ *adj* who walks, who wanders. 2 a kind of poetic sentiment See ਰਸ. 3 *n* the air, wind. 4 musical tone of three octaves in ascending and descending order

as śa re ga, ga re śa, ma pa dha, dha pa ma, pa dha nū, nī dha pa etc. 5 the middle part of 'asthai' and 'abhog' of dhruv pad, that is sung after asthai at the time of 'alap'.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ ਭਾਵ [sācārī bhav] See ਭਾਵ

ਸੰਚਾਲਨ [sācālān] *Skt n* goading, urging, encouraging.

ਸੰਚਿ [sācī] after irrigating or watering. See ਸੰਚ 1. 2 after accumulating, amassing or collecting. "sācī hārī dhan." -*sri m 5*.

ਸੰਚਿਤ [sācīo], ਸੰਚਿਅ [sācīa] *adj* collected, amassed, accumulated. 2 watered, sprinkled. "sāhī bhāī sācīo kīrāṇ āmrit kal bāṇī." -*savaye m 2 ke*. 'Through rays of noble ambrosial word of enlightenment was rained spiritual love.' "āmrit nam jē sācīa." -*bīra m 5*.

ਸੰਚਿਤ [sācīo] *Skt adj* collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਚੀ [sācī] *adj* collected (ਜਮਾ). 2 nourished, nurtured. "amār jānī sācī īh kāia." -*bīra kabir*. 3 *n* a file of papers, a part. "sācī sī jnī tārē dābāi." -*GPS*.

ਸੰਚੀਐ [sācīe] let us collect/amass. 2 let us water/irrigate. "nīn bīrākh bāhu sācīe." -*var sar m 4*.

ਸੰਚੇ [sāce] See ਸੰਚਯ.

ਸੰਜ [sāj] *Skt* ਸੰਜਯ *vr* to embrace, to cling; to quarrel; to go away; to hoard. 2 See ਸੰਚਯਨ. "nam nīdhanu mān māhī sājī dhārī." -*var maru 1 m 3*. "sājī kīā ghārī vas." -*var mājh m 1*. "caldīa nāl nā calē so kīu sājīc." -*var jēt*. "hārī dhan jīnī sājīa." -*mājh a m 5*. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਜ *n* Brahma. 4 Shiv. 5 *adj* a helmet, armour. "sārī sājī phuṭṭe." -*cāḍī 2*. 6 *n* armour, a bullet proof vest. "subhī sēstrā sājīan sō survirā." -*macch*. 7 *P* ਝੁ weight, mass. 8 a measure, a gauge. 9 cymbal, castanets See ਪਟੇਲ. 10 Spurity, cleanliness. 11 tools, implements. ਸੰਜਨ [sājān] *Skt* ਸੰਜਯਨ *n* connecting. 2 mixing. 3 tying.

ਸੰਜਮ [sājəm] *Sk* ਸੰ-ਯਮ *n* act of self-control, restraining mind and senses from evils. "sājəm sət sətōkh sil."—*səveye m* 4 *ke* 2 a religious vow, a precept "nanak ihu sājəm prabhkīrpa paur."—*gəu thiti m* 5. 3 reluctance, hesitation. "chaḍi sianap sājəm nanak."—*dev m* 5 4 a precaution, abstinence "bhe ka sājəm je kare daru bhau lei."—*var ram l m* 3. 5 a custom, a ceremony "sājəm turka bhai."—*var asa* 6 a remedy, an effort. "bin sājəm nahi karāj sar."—*dev m* 5. 7 a method, a technique. "jina nū mathan dā sājəm he, so mathke agant nīkalde hen."—*bhəgtavī*

ਸੰਜਮਨੀ [sājəmni] See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਜਮਿ [sājəmi] with a remedy (ਉਪਾਯ), with an effort. "həume kith-hu upje kitu sājəmi ihu jai."—*var asa*. "nəhi jai səhise kite sājəmi."—*ənādu*.

ਸੰਜਮੀ [sājəmi] *Sk* संयमिन् *adj* temperate, moderate. See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਮੁ [sājəmu] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਯ [sājəy] charioteer and minister of Dhritrashtra. There is a reference at the beginning of Gita that Dhritrashtra inquired about the battle from Sanjay, he foretold the whole situation of Kurukshetra with prophetic insight. He was a disciple of Vyas and a great scholar. *adj* who has completely conquered the evils.

ਸੰਜਰ [sājər] short form for ਸੰਜ-ਧਰ. the wearer of an armour. See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜਰੀਆ [sājriā] collected. See ਸੰਜ. 2 attained. "cīrākal ihu deh sājriā."—*gəu m* 5.

ਸੰਜਾਫ [sājəph], **ਸੰਜਾਬ** [sājəb] See ਸੰਜਾਫ.

ਸੰਜਾਰ [sājər] *n* proper management. 2 See ਸੰਚਾਰ. "iktu sutr proi joti sājariē."—*var guj 2 m* 5.

ਸੰਜਾਰੀ [sājari] *adj* hoarded, stored. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

ਸੰਜਿ [sājɪ] having amassed/collected. See ਸੰਜ 2.

ਸੰਜਿਆ [sājia] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਉ [sājju] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸੰਜੀਐ [sājje] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਦਨ [sājidan] *P* سنجيدن *v* to weigh, measure.

ਸੰਜੀਦਾ [sājida] *P* سنجيدا *adj* weighty. 2 serious, sober.

ਸੰਜੀਵਨਿ [sājivani]. **ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ** [sājivni] See ਸ੍ਰਿਯ ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ 2 See ਕਥ. "parh sājivani tahī jiyave."—*caritr 321*. "sastā hane sājivni jyō lagat tih det."—*NP*.

ਸੰਜੁਗਤ [sājugat] **ਸੰਜੁਤ** [sājut] *Sk* संयुक्त *adj* with, alongwith. "jog bhog sājutu bāl."—*səveye m* 4 *ke*. "dās guṇ sājut jo dīj hoi."—*NP*. See ਚਸ ਕੁਟ ਬੁਧਮਟ ਏ. 2 joint, united.

ਸੰਜੁਤਾ [sājuta] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਜੁਤੁ [sājutu] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਜੇ [sājɛ] See ਸੰਯਯ. 2 with the amassed. "sāj kərhi prar."—*var asa* 3 See ਸੰਜਯ.

ਸੰਜੋ [sājɔ], **ਸੰਜੋਊ** [sājou], **ਸੰਜੋਅ** [sājəa], **ਸੰਜੋਆ** [sājəa] *n* a part of the armour covering head face and neck; a defensive armament. See ਸੰਜ. "sətguru ka khəragu sājou hāz bhəgatē he."—*var gəu l m* 4.

ਸੰਜੋਇਆ [sājəia], **ਸੰਜੋਈ** [sājəi] united, joined, tied. See ਸੰਜਨ. "mat pita bhai sūt bənita tin bhitari sājəia."—*sri m* 5 *pəhre*. "nīhbhagro bhāhi sājəora."—*joḍi m* 5. "tsu māṭki māhi sādā sājəi."—*asa kabir*.

ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], **ਸੰਜੋਗਾ** [sājəga] *Sk* संयोग *n* relations; luck. "dhia put sājog."—*sri a m* 1. 2 union, chance. "sājog nam surma əkhāḍ ek janīye."—*paras* 3 according to astrology adequate match of planetary, astronomical movements etc. "dhan murat cəse pāl ghəria, dhən su or sājəga jiu."—*majh m* 5. "nam hamare səuṇ sājog."—*bher m* 5. 4 result of one's deeds, consequence "līkhia dhurī sājog."—*majh barahmāha* 5 union of soul with body; birth "sāha sājog viahu vījog."—*gəu m* 1. 6 an effort, an attempt. 7 *Sk* संयोग a yoke. "ceta vatr vakhət sājog."—*var ram l m* 1.

'Remembrance of God is moisture and the time for prayer is ploughing.'

ਸੰਜੋਗੀ [sājogī], **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [sājogī] *adj* coincidentally, related with one's karma "manasjanam sājogī parā."—*dhāna a m 5* 2 with effort. "kevan sājogī mīlāu prabhū apne."—*bīla m 5*. "mela sājogī ram."—*asa chāt m 1, 3* *Skt* सयोगिन् *adj* related, associated. 4 'according to sanyasis and ascetics one who spends his life as a house-holder is a true saint.'

ਸੰਜੋਯਾ [sājōya] *Skt* संयोजन *n* merger, unification. **ਸੰਜੋਰ** [sājor] *Skt* संयोज्जु *adj* who cultivates land; who yokes oxen. "hārī sīce sudha sājor."—*jet m 5*.

ਸੰਜੋਰੀ [sājorī] *by* cultivation, *by* yoking.

ਸੰਜੋਵਾ [sājova] *See* ਸੰਜੋਯਾ. 2 well-yoked.

ਸੰਝ [sājh], **ਸੰਝਾ** [sājha] *n* dusk, time of sunset, darkness, evening.

ਸੰਝਬਲ [sājhabal] *Dg* one who is dominant at dusk, a demon; a monster; a fiend; a ghost.

ਸੰਝ [sāḍ] *Skt* षण्ड *n* demons' priest; a priest of demons, who was son of Shukr and brother of Amrak. Both these brothers were appointed to teach Prahlād. *See* ਸੰਝਮਰਕਾ. 2 *Skt* षण्ड स-अंड *a* male animal like a bull, or a stud bull who is not castrated. 3 *Skt* षण्ड *a* sterile buffalo; impotent; eunuch.

ਸੰਝਾ [sāḍa] *Skt* षण्डी *an* infertile buffalo; a barren, infertile woman.

ਸੰਝਮਰਕਾ [sāḍamarka] *Skt* षण्डामरक both the brothers Shand and Amrak who were sons of Shukr. *See* ਸੰਝ 1. "sāḍamarka sabbhi jāi pukare."—*bher m 3*

ਸੰਝ [sāḍh] *See* ਸੰਝ, ਸੰਝਾ and ਸੰਝਟਾ.

ਸੰਝਟਾ [sāḍhṇa] *v* to euphonise, combine, connect, tie. "ape hī lekha sāḍhṇ."—*var asa*.

ਸੰਤ or **ਸੰਤੁ** [sāt or sātu] *Skt* शान्त *adj* who has controlled his mind and senses; unperturbed (soul). "sāt ke uparī der prabhū hath."—*gūḍ m 5*. *See* *E* saint.

In Gurbani the quality and greatness of a saint is thus described:

jina sasi girasi nā visre hārinamā manī māt.

dhānu sī sei nanka, purānu soi sātu.—*m 5 var gāu 2*.

aṭh pahar nīkāṭī kārī jānē,

prabh ka kīa mīṭha manē.

eku namū sātān adharū,

hoī rāhe sabbh kī pagcharū.

sāt rahat sunhū mere bhāi,

ua kī mahīmā kathānū nā jāi.

vartāṭī jāke keval nam,

anad rup kīrtānū bīsrām.

mītr sātū jāke ek samānē,

prabh apunē bīn avārū nā jānē.

koṭī koṭī agh kaṭānhara,

dukh durī kārēn jā ke datara.

surbīr bacān ke bālī,

kāulā bāpurī sāṭī chālī.

taka sāgu bach-hī surdev,

amogh dārasū saphal jāki sev.

kārjorī nanaku kārē ordāz,

mohī sāṭṭahāl dīje gūṭasī.—*asa m 5*.

2 *Skt* सन्त् *a* scholar, pandit. 3 superb, superior.

"amrit drisāṭī pekhe hūī sāt."—*sukhmānī*.

4 *n* a disciple of Guru Nanak. "sāt sāgī hārī mānī vāsē."—*gāu m 5*. 5 short form of ਸਨਤ

ਗੁਰਮਤ. *See* ਪੁਰਾਣੀ.

ਸੰਤਈ [sāṭai] *n* saintliness, piety. "sāt nā chādē

sāṭai."—*s kabīr*

ਸੰਤ ਸਹਾਇ [sāt sahāi], **ਸੰਤਸਹਾਯ** [sātsahay] *adj* who

protects a saint. "sahīb sātsahay piarē."—*copal*.

ਸੰਤਸਹਾਰ [sātsahar] *adj* who defends and

supports a saint. "sātsahar sādā bikhīatā."

—*saveye m 1 ke*

ਸੰਤਸਭਾ [sātsabha] *n* an assembly of Sikhs; an

organisation of Singhs. "thānū suhāvā pavītū

he jī the sātsabha."—*sri m 5*. 'an assembly of

sadhus blessed with quiet souls.'

ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ [sāt sadhu] *adj* who is a tranquil saint; who is a peaceful noble person. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "sāt sadhu jin para te vād purakh."—*dhana m 4*

ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ [sāt sīgh] According to Gurupratap Suray, Guru Gobind Singh decorated Sant Singh with a cockade and panache while conferring guruship upon the Khalsa at Chamkaur, as:

"pāc-hū me kalgi kīh dinās,
so nirne sunē man lāi,
sāt sīgh khatri sikh subhmāṭi,
thapyo pāc-hū me vāḍīai,
tis ko gurua arpan kinas,
pritham khalse me tin par,
sastra bādhai bāḥai ǝari,
guru phate bole harkhai.
kitak kahit sīg sīgh bāgsi,
bāgas des vikhe te ai,
tis ko karyo sihapen tis chin,
gurua dāi jign pāhirai,
satiguru ke sikh don-hu gurumukh,
tin me kou thapyo banai,
tis par bad nehī kuch berno,
dono ke lihu caran manai."

—*GPS rutt 6 a 41.*

Bhai Sant Singh resident of Patti town in Majha was an Arora Sikh. His son Hara Singh (whose other name is Bahadar Singh) was bestowed with Hukamnama by Guru Gobind Singh,¹ which is now with Mai Butki living in the house of Bhai Uttam Singh in Bhaian da Kucha, mohalla Ganj

¹The date of this hukamnama is Assu Sudi 9 Sammat 1761. There is a reference to Chamkaur in it. The Battle of Chamkaur was fought in the tenth month of Bīkramī (Poh) and how was hukamnama received in Asu? If the battle of Chamkaur took place in 1760 the hukamnama could not have been received in Asu. Historians have a point to ponder

of Peshawar city. Here is also a turban, a robe and one shoe of the Guru.² Sant Singh's son had gone to Pishawar after leaving Patti. See **ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ** 1. 2 son of Bhai Surat Singh, gyani of Harmandir, was a great scholar Bhai Santokh Singh Kaviraj had studied with him. See **ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ**. Gyani Sant Singh died in Sammat 1889. Gyani family of this noble person is highly respected in Amritsar. 3 younger brother of Akali Phoola Singh, whose descendant is a landlord and top lambardar in Taran Tarn. See **ਕੁਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ**

ਸੰਤ ਸੰਤ [sāt sāt] *adj* quiet as a saint; peace-loving scholar, peace-loving noble person. "nanak sāt sāt harī iko."—*sri chēt m 4.*

ਸੰਤ ਤਨਾ [sāt tana] *adj* who is a saint's son; sadhu's disciple, seeker of spiritual knowledge. 2 a saint's armour, saint's protector (ਸਾਧੂ), saint's defender. 3 See **ਤਨਾ** 2 and 6.

ਸੰਤਕਾਲੀਆ [sātkalia] See **ਕਾਲੀਆ**.

ਸੰਤਘਾਟ [sātghat] a quay or ghat of Vein river near Sultanpur where Guru Nanak Dev used to have a bath. After leaving Modikhana, he put on the saint's gown (gown of a traveller) at this place. See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ**.

ਸੰਤ ਜਨ [sāt jan] saintly people.

ਸੰਤਜਨੀ [sātjani] saintly people. "sātjani kia updes."—*basāt m 5.* 2 a female saint.

ਸੰਤਤ [sātāt] *Skt adv* continuously. "sātāt hi satsāgātī sīg surāg rate."—*saveye m 4 ke*

ਸੰਤਤਿ [sātātī] *Skt n* progeny, children. 2 a sub-caste, lineage. 3 expanse, extension.

ਸੰਤਤਿ ਧਥ [sātātī path] reproductive organ, vagina, vulva.

ਸੰਤ ਦਾਸ [sāt das] son of Bhai Bhagtu's successor, Jivan, whose progeny lives in

²The second shoe is at Mehtan dī gali in village Makhdan of district Kohat.

village Chak Bhai ka, district Ferozepur. Bhai Jivan had served Guru Har Rai for a long time

ਸੰਤਦੋਖੀ [sātdokhi] *adj* who is an enemy of saints.

"sātdokhi ka thau ko nahī."—*sukhmani*

ਸੰਤ ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ [sāt dheramsala] a religious place of Sikhs. "mohi nirgun dice thau sāt dheramsalic."—*var guj 2 m 5*

ਸੰਤਨ [sātn] short form for ਸੰਤਨਨ. "jāhi sadhu sātn hovhi ikatr."—*dhana m 5* "sātna ke carani lag."—*asa m 5 partal 2* to saints. "həri sātn kəri namo namo."—*gau a m 5*. 3 *Skt* शान्तनु a source of body's comfort. "uṭhi sidhare chatrpatī sātn ke khīlī."—*bīṭa m 5*.

ਸੰਤਨਾ [sātna] See ਸੰਤਨ.

ਸੰਤਨੁ [sātnu] See ਸੰਤਨੁ.

ਸੰਤਨੇਯ [sātnay] See ਸੰਤਨੁ. "bhayo tūn ke bhādh me sātnēyē. bhae tahi ke kaurō pādveyē."—*gyan. 2* See ਸੰਤਨੇਯ.

ਸੰਤਪਤ [sātpat] *Skt* संतप adj very hot. 2 utterly miserable.

ਸੰਤਪਿਆਰ [sātpīar] love for saints. 2 peace-loving.

ਸੰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [sātpresadī] with the grace of a saint. "sātpresadī həri kīrtan gau."—*gau m 5*.

ਸੰਤਬਹਲ [sātbahal] See ਬਹਲ.

ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲ [sātmāḍal], **ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲੀ** [sātmāḍlī] an assembly of Sikhs; a gathering of Sikhs reposing faith in the Guru. "sātmāḍal mahī nirmal katha."—*bher m 5*. 2 society of saints.

ਸੰਤਮੰਤਰ [sātmāṭ], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sātmāṭu], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sātmāṭr] teachings of Guru Nanak. 2 a sadhu's sermon.

ਸੰਤਰਾ [sātra] See ਸੰਕਤਰਾ and ਰੰਕਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਤਰੀ [sātri] *E* Sentry, a soldier on guard.

ਸੰਤਰੇਨੁ [sātrenu] an ascetic; was a chief priest of a saintly group imparting education. Seeing this group starving for many days, Guru

Nanak Dev gave them Rs. 20,¹ brought for business from home. The place where this incident occurred is now named as "khara soda." See ਚੂਹੜ ਕਾਣਾ 2 the dust of saint's feet; dust of the feet.

ਸੰਤਲਾ [sāṭla] See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਸੰਤਾਉਣਾ [sātauna] *v* to torment, annoy, hurt. "na tisu kal sātāi."—*sri a m 1*. "dut na sake sātāi."—*guj a m 1*.

ਸੰਤਾਨ [sātan] *Skt* संतान *n* progeny, descendants. 2 a mythical wish-fulfilling tree; a desire-granting tree. "jāniye sātn ke sēman bēne anban, dāni mān kamna, na dāni mokh gyan he."—*NP*. 3 expansion, extension. 4 arrangement, management. 5 continuous flow of water.

ਸੰਤਾਨੀ [sātanī] *adj* of the saints. "jīnī rakhi an sātānī."—*sar m 5*. 2 who has children

ਸੰਤਾਪ [sātap] *Skt* संतप *n* burning sensation, heat, scorching heat. 2 suffering, agony. 3 fever. "sābhe dukh sātāp jā tudhō bhulī."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 4 repentance, regret. "bhikhiā bhojan kare sātāp."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸੰਤਾਪਨ [sātapān] *n* tormenting, causing suffering.

ਸੰਤਾਪੀ [sātapī] *Skt* संतापि *adj* who oppresses, who torments.

¹Many ignorant but cunning writers have shown Santren as Guru Nanak's mentor. Guru Nanak himself says about his Guru in Gurbani— "apraparū parbrahm pamesur nanak gur milta soi jiu."—*sar m 1*. See about Santren in Guru Nanak Parkash—

A question by followers of Santrenu

"arabā laghu bal sūcālī. gīra vīrag bhagatī bhāl sālī. tum sō an kīn bahu bhau. mīzidul kripālu vīsal sūbhau. bhojan sō an jāb bese. calan rajā dīn tum kese?"

Answer of Santren

"sun mahāt bolīyo bāṭ bānī. ih ko parampurēkh sūkh dānī. kalavan gyanī gunkhānī duryō rahē gatī pāre nā jānī. bhayō asahī mān tej prabhau yāte dīnī jān rajau."—*NP*. puravardhā 15.

ਸੰਤੁ [sātu] See ਸੰਤ and ਸੰਤੋ.

ਸੰਤੁਸਟ [sātusət], ਸੰਤੁਸਟੁ [sātusaṭu], ਸੰਤੁਸ੍ਟ [sātust]
Skt संतुष्ट *adj* very happy, highly pleased. See
 ਹੁਸ *vr*. "gursikha kau harī sātusəṭu he."—*var*
vād m 4. 2 very contented. "yatha labh sātust
 vicare."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਤੋ [sāte] to the saint. "sāte sātu mīle manū
 bigse."—*naṭ a m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātos], ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātokh] *Skt* संतोष *n* patience,
 giving up of greed. "manī sātokhu sabadī
 gur raje."—*ram m 5. 2* happiness, bliss. "komal
 baṇī sabh kau sātokhe."—*gau thiti m 5* See
 ਹੁਸ and ਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਸਰ [sātokhsar] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 a pool of
 contentment. "te nae sātokh gur sara."—*bxla*
m 4.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਰਿ [sātokh sarī] a stream of contentment.
 "te guru sātokh sarī nate."—*gau m 4. 2* in the
 pond of contentment.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ (sātokh sīgh) Bhai Deva Singh'
 resident of Burhia (district Ambala) was a
 religious man. He learnt Vedant and Gurbani
 in the company of Sant Karam Singh
 "Nirmala". Interest in education motivated
 him to come to Amritsar. Bhai Santokh Singh
 was born at this place in Sammat 1845.² He
 learnt to compose poetry from an eminent
 scholar, Gyani Sant Singh.³ Bhai Santokh
 Singh was a perfect scholar and had the
 miraculous power of composing poetry. While
 staying in Burhia he translated Amarkosh and
 in Sammat 1880 wrote Guru Nanak Prakash
 After this he got employment with Maharaja
 Karam Singh in Patiala. In Sammat 1882 the
 ruler of Kaithal Bhai Udai Singh requisitioned

²Elders of Deva Singh belonging to the chība caste
 adopted Sikhism.

³deva sīgh pīte te janam kavī sātokh sīgh nam."—*NP*

⁴sā sīgh guru akkhar dala. namo karo tēn pod jājata."
 —*GPS*.

him from the service of Maharaja of Patiala
 and kept him there honourably

While staying in Kaithal, Bhai Sahib
 composed Garabganjini, a translation of Japuji
 in Sammat 1886 and with the help of pandits
 in the employment of Bhai Udai Singh, he
 wrote many books in Hindized Punjabi and
 wrote biographies of the holy nine Gurus in a
 granth named "Gurpartap Suray" completed
 in Sammat 1900. In the same year, he passed
 away

Bhai Santokh Singh himself writes about
 the composition of this granth;

purab me śrī nanak katha.
 chādan bikhe rāci matī yatha.
 rahyo cahō gurun vritāt.
 nahī payo tīs te paścat.
 karām kal te kethal ae.
 thit hve jāpujī arath bānae.
 balmikī kṛit katha sunī jāb.
 chādan bikhe rāci ham sabh tēb.
 pun vidāt ko grāth mahana.
 upnīśdan ko jāhī vakhyana.
 atam ko purāṇ jis nam.
 sakal banayo so abhiram.
 cahat bhaye ap guru jāb hū.
 bhasācay dās guru yās tēb hū.
 her umāg mohī man ai.
 karām lagyo ih grāth suhai.
 purvardh uttaradh doī.
 katha bani guru nanak soī.
 varṇī dvadas rāsī āgari.
 navam guru lag katha sudhari.
 khaṭ rītū yukāt bāne yug āyan.
 śrī gubīd sīgh gatha āyan.
 bhāe prakaraṇ sarāb ke bai.
 nā rās te purān sukhdaī.
 śrī guru kī gatha subh gāga.
 chād umāg utāg tarāga.
 ramkūvar girīvar te nīksi.

sikkhān vikhe jagat me vigsi.
 sun sun grāhī atma sāmā¹ adī pachan.
 madhu mas² satrun kar bha utpat mahān,
 pari lut kēpithal³ vikhe mile cor vaṭpar,
 ap ap ko bhajale tāj pur sabbh ik bar,
 savan mahī is grāh kī bhāi samapattī at,
 vighan vrid te bacrahe sri kartar sahai.

—GPS.

The following are other famous books by Bhai Santokh Singh.

(1) Amarkosh. (2) Guru Nanak Prakash Sammat 1880. (3) "Garbganjani tika" of Japuji Sahib which was completed in Sammat 1886. (4) Translation of Atam Puran. (5) Translation of Valmiki Ramayan 1891. (6) Gurupratap Suray (Suraj Prakash) Sammat 1900.

Bhai Sahib had reverence for and devotion to Gurmat, but he made mistakes at many places under the influence of pandits. Inspired by them he wrote the life stories of the Gurus in the puranic tradition by describing them as avatars so that his writings were not against the Shastars which, he believed, in turn would ensure a larger circulation and greater respect for his writings. 2 a devout Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, who was appointed Jathedar at the time of the Guru's departure from this world at Abichalnagar and ordered to carry on free kitchen:

"ik sātōkh sīgh yut rahit.

Iti sāg bole karūna sahit.

is thāl raho deg bārtavhu.

śraddha yut so sīgh tīkavhu."—GPS.

ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ [sātōkhṇa] v to satisfy, please. 2 xa to close and wrap the sacred book, especially Guru Granth Sahib.

¹Sammat Bikrami 1900.

²First month of Bikrami Sammat (cet.).

³Kaithal.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਦਾਸ [sātōkh das] See ਅਖਾੜਾ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ and ਬੁਹਮਬੁਟਾ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਪੁਰਾ [sātōkhpura] There is a gurdwara related to Guru Gobind Singh in a forest owned by the government, situated near Darpur road which is one and a half mile to the east of Chhachhrauli, in Kalsia state district Ambala. Previously there was no such gurdwara. On the 1st of November 1920, this place was discovered through the efforts of Sant Khalsa Hamam Singh of Mastuana. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the east of Jagadhari railway station, approachable by a metalled road. A fair is held on the 7th Poh Sudi of the Bikrami calendar.

ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠ [sātōkhmāṭh], ਸੰਤੋਖਮਾਠੀ [sātōkhmāṭhī], ਸੰਤੋਖਮਾਠੀ [sātōkhmāṭhī] a temple of contentment; an abode of satisfaction. 2 a monastery of satiety. "bhikṣhīa namu sātōkhmāṭhī."—var maru I m 3.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀ [sātōkhi] *Sk* संतोषि adj content, forbearing; greed-free.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀਈ [sātōkhiī] by the contented ones. "sev kīṭi sātōkhiī."—var asa.

ਸੰਤੋਖੁ [sātōkhu] See ਸੰਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਥਾ [sātha], ਸੰਥਿਅ [sāthīa] *Sk* संस्था n stable living, stillness, serenity. 2 The act of acquiring knowledge by controlling sense organs. 3 to die.

ਸੰਦ [sād] *Sk* संद n something that breaks, a tool.

ਸੰਦਊਰਾ [sādaura] See ਸਿੰਦਊਰਾ and ਸੰਧਊਰਾ.

ਸੰਦਲ [sādal] A سدر n sandalwood, scent.

ਸੰਦਲੀ [sādlī] adj sandal-coloured. "subhe sādli bajī rājī."—paras. 2 of sandalwood, of chandan. 2 n long legged scaffold used for whitewashing and painting houses. 4 See ਫੁਲ ਵੰਸ਼

ਸੰਦੜਾ [sādra], ਸੰਦੜੀ [sādrī], ਸੰਦਾ [sāda] part of

"birad suamu sēda."—*biha chāt m 5*. "karma sēdra khet."—*majh barāhmaha*. "māder mih sēdre."—*suhi m 1 kucājī*. "kōne heṭhi jalair balan sēdr thar."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* सान्द्र This word has also been used for ਸਾਂਝ, which means a dense forest. "khavan sēdre sul."—*var gau 2 m 5*. 'eat thorns in jungles.' 3 See ਜਾਊਸੰਦੇ.

ਸੰਦਿਘ [sādigadh] *Skt* सन्दिग्ध *adj* doubtful, suspected, alleged.

ਸੰਦੀ [sādi] feminine of ਸੰਦ; of. "manas sēdi as."—*majh barāhmaha*. 2 ਸੰਦੀ *n* a cot, bed.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨ [sādiṇ] *Skt n* ਸੰ-ਦੀਪਨ lighting up, blazing, illuminating. 2 a learned Brahman, father of Sandipan. See ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ [sādiṇi], ਸੰਦੀਪਨੀ [sādiṇi] *Skt* सान्दीपनि, a learned Brahmin of Kashi, son of Sandipan, resident of Avanti, who taught art of weaponry and scriptures to Balram and Krishan. "guru pas sēdiṇi ke tab hi dīn thoran me bhale jar khale."—*krishan*. 'Krishan killed Panchjan as graduation fee to him.' See ਪੰਚਜਨਕ.

ਸੰਦੀਲਾ [sādila] a major town of a tehsil in district Hardoi of U.P. See ਸੁਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਸੰਦੂਕ [sāduk], ਸੰਦੂਖ [sādukh] *A* صندوق a box; a trunk.

ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ [sādesra], ਸੰਦੇਸਰੋ [sādesro], ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ [sādesra], ਸੰਦੇਸਾ [sādesa] (ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ਼) See ਸੰਦੇਸਾ. "sun sajan prem sādesra."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 a courier, a messenger, an ambassador.

ਸੰਦੇਹ [sādeh] ਸੁੰਦੇਹ. one's own body. "je je sehi jatan sēdeh."—*VN*. 'those who bear physical torture.' 2 *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਦਿਘ) uncertainty, doubt. 3 a figure of speech in which the true meaning of a word lies hidden at the deeper level with doubt persisting at the surface level. In it words like ਕਿ, ਕਿਧੋਂ, ਕੈਧੋਂ etc. are often employed.

Example:

Ihu manu girhi ki Ihu manu udasi?

ki Ihu manu avaran sada avinasi?

ki Ihu manu cācalu ki Ihu manu beragi?

isu man kau mamta kith-hu lagi?

—*mala m 3*

kidhō devkānya kidhō vasvi he,
kidhō jachani kīnri nagni he,
kidhō gādhraṇi detja devla si,
kidhō surja suddh sodhi sudha si,
kidhō citr ki putrika si banu he,
kidhō sākhrini citrini padmini he,
kidhō rag pure bhari ragmala,
bari ram tere siya aṇ bala.—*ramav*.

ਸੰਦੇਹਾ [sādeha] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. 2 a communication, a message. "par payan as diyo sādēha."—*caritr 356*.

ਸੰਦੋ [sādo] See ਸੰਦਾ.

ਸੰਦੋਹ [sādoh] *Skt* सन्दोह *n* ਸੰ-ਦੁਹ. act of milching properly. 2 entire milched milk. 3 *adj* all, complete, total. "bādō sāt sādoh pad."—*NP*.

ਸੰਦੋਰਾ [sādora] See ਸੰਧੂਰਾ.

ਸੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ [sādrav] *Skt n* the act of running away. 2 especially of deserting the battlefield.

ਸੰਧ [sādh] *Skt n* a get-together. 2 a vow, a pledge, a promise. See ਸਭਸੰਧ. 3 See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੂਰਾ [sādhura] *Skt* सन्धिराग sindur, vermilion. "ab tau jere mare sidhi pair, lino hathi sādhaura."—*gau kabir*. See ਸਿਧੂਰਾ. 2 sādthuria rag. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ 2. "bajetrag sādhaura."—*saloh*.

ਸੰਧਕ [sādhak] *adj* who burgles. "sādhak tohi sadhu nahī kahiau."—*bita kabir*. 2 who pierces.

ਸੰਧਾ [sādha] *Skt n* a situation, a state. 2 a vow, promise. 3 acceptance. 4 wine.

ਸੰਧਾਨ [sādhan] *Skt n* preservation. 2 focusing on, taking aim. "sar sādhe agas kau."—*var majh m 2*. 3 a cow-shed.

ਸੰਧਾਨੀ [sādhani] struck at, pierced at. See ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ 2 *Skt* सन्धानी *n* union. 3 achievement.

4 search, looking for. 5 rearing, bringing up. ਸੰਧਿ [sādhi] *Skt n* reconciliation, compromise.

2 connection. 3 a joint. 4 grammatical term for 'sandhur is called sandhi rag because women add colour in the parting line of hair with it.

combination of words as *संस्कृत* from *संस्कृत*-*संस्कृत* and *संस्कृत* from *संस्कृत*-*संस्कृत*. 5 burglary, breach, break. "bhaṣat sādhi ko taj sadan."-*caritr* 104. 6 company. "gurmukhi sādhi mile man mane."-*gau* m 1. 7 relaxation, rest. "trikuṭi sādhi me pekhia."-*bila kabir*. 8 vagina, vulva. 9 sunset, evening. "berat sādhi soc car."-*sar* m 5 *parṭa* a vow, evening rituals and ablution. *संध्या* [sādhiya] See *संध्या* and *संध्या*. "sar sādhiya gavar."-*var kan* m 4. 'shot an arrow.' 2 *Sk* *संध्या* sunset. "sādhiya pratu isan karahi."-*gau kabir* 3 evening rituals, pranayam and jap etc. religious practices; sunrise and sunset, according to Dharamshastars. "eha sādhiya parvanu he jitu harx prabhu mera citi ave."-*var bila* m 3.

संध्यानी [sādhiyani] See *संध्या* and *संध्या*. "chun sādhiyani."-*prabha beni* 'Knife is pierced into.' *संध्याबाद* [sādhiabad] *Sk* *संध्या* *बाद* n ritual of salutation to gods at dusk. "pari pustak sādhiabad."-*var asa*.

संधि [sādhi] See *संधि*. 2 *Sk* *संधि* arthritis, a kind of gout.

संधि [sādhi] See *संधि*.

संधु [sādhu] a sub-caste of jats. Bhai Bala was of this sub-caste.

संधु [sādhu] *Sk* *संधु* See *संधु*.

संधु [sādhu] v to mark with vermilion. 2 to decorate with vermilion. "apx ap sādhu."-*vad chāt* m 1.

संधु [sādhu] adj vermilion coloured, deep red. *संधु* [sādhu] adj vermilion coloured. 2 n a musical rag also called 'sadhura'. It is considered the son of hīdōl rag. It has all the seven notes; it enhances the feeling of valour. So like Maru rag, it is sung during the war. In it the second and the seventh notes are soft and the rest are pure notes. It is sung from 11th 'ghari' to 15th 'ghari' (ghari is a unit of time equal to 22.5 minutes) after day-break.

संध्या [sādhiya] *Sk* *संध्या* n a time proper for meditation. See *संध्या*. 2 See *संध्या*.

संध्या [sādhiya] See *संध्या*.

संध [sān] See *संध* "baṣ sacava sānika."-*var guj* 2 m 5. 2 a breach, a break See *संध* and *संध*. 3 also used in place of *संध*. "japhal satguru sabad kar moh sān kar nas."-*NP*. See *संध*. 4 *Sk* *संध* adj got destroyed 5 tired. 6 was drowned.

संध [sānha] *Sk* *संध* the act of tying properly; tightening. 2 the act of yoking a horse with the chariot.

संध [sānat] n a hint, sign, indication. 2 *Sk* *संध* adj (properly) नड (bent); humble.

संध [sānaddh] *Sk* *संध* adj completely tied. 2 who is wearing arms properly and tightly.

संध [sānah] *Sk* *संध* n See *संध*, *संध*, *संध*, *संध*. "gurmatt sil sānaha he."-*maru solhe* m 3. "ram kevac das ka sānahu."-*gūḍ* m 5. 'Remembrance of God is a shield for devotees of God.'

संध [sānah] n a spear-senama. 2 all weapons which pierce the defensive armaments.

संध [sānah] See *संध*.

संध [sāni] n burglary, breach, break. "manak moti nam prabhu unī lage nahi sāni."-*zafī* *barahmaha*. 2 short form of *संध*. See *संध*.

संध [sāniya] *Sk* *संध* n a renunciation. 2 the fourth stage of life according to Hinduism. "berag kahū sāniya."-*akal*. 3 also used for *संध*.

"jogi jīgum aru sāniya."-*basāt* m 9.

संध [sāniya] *Sk* *संध* adj who is a renouncer. 2 who adopts the sanyas ashram.¹

¹See *संध* According to Anushasan Parv of Mahabharat there are four kinds of sanyasis – वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् इति। इति। परमहंसम् चोक्तम्। इति।
उत्तरम्।।

They are Kutichak, Vahudak, Hans and Paramhans. The last is superior to the first. On this subject, see fourth chapter of Vishnu Smriti.


"sānīasī hoīke hrāthī bhūmīo."—*maru m 5*.
See संन संन संनसरी.

संनिबन्ध (sānīkarakh) *Skt* संनिबन्ध *n* सं-नि-बन्ध.
fascination, attraction, pull. 2 nearness,
closeness. 3 engrossment of senses with evils.

संनिवे (sānīke) after aiming at, targeting. See
संन 1.

संनिबन्ध (sānīgadh) *Skt* संनिबन्ध *adj* greasy, fatty,
oily. "malik asan sānīgadh māgava"—*NP*

संनिधि (sānidhi) *Skt* संनिधि *n* nearness
2 combination of two words for explaining
the meaning of a lesson; a compound word.
3 best treasure.

संनिपात (sānipat) *Skt* संनिपात *n* सं-निपात.
collapse, act of falling flat. 2 meeting,
reunion. 3 secret of a musical rhythm. 4 a
disease. *Skt* संनिपात a disease caused due to
the maligning of body's three elements vat,
pitt and kaph (वैत, पित्त, कफ).  Brain-fever,
head's swelling, brain-disease, cerebritis.

It is a very dangerous kind of fever. Its
symptoms are: constipation, high fever, ache
in the forehead, swooning, red face, rough
tongue, uneasiness, fast heart-beat, acute
thirst, sweating, vomiting etc.

In Ayurvedic system of medicine there are
13 kinds of cerebritis whose names and
symptoms are the following:

- (a) sādhik—joint pain, insomnia.
- (b) śtak—swelling, headache, hiccup,
trembling of hands, raving.
- (c) rugdah—stomachache, thirst, nervous-
ness.
- (d) cītt vibhram—drowsiness, high fever,
giddiness, restlessness.
- (e) śūṭāg—coldness, unconsciousness, fast
breathing.
- (f) lādrīk—swoon, drowsiness.
- (g) kāṭh kubaj—blocking of throat, molar-
ache, headache.

(h) karnak—swelling in ears, cough, high
temperature

(i) bhugan netr—squint, fainting, fit.

(j) rakṣṭhivi—blood with sputum, pain in
stomach.

(k) pralapak—raving, suffering from high
fever, body-trembling.

(l) jīhvāk—prickliness on tongue, stammer,
fast breathing and cough.

(m) abhīnyas—thirsty feeling, dirty teeth,
unconsciousness etc.

The duration of these 13 kinds of cerebritis
in sequence is—

70 days, 10 days, 20 days, 11 days, 15
days, 25 days, 13 days, 10 days, 18 days, 10
days, 14 days, 16 days, and 15 days. After
this duration, either the patient is cured or he
dies.

Cerebritis should be treated by a qualified
doctor, vaid or hakim without delay.
Following treatments have proved beneficial—
putting handkerchief soaked in cold water on
head; washing of feet and legs with medicated
water; sniffing mixture of coriander,
sandalwood powder, camphor and rose-water
filled in a bottle; doing hukna; sniffing ground
seeds of kandīari and giving lukewarm boiled
water to drink. The following decoction cures
cerebritis :

karu, swertia Chiraita, fumaria vaillantii,
spermum grabrum, curcuma reclinata, seeds
of jhājan, piper longum, inula racemosa hook,
viola odorata, chemkari moli, cedrus deodara,
zingiber officinale, myrobalan, alghicamelorum
fisch, cleodendrum serratum. Take equal
quantity of each of these fifteen medicines,
boil two tolas of it in half a seer of water till
to 8th of its volume, sieve and serve it
lukewarm. "chā rogāru sānipat gān."—*cārītr*
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ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ [sānives] *Skt* ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ *n* stability, settling down, feeling of relief. 2 arrangement, management. 3 condition, situation 4 base, foundation. 5 arena for spectacle. 6 vicinity of the village.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹ [sānh] *n* burglary, breach, break. 2 body-joint. 3 See ਸੰਧਿ. 4 See ਸੰਧਨ.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹ ਸਹਿਬ [sānh sahīb] See ਬਾਸਰ ਕੀ ਕਿੱਲਾਂ.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹਿ [sānhī], ਸੰਨ੍ਹੀ [sānhī] *n* burglary, breach, break. "jām dāri bādhe marīhī jīu sānhī uparī cor."—*varsar m 3*. 2 blacksmith's tongs with which he picks hot metal. "mān jāia sānhī cīt bhāi."—*maru m 1*. 3 place of body-joints. 4 fodder prepared by mixing grains, flour and chaff. *Skt* fodder meshed with solution of oil-cake, ground grain and water. *Skt* ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹ [sāny] This word has been used for ਸੰਨਿਪਤ. "sāny bhāyo zh ved ucara."—*carītr 281*

ਸੰਨ੍ਹਾਸ [sānyas], ਸੰਨ੍ਹਾਸੀ [sānyasī] See ਸੰਨਿਅਸ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਨਿਅਸੀ.

ਸੰਪੌ [sāpau] *Skt* ਸੰਪਦਾ *n* fame, wealth etc. material. "sāpau kise na nālī."—*var sri m 3*. "karī acar bahu sāpau sāce."—*prabha m 3*.

ਸੰਪਟ [sāpat] *Skt* ਸੰਪੁਟ *n* a cover. 2 a carton. 3 a box. 4 a curtain, the feeling of closure. "kaka kīrāṇī kamāl māhī pava. sārī bigas sāpat nēhī ava."—*gāu bavan kabir*. 'When the lotus-mind is enlightened, it does not close with an illusion.' 5 prefixation and suffixation of a word to a mantr; recital of sacred text with prefix and suffix of a mantr as : "oḥ vahguru oḥ." 6 heating the drug, keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪਤ [sāpat], ਸੰਪਤਾ [sāpata], ਸੰਪਤਿ [sāpatī], ਸੰਪਤਿ [sāpatī] *Skt* ਸੰਪਤ-ਸਾਧਨਿ *n* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) high status, luxury. "sāpat harkh na apat dukha."—*gāu m 5*. "sāpatī rath dhān raj sīu aīrī nehu lagāio."—*īrī/ḥg m 9*. 2 *adv* ਸਾਧਨ has been also used for ਸੰਪਤ, which means correctly, rightly,

now. "pār bhurjē jhārīḥ, nāh jāīḥ pēd sāpata."—*gātha*.

ਸੰਪਤਿ ਬਾਸਕ [sāpatī bāstr] *Skt n* economics, book of learning that provides knowledge to enhance the economy

ਸੰਪਦ [sāpad], ਸੰਪਦਾ [sāpada] See ਸੰਪਤ.

ਸੰਪਦਕ [sāparak] *Skt* ਸੰਪਦਕ *n* (ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਿਥ) coincidence, connection, association.

ਸੰਪਤ [sāpat] *Skt n* downfall, collapse. 2 fly. 3 leap, jump. 4 pounce, swoop.

ਸੰਪਤਿ [sāpatī], ਸੰਪਤੀ [sāpatī] *Skt* ਸੰਪਤਿ *n* son of Arun, the charioteer of the sun, who was elder brother of Jatau. He is described having the look of a vulture. See ਜਟਾਯੁ. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਪਤਿ *adj* likely to collapse. 3 flyer.

ਸੰਪਦਕ [sāpadak] *Skt* ਸੰਪਾਦਕ *adj* producer. 2 executive, administrator. 3 manufacturer. 4 one who edits a book or newspaper; an editor. ਸੰਪਦਨ [sāpadan] *Skt n* produce. 2 manufacture. 3 execute.

ਸੰਪਦਨ [sāpady] *Skt adj* worth producing. 2 worthy of manufacturing. See ਸੰਪਦਨ.

ਸੰਪਨੀ [sāpanī] *adj* delegated, handed over, dedicated. "bādhap sākhe pache tīnāhu kau sāpanī."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਸੰਪੁਟ [sāpuṭ] See ਸੰਪਟ. "mān sāpuṭ jīu satsarī navaṇu."—*suhi m 1*. 'Mind is the throne of God.' 2 according to Ayurved, act of heating drug by keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪੁਟਪਥ [sāpuṭpāth] See ਸੰਪਟ 5. "sāpuṭ su pāth pādhte prabīn."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਪੁਰਣ [sāpuraṇ] *Skt* ਸੰਪੂਰਣ *adj* whole, entire, all 2 complete, full.

ਸੰਪੇ [sāpe] *n* wealth, fame. 2 to wealth. "sāpe dekhi na harkhīe."—*gāu kabir*.

ਸੰਪੰਨ [sāpān] *Skt* ਸੰਪੰਨ *adj* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) very wealthy, greatly famous. 2 absolute, complete. 3 with, alongwith, inclusive. 4 rich, wealthy.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤ [sāpragyat] *Skt* ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤ *adj* well known. 2 *n* according to the practice of yoga the kind

of contemplation in which knowledge of things and sensuality remains intact.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ [sāpradā] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾ, passing on completely. 2 systematic act of imparting perceptual learning etc.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ [sāpradai] See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਇਕ.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sāpraday] *Skt* सम्प्रदाय *adj* who provides. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ. 2 *n* a traditional system of imparting learning. 3 a religious practice continuing from tradition. 4 teacher-pupil tradition. 5 a religious sect.

ਸੰਥ [sāb] *Skt* शन्थ *n* stone. 2 a metallic cap at the end of a stick.

ਸੰਥਹ [sābah], **ਸੰਥਹਨ** [sāb-han] *Skt* संवाहन *n* a massage. "nati dhoti sāb-hi."—*s fārid*. 'bathing after rubbing paste (prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric on the body)' 2 See ਸੰਥਹਨ.

ਸੰਥਹੀ [sāb-hi] See ਸੰਥਹ.

ਸੰਥਤ [sābat], **ਸੰਥਤ ਸਰ** [sābat sar], **ਸੰਥਤਿ** [sābatī] *Skt* संवत् and संवत्सर *n* a year, annum. "sābatī saha likhā."—*sohāla*. See ਸੰਥਤ and ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੰਥਰ [sābar] *Skt* संवर and संवर are both correct. *n* water. 2 wealth. 3 a war. 4 a vow. 5 a demon, also named Dasyu in Rig Ved. He also battled against king Divodas and Indar. He fought against Kam for a long period. When Kam took birth in Krishan's home as Pradyuman, he then remembered the old enmity, took away the child and threw him in the sea. Finally he was killed by Pradyuman. Sambar also helped Hirnyakshipu to finish off Prahilad. "dās dayos ko bal bhayo jāb hi, tās sābar det le tārī gayo he."—*krīṣṇan*. 6 *adj* very good. 7 lucky. 8 content; happy.

ਸੰਥਰਅਰਿ [sābar-ari], **ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ** [sābarari] *n* Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who killed Shambar, the demon. 2 Kamdev, who continuously fought against Shambar in the garb of Pradyuman. "sābar ke arī ki chābī line."—*aj*.

ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ ਚਖ ਧੁਜ ਅਰਿ [sābrari cakh dhuj ari], **ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚੱਖ ਅਰਿ** [sābrari dhuj cakh ari] *n* an arrow.—*sanama*. sign of a male fish in the flag of Sambar's enemy Kam, — the enemy of its eye Arjun had married Draupadi by shooting an arrow in the eye of the male fish. **ਸੰਥਲ** [sābal] *Skt* शन्थल *n* travelling expense. "tako sābal pāc se, is ko pese pāc."—*GV* 6. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a shore, coast, beach. 4 a lineage, dynasty.

ਸੰਥਲਖਾਰ [sābalkhar] arsenic. See ਸੰਮੁਲਭਾਰ. "sābalkhar dār kar syani."—*coritr* 350.

ਸੰਥਾਹ [sābah] See ਸੰਥਾਹਨ 2. *Skt* संवाह *n* a bazaar. 3 also used for ਸੰਮੂਹ. "laskar jāe kī sābaha."—*asa m* 5. 4 best carriage, best conveyance, best vehicle. "hevar gevar rath sābahe."—*gūj m* 5. 5 morning, dawn. "hārī nam jāpī sābaha he."—*maru solhe m* 3. 6 See ਸੰਥਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਥਾਹਨ [sābahān] *Skt* संवाहन *n* rubbing of body-parts, massage. See ਸੰਥਹ. 2 massaging of muscles. 3 transport. 4 deliver. "arī arī rījak sābahe thakur."—*soderu*. "dilonu rījak sābahī."—*var asa*. 5 to provide.

ਸੰਥਾਰਿ [sābahī], **ਸੰਥਾਏ** [sābahe] See ਸੰਥਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਥਾਦ [sābad] *Skt* संवाद *n* a discussion, conversation. 2 news, information.

ਸੰਥਾਈ [sābadi] *Skt* संवादि *adj* a debater. 2 he who maintains accord, remains in agreement. 3 concordant note or tone that supports 'vadi', by which the nature of a 'rag' becomes evident. See ਸੰਥਾਈ and ਸੁਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਸੰਥਿਆਲ [sābīal] a sub-caste of the Rajputs. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਸੰਥੀਤ [sābīt] *Skt* संतीਤ *adj* covered. 2 gone by, past.

ਸੰਥੁਕ [sābuk] *Skt* शम्बूक *n* a sea-shell. 2 an oyster, shell. "jyo sābuk te mukta caru."—*NP*

ਸੰਥੁਹ [sābuh] all, entire. See ਸੰਮੂਹ. "nanak sukh sābuh sacu."—*var gūj* 2 *m* 5

ਸੰਥੁਕ [sābuk] See ਸੰਥੁਕ. 2 an untouchable, who

was put to sword by Ram Chandar for committing the crime of doing penance to go to heaven. His act of observing penance was considered so inauspicious or disastrous in the kingdom that the young son of a Brahman died. As soon as the head of Sanbuk was chopped off, the dead Brahman boy immediately revived. See बालमीक खंड 7 अ: 76.

संवेद [sābed] See संवेद.

संवेद [sābedy] *Skt* संवेद *adj* fully worth knowing; deserving to be understood.

संवेद्य [sābodh] *Skt* *n* full knowledge, real knowledge. 2 act of talking to, way of addressing.

संवेदन [sābodhan] *Skt* *n* awaken, alert. 2 call, address.

संबंध [sābādh] *Skt* *n* attachment, union, merger. 2 relationship, marital alliance. 3 marriage, engagement.

संबंधी [sābādhī] *Skt* सम्बन्धिन् *adj* relative, associate. 2 collateral, daughter's progeny, kith and kin.

संब्यान [sābyan], संबयान [sābyana] See संबयान.

संब [sābh] short form of संबन्ध. 2 See संब. 3 *Skt* सं- *adj* superb, resplendent, illuminating.

संभ [sābhau] See संभ. "akal mureti ajuni sābhau."—*ram a m* 5.

संभर [sābhran] *Skt* *n* filling up completely. 2 accumulating.

संभरी [sābhri] *adj* who takes good care of. 2 Shambhvi, Shiv's power.

संभरे [sābhre] *adj* cautious, alert. "tābe sābhre din hetā dayalā."—*mācch*.

संभरेश [sābhres] chief of Sambhal town, king of Sambhal. "sunyo sābhresā."—*kālki*. See संभल 2.

संभल [sābhal] See संभल. 2 *Skt* संभल a famous city of Muradabad tehsil in U.P., which has a population of 39,715. It is 23 miles to the south-west of Muradabad. According to the

Purans, incarnation of Kalki will happen at this place at the end of Kalyug. "bhāl bhag bhaya ih sābhāl ke harī ju harīmādir avhige."—*kālki*.

संभल [sābhalna], संभल [sābhalna] *v* to be alert, be vigilant.

संभव [sābhav] *Skt* *n* being. 2 possible. 3 genesis, birth. "trigādjoni acet sābhav."—*asa ravidas* 4 consonance, coincidence. 5 cause, reason. 6 feasible, possible.

संभवि [sābhavio], संभवि [sābhavio] self-existing one, who does not need another's help to come into being. 2 See अज्ञेनी संभवि. 3 created, produced.

संभक्त [sābhakhan], संभक्त [sābhakhan] *Skt* सम्भाषण *n* talk, discussion. "kar sābhakhan apas mahi."—*NP*. "sagāl sābhakhan japī."—*ser m* 5. "sātah sāg sāt sābhakhan."—*dhana m* 5.

संभ [sābha ji] See संभ [sābha ji].

संभार [sābhar] See संभार. 2 *Skt* *n* material, goods. "sābh sābharsābharkē sri nanak dhiḡ an."—*NP* 3 fame, wealth.

संभारन [sābharan] *v* to maintain, keep. 2 to remember. "pavan nam jagat me harī ko kabhu nahī sābhara."—*jet m* 9.

संभारिका [sābharika], संभारिका [sābharka] See संभार. *adj* endowed with, famous. "kī sābharka chē."—*datt*.

संभाल [sābhalna], संभाल [sābhalna] *v* search, seek. 2 taking into custody, having under protection.

संभालु [sābhalu] a plant, branches of which are useful for making small baskets and its boiled leaves are used for fomenting swollen parts of the body. *Skt* सिन्धुवार *L* Vitex trifolia. 2 *adj* custodian.

संभावना [sābhavna] *Skt* *n* accurate thinking. 2 guess, estimate. 3 honour, respect. "sābhavna karēt hē dāras kē."—*GPS*. 4 possible. 5 a figure of speech denoting a

condition or possibility.

Example:

nanak hukme je bujhe, te haume kahe na koī.

—japu

je jug care arja hor dasuni hor,
navā khāda vici janit nali cale sabbhukor,
cāga nau rakharke jasu kirati jagi lei,
je tisu naderi na avai te vat na puche kei.

—japu

sikta mahi te yatan kar tel ju niksavē,
kamath pith par bhāt kih bahu bal jomave,
sir par rasabh sase ke ugvar bikhana,
to duṣṭan ke ride mahi gun kar-hi mahana.

—GPS

jo mardane ke sadris gayan janet kor,
to sabh ko pahan hriday let mom kar sox.

ਸੰਭਾਵਿਤ [sābhavīṭ] *Skt* adj revered. 2 honoured, respected. 3 famous, eminent. 4 known through presumption.

ਸੰਭਾਵਨ [sābhavy] *Skt* adj possible.

ਸੰਭੁ [sābhu] *Skt* ਸੰਭੁ *n* *Skt* ਸੈ (welfare, salvation) ਭੁ (existence); whose existence is for others' welfare/salvation; the Creator. 2 Brahma. 3 Vishnu. 4 Shiv. 5 mercury. Satguru in Sikhism.

ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ [sābhusut], **ਸੰਭੁਤਨਯ** [sābhutanay] Shiv's son, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [sābhutrya] Shiv's wife Parvati. 2 Sati.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [sābhutrya pit]—*sanema*. Daksh, father of Shiv's wife Sati. 2 Himalayas.

ਸੰਭੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sābhuputr] See ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ.

ਸੰਭੁ [sābhu] See ਸੰਭੁ. 2 self existing one; not brought into being by anyone else; who is born by himself; the Creator. "sarab joti nrxrjān sābhu."—*guj* *a* *m* 1.

ਸੰਭੁਤ [sābhut] *Skt* adj was produced, born. "tis atam te nabh sābhut."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਭੁਤਿ [sābhutī] *Skt* *n* genesis, birth. 2 growth, increase. 3 glory, wealth.

ਸੰਭੋ [sābhō] self-existing; who does not require anyone else to bring him into being. "akal murati ajuni sābhō man simrat thādha thivā ju."—*manj* *m* 5

ਸੰਭ੍ਰਮ [sābhram] *Skt* *n* an error. 2 a doubt, uncertainty 3 a circle, turn. 4 anxiety. 5 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਮ.

ਸੰਮ [sām] See ਸੰਬ. 2 dream, sleep. See ਸੰਮਿ.

ਸੰਮਸ [sāmas] See ਸਮਸ.

ਸੰਮਕ [sāmak] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸੰਮਣ [sāman] See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਸੰਮਤ [sāmat] *Skt* adj honoured. 2 agreed, consented. "yeh sabh sāmat mero hot."—*NP*. 3 Indian calendar era, year, annum. In this book, Sammat is used for Bikrami year. See ਸੰਬਤ and ਵਰਸ.

ਸੰਮਤਿ [sāmatī], **ਸੰਮਤੀ** [sāmatī] *Skt* सम्मति *n* an opinion. 2 desire.

ਸੰਮਨ [sāman], Musan's father, resident of Shahbajpur, who was a staunch disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He did not waver in accepting God's will. When Kapur Deo asked who was a genuine Sikh, the Guru named Saman. His name appears in caubolas also. "sāman jau is prem ki dam kiho hoti sat."

—*caubole* *m* 5. "sāman he sahajpure ko."

—*GPS*. 2 **ਸੰਮਨ** *adj* eight. 3 See ਸੰਮਨ ਭੁਰਜ.

ਸੰਮਨ ਭੁਰਜ [sāman buraj] **ਸੰਮਨ** *n* an octagonal tower. See ਸੰਮਨ 2. "thryo buraj sāman ki bari."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਮਲ [sāmal] *n* care, vigilance. 2 memory, attention.

ਸੰਮਲਾ [sāmā] See ਸਮਲ. "sahit sāmle sir par cira."—*GPS*. 2 let me remember. "sahi sahi tujhu sāmā."—*sri* *m* 1.

ਸੰਮਲਿ [sāmalī] carefully. 2 after remembering. "hau sāmāli thaki ji oh kade na bole kaura."—*suhi* *chāt* *m* 5. 'I am tired of recollecting, I do not remember a single instance when he did speak bitterly.' 3 See ਸੰਮੁਲਿ.

ਸੰਮਾ [sōma] Dogar, a resident of Suniar village in Malwa, who brought milk for Guru Gobind Singh when he arrived there.

ਸੰਮਾਉਣਾ [sōmauna], ਸੰਮਾਇਆ [sāmāia] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ-ਸਮਾਇਆ. "sāmāia purān purakh karte."—*vaḍ chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਮਾਨ [sōman], ਸੰਮਾਨਿ [sāmanī] See ਸਮਾਨ. "beri mit hoe sōman."—*bher m 5* "teri dubidha dīraḥī sāmāia."—*maru jedev 2 Skt* सम्मान respect. See ਸਨਮਾਨ.

ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ [sōmanīa] See ਸੰਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਯਾ.

ਸੰਮਾਨੈ [sōmanai] ਸਮ-ਮਾਨੈ. 'considers equal.' See ਮੈਰੈ ਸੰਮਾਨੈ. 2 ਸਨਮਾਨੈ honours, respects.

ਸੰਮਾਰਨ [sōmaran] v to preserve, maintain. 2 to remember, miss. "jiu barik mata sōmare."—*majh m 5*. "age te na sōmara."—*suhī kabir*.

ਸੰਮਾਲ [sōmal] See ਸੰਭਾਲ.

ਸੰਮਾਲਨ [sōmalan] preserving, maintaining. 2 remembering. "guru duar hoik sahīb sōmalehu."—*var biha m 3*. "dukh bhī sōmalior."—*var suhī m 2*. "seven sai apna nit uḥī sōmalānī."—*var suhī m 3*.

ਸੰਮਾਲੇਨ [sōmalen] take care of; recite. "je nit uḥī sōmalen."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸੰਮੀ [sōmī] See ਸੰਮ. 2 *adj* after sleeping. "cari gavaia sōmī."—*s farid*.

ਸੰਮਿਆ [sōmīa] *Skt* सम्या. *n* base, support. 2 a kind of a T-shaped support on which sadhus rest their arms. "sagli joti hamari sōmīa."—*asa m 1*.

ਸੰਮੀ [sōmī] is known as Samir now, and is five koh from Bhatinda. Bhai Santokh Singh has stated that Guru Gobind Singh stayed here after leaving Bhatinda. "ulāgh pāth ketak jāb ae, dera sāmī gram supae."—*GPS*. Now there is a gurdwara at this place. The Guru arrived at Damdama after leaving Sammi.

ਸੰਮੁਖ [sōmukh] *Skt* सम्मुख *adv* face to face, in front of, facing.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sāmulfhar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸੰਮੁ [sōmu] See ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਫੌੜੁ ਸੰਮੁ ਕੀ

ਸੰਮੁਲਿ [sōmhālī] *adv* carefully, attentively. "sōmhālī buk bhari."—*s farid*.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿਆ [sōmhīa] *adj* preserved, seized, occupied. "sōmhīa sacu thanu."—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਮਯਕ [sōmyak] *Skt* सम्मयक *adj* charming, beautiful 2 merged 3 reality, right.

ਸੰਮੁਥ [sōmruth], ਸੰਮੁਥੁ [sōmrathu], ਸੰਮੁਥਿ [sōmrith] See ਸਮਰਥ. "kārhi kahaṇia sōmruth kōt kiah."—*sri m 1*. "esa sōmrathu hārī jiu apī."—*ram m 5*. "sōmrith purakh apār."—*sava m 5*.

ਸੰਯਤ [sāyat] *Skt* *adj* properly tied. 2 committed to religious rules. 3 who has controlled his mind and senses; moderate.

ਸੰਯਮ [sāyam] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ [sāyamni] *Skt n* abode of Dharamraj; a place where a person is strictly accountable.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ ਪਤਿ [sāyamni pati] the god of justice.

See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਯਮੀ [sāymi] See ਸੰਜਮੀ.

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ [sāyukat] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* in the company of, alongwith. 2 related, attached.

ਸੰਯੁਤ [sāyut] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਯੁਤਾ [sāyuta] a metre also named aṛuha and priya. Its characteristics are four lines, each line comprising 15, 19, 19, 5.

Example :

pun beṇ raj mahesh bhyo,
jin dād kahun te layo,
jy bhāt bhāt sukhī nara,
ati garb so chutkyo dhara.—*ben*
See ਬੋਲੀ ਬਿਦੁਮ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ b.

ਸੰਯੋਗ [sāyog] See ਸੰਜੋਗ.

ਸੰਯੋਗੀ [sāyogi] See ਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਸੰਯੋਜਨ [sāyojan] *Skt n* the act of connecting properly. 2 a yoke; yoking of an ox, a horse etc. with a plough or a cart etc.

ਸੰਲਗਨ [sōlagan] *Skt* संलग्न *adj* attached, joined. "sōlagan sabh sukh chār."—*maru a m 5*.

ਸੰਵਹਨ [sāvahan] *Skt n* the act of driving properly. 2 goading. 3 a passenger. 4 a ship.

ਸੰਵਤ [sāvāt], ਸੰਵਤਸਰ [sāvatsar] *Skt* संवत्-संवत्सर a year, annum, year of the Christian era, twelve months.

(a) See ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.

(b) See ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

(c) See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

(d) See ਫਰਸ.

(e) See ਬਿਕਰਮੀ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਬਿਕਰਮਾਦਿਤ.

ਸੰਵਾਹਨ [sāvahan] See ਸੰਵਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਦ [sāvad] See ਸੰਵਾਦ.

ਸੰਵਾਦੀ [sāvadi] See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. 2 according to music a note, which supports a 'rag', meaning thereby the note that supports 'vadi' concordant note in clarifying the nature of a 'rag', like rikhabh in bherav is sāvadi. See ਸੁਰ.

ਸੰਵੇਦ [sāved] *Skt n* knowledge, knowing, understanding accurately.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sāvedan] *Skt n* the act of knowing accurately. 2 revelation.

ਸੰਵੇਦਤ [sāvedy] See ਸੰਵੇਦਤ.

ਸੰਵਯਾਨ [sāvyan], ਸੰਵਯਾਨਾ [sāvyanā] *Skt* संव्यान n a garment to cover the body; a sheet of cloth. "tan sāvyan sārīr ke upar."—*NP*. "sāvyanā sūdar sajē."—*NP*.

ਸੰਵਰ [sāvrat] *Dg* Varun, the god of water.

ਸੰਵ [skād] See ਸਕੰਦ.

ਸੰਧ [skādh] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਖਲ [skhal] See ਸਖਲਨ.

ਸੁਨ [stən] See ਅਸਤਨ 1.

ਸੁਵ [stāv] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See ਸੁ.

ਸੁਵਨ [stvan] See ਅਸਤਨ.

ਸੁਵਕ [stavak] *Skt* admirer. See ਸੁ.

ਸੁ [stu] *Skt v* to praise, worship, serve. Words like ਸੁਤਿ ਸੁੰਤੁ etc. are derived from this root.

ਸੁਤਿ [stutī] See ਉਤਤਿਤਿ.

ਸੁਤਿ ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [stutī vāyā nīdā] See ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸੁਪ [stup] *Skt n* a post, pillar, pole.

ਸੁਨ [sten] *Skt* स्तेन *v* to steal, pilfer

ਸੁਯ [stey] *Skt n* a theft, stealing. See ਸੁਨ.

ਸੁਯੀ [steyī] *Skt* स्तेयिन् a thief, burglar.

ਸੁਨਤ [stēny] *Skt n* a theft, burglary.

ਸੁਯ [stotr] See ਅਸੰਤਤੁ.

ਸੁਭ [stābh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ.

ਸੁਭਨ [stābhan] *Skt n* to stop, halt, stay. 2 a hindrance, barrier. 3 to petrify. 4 a kind of sexual passion

ਸੁਤੀ [strī] *Skt* स्तृ *v* to spread, to cover 2 See ਦਿਸਤੀ.

ਸੁਸਤਿ [strijatī] four facets of women according to Kam Shastar. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਸੁਸਿਤ [strijī] See ਦਿਸਤੀ ਜਿਤ.

ਸੁਪਨ [stridhan] *Skt n* a dowry or cash, ornaments and garments etc. received by a girl at the time of marriage, or those assets which are particularly given by her father and husband etc. See ਦਿਸਤੀ ਪਨ.

ਸੁਰਿਵ [strivrat] *Skt n* sexual fidelity to one's wife as a principle of life.

ਸਥ [stha] *Skt adj* situate, stable, steady; suffixed to words, as in ਕੁਟਸਥ, ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ, ਮੰਦਰਸਥ.

ਸਥਾਗ [sthaḡ] *Skt* स्था *v* to cover, shelter, tire, stay. See ਥਕਾਣਾ.

ਸਥਲ [sthal] See ਅਸਥਲ.

ਸਥਾਵਿਰ [sthavīr] *Skt adj* fixed, established. 2 aged. 3 *n* Brahma, Chaturanan.

ਸਥਾ [stha] *Skt v* to stay, stand still, stop, climb, near.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ.

ਸਥਾਨੁ [sthanu], ਸਥਾਨੁ [sthanu] *Skt* स्थाणु *adj* eternal. 2 *n* Shiv, the everlasting. 3 immovable Brahm. 4 a tree without branches; unhewn tree trunk

ਸਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਅਸਥਾਨ. "durgam sthan sugamā."—*sahas m* 5.

ਸਥਾਨਚਿਤ੍ਰ [sthancitr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਨੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਐਂਗ (b).

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sthani] *Skt* स्थानिन् *adj* domicile.

2 resident.

ਸਥਾਪਕ [sthapak] *Skt* adj who gives shelter, or establishes, or founder.

ਸਥਾਪਨ [sthapan] *Skt* n installation, giving shelter, establishing, adopting.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthayi] *Skt* स्थायिन् adj permanent, established See ਸਥਾ.

ਸਥਾਯੀਭਾਵ [sthayibhav] See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ and ਭਾਵ

ਸਥਾਨ [sthal] See ਥਾਨ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ [sthalī] See ਥਾਲੀ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ ਠੰਡੁਲ ਨਾਯ [sthalī ṭṇḍul nāyay] See ਨਾਯ.

ਸਥਾਵਰ [stharar] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਿਥਤ [sthit] See ਅਸਥਿਤ and ਇਸਥਿਤ.

ਸਿਥਿਤ [sthitī] See ਅਸਥਿਤਿ and ਇਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਸਿਥਿ [sthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਇਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਿਥਿਰਤਾ [sthiratā] *Skt* n permanence, stability, immovability.

ਸਥੂਲ [sthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sthāḍal] See ਥਥਾ.

ਸ੍ਨਾ [sna] *vr* to bathe, take a bath, to be pure.

ਸ੍ਨਾਨ [snaṇ] See ਇਸਨਾਨ.

ਸ੍ਨਾਯ [snaṇy] *Skt* n a muscle, vein.

ਸ੍ਨਿਹ [snih] *Skt* स्निह् *vr* to love, befriend, be sweet. See ਸਨੇਹ.

ਸ੍ਨਿਗਧ [snigadh] See ਸਨਿਗਧ.

ਸ੍ਨੁਕਾ [snukha] *Skt* स्नुका n daughter-in-law, son's wife.

ਸ੍ਨੇਹ [sneh] See ਸਨੇਹ, "dhr̥tīg snehā bānītā bilas sutah."—sahas m 5.

ਸ੍ਨੇਹੀ [snehī] See ਸਨੇਹੀ.

ਸਪੈਰ [spardh] *Skt* स्पर्ध् *vr* to envy; to be jealous.

ਸਪੰਦ [spād] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to jump, shiver, go.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਸ [spris] *Skt* स्पृश् *vr* to touch, contact.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [sprih] *Skt* स्पृह् *vr* to desire, wish.

ਸਫਟਿਕ [sphatik] See ਸਫਟਕ.

ਸਫਾਰ [sphar] a golden bubble. 2 bloom, growth. 3 adj broad.

ਸਫੁਟ [sphut] *Skt* स्फुट् *vr* to bloom, trim, to stop or cut. 2 adj blooming. 3 evident, visible.

ਸਫੁਰ [sphur] *Skt* स्फुर् *vr* to move, go, spread, swell.

ਸਫੁਰਣ [sphuraṇ] See ਫੁਰਣਾ

ਸਮਯ [smay] *Skt* n pride 2 surprise, wonder.

ਸਮਰ [smar] See ਸਮਰ 2.

ਸਮਰਣ [smaraṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. 2 a figure of speech, in which one is reminded of a known thing while seeing another thing resembling it:

Example:

sri nanak darbar me sun mardana tan,
sabh devan samaran kīyo haha huhu gan.
cakh cōdhak capla camak pavas samay nihar,
yadai dāmeṣ ki tejōjī tervar.

ਸਮਰਾਧਿ [smararī] See ਸਮਰਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [smarat] See ਸਮਾਰਤ.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰ [smri] *Skt* स्मृ *vr* to remember; to be alert; to obey.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤ [smrit] *Skt* स्मृत adj memorized. 2 n recollected.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [smritī] See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਮਰੋਤਕ [syamōtak] a very bright jewel, which was given by the Sun to Satrajit Yadav. This jewel produces eight weights¹ of gold everyday, driving away fear of theft, fire, famine. Satrajit gave this jewel to his brother Prasena, fearing that Krishan might snatch it from him. One day Prasena was killed by a lion when he went out for hunting. Jambvan killed the lion and got back the jewel. Krishan won the jewel after fighting with Janbvan and gave it to Satrajit again. When Satrajit was asleep, Shatdhanva killed him and took away the jewel. When Krishan and Balram chased him to take back the jewel, Shatdhanva, after giving the jewel to Akrur, ran ahead of Krishan. Krishan captured and killed Shatdhanva but could not get the jewel. When Krishan returned without the jewel, Balram suspected that Krishan had concealed the
¹one bhar is of eight thousand tolas.

jewel from him and left his home infuriated
When the jewel was recovered from Akrur.
Krishan, Balram and Satyabhama disputed its
ownership. Finally, it was decided that it should
be retained by Akrur.

“itr suraj seva kari sattrajit balvan.

ravi tih ko tab manī dai ujjal ap sēman.”

—krishan.

ਸਤਾਹ [syah] See ਸਿਆਹ.

ਸਤਾਹਗੋਬ [syahgoḥ] See ਸਿਆਹਗੋਬ.

ਸਤਾਹਪੋਸ [syahpoḥ] P ساهپو adj/who is dressed
in black. 2 n a nihang Singh. 3 a fakir dressed
in black. 4 a constable.

ਸਤਾਹ [syat] Skt स्यात् Skt part perhaps. 2 v may
be.

ਸਤਾਮ [syam] Skt स्याम adj/blue, black. 2 n a black
material. In their compositions the poets treat
the following as ‘syam’ – defamation, iron,
snake, collyrium, conflict, kalyug or age of
darkness, blot, lust, goddess Kali, mud, hair,
thief, darkness, crocodile, sin, cuckoo, moth,
buffalo, wine, musk, demon, night and bear.
3 Krishan is so named because of his black
colour. 4 Many people are of the opinion that
‘syam’ is the pen-name of Guru Gobind Singh,
while others believe that ‘syam’ was a poet.
“jo brijnayaḥ ko ruci sō kavī syam bhane
phun jap japē hē.”—krishan. 5 Skt स्याम v we
should be.

ਸਤਾਮ ਸਰਲ [syam sēal] Skt स्याम सरल adj/dappled,
black and brown. 2 n two dogs of Yamraj by
Sarna. Their colour is black and brown.

ਸਤਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [syam siḡh] See ਸੁਰਜ ਮੋਲ. 2 a keeper
of precious articles and officer incharge of
the armoury of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਤਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [syam triya] Krishan's wife Yamuna
—sanama. 2 Rukmini and other queens of
Krishan.

ਸਤਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ [syam triya ja cār nath]
Krishan's wife Yamuna, grass born from her,

deer who grazed on this, his master; the lion
—sanama.

ਸਤਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [syam triya pit] Suraj, father
of Krishan's wife Yamuna—sanama.

ਸਤਾਮ ਦਾਸ [syam das] a Vadhan sub-caste devotee
of Guru Hargobind resident of Burhanpur, and
a philanthropist and warrior

ਸਤਾਮ ਬੋਲਭਾ [syam ballbha] Yamuna, beloved
of Syam (Krishan).

ਸਤਾਮ ਬੋਲਭਾ ਈਸ [syam ballbha is] God Varun,
master of Krishan's beloved wife Yamuna
—sanama.

ਸਤਾਮ ਬੋਲਭਾ ਈਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [syam ballbha is astr] n
missile of Varun, a noose.—sanama.

ਸਤਾਮਲ [syamal] See ਸਿਆਮਲ.

ਸਤਾਮਾ [syama] See ਸਤਾਮਾ 2. 2 pandit of
Sultanpur, who came to Guru Nanak Dev.
Obeying the order of Mul Chand (father-in-
law of Guru Nanak Dev) he told the Guru
about the demerits of renouncing home at the
time of his resignation from Modikhana.

ਸਤਾਰ [syar] See ਸਿਆਲ.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [syara] cold weather, winter season. “bzn
syare sital bhae.”—carrtr 175.

ਸਤਾਰੀ [syari] Skt सियारी a female jackal. “jara
nisa mahī khāsi syari.”—NP. 2 the name of
equivalent to [i] short vowel ਸਿਆਰੀ [i] of the
Gurmukhi script, See ਸਿਆਰੀ.

ਸਤਾਲ [syal] cold weather, winter season. 2 a
jackal. 3 See ਸਾਲਾ.

ਸਤੋਨ [syen] Skt स्येन n kind of a hawk. 2 See
ਢੇਰੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 16.

ਸਤੋਏ [syehē] consume/take, will consume/take.
“je nar saligram kēhī sayēhē.”—carrtr 266.

ਸਤੋਢ [syād] Skt स्याद् vr to go, drip, fall, irrigate,
goad, go fast.

ਸਤੀਦਨ [syādan] Skt adj who walks. 2 n water
3 a chariot. “syādan turāg jor sūdar banāi
rāg.”—GPS. 4 a tree, also named ਤਿਨਿਸ਼. “ut
kākak syādan sahīkar.”—GPS. L Dalbergia

Ougeinensis.

મર્દલી (syādrī) See મર્દલી. "drupad suta hve syēdn nrīpatī nari dhig jar."—NP

મુદ્ધિ (sraun) See મુદ્ધ and મુદ્ધ.

મુદ્ધિટ (sraunat) See મુદ્ધિટ

મુદ્ધિટચિદ્ (sraunatbidu) See મુદ્ધિટચિદ્.

મુદ્ધિન (sraun) Skt See મુદ્ધ. "sraun pan kali karyo."—cādi 1.

મુદ્ધ (srak) n a string of beads, necklace.

મુદ્ધિટી (sragvini) See મુદ્ધિટી.

મુદ્ધ (sraj) Skt n a string of beads. 2 See મુદ્ધ.

મુદ્ધિટ ચીન (sraṇvat bij) the scribe has used this word for મુદ્ધિટચીન at many places in Chandi di Var. See મુદ્ધિટચીન.

મુદ્ધ (śraddha) n Skt શ્રદ્ધા vr મુદ્ધ. n faith, determination, trust. 2 According to the Nirukt, this word implies the adoption of truth (શ્રદ્ધ).

મુદ્ધા (śraddhalu) Skt adj who has faith in someone, honest.

મુદ્ધેય (śraddhey) Skt adj trustworthy.

મુદ્ધા (śrāpnī) See મુદ્ધા. "śrāpnī jīti kaha kare jāmra."—asa kabir. illusion.

મુદ્ધ (śrab) See મુદ્ધ. "śrab sukha mānī vuṭhe."—sri chāt m 5.

મુદ્ધમ (śrabmay) See મુદ્ધમ. "mathura ke prabhu śrabmay arjan guru."—savaye m 5 ke.

મુદ્ધ (śram) Skt શ્રમ vr to get weary, put in effort, undergo penance. 2 n fatigue, weariness. "śram thaka pae bisrama."—maru m 5. 3 a regret. 4 an effort, attempt. "māra karān śram aṭi kare."—sar namdev. "śram karte dām adh kau."—bīla m 5. 5 also used in place of શ્રમ. "kaho su śram ka sō kahē, dām ko kahē kahē?"—akal. 6 See મુદ્ધ. 7 See મુદ્ધ 5. "locan śram-hī budhī bāl nāthi."—sri beṇī. 'Water trickles from the eyes'. 8 Skt શ્રમ comfort, bliss. "raja śram mitī nahi jāni teri."—sar kabir.

મુદ્ધસીકર (śramsīkar), મુદ્ધ (śramkāṇ), મુદ્ધ (śramjāl), મુદ્ધિદ્ (śrambidu), મુદ્ધા

(śramvarī) n beads of sweat, drops of perspiration. "śramsīkar mukhchae."—śaloh. મુદ્ધ (śramarāt) Skt શ્રમ adj sick of weariness, fatigued.

મુદ્ધ (śramit) adj exhausted due to hard work; weary.

મુદ્ધ (śramu) શ્રમિ adj fatigued. 2 upset. 3 hard working.

મુદ્ધ (śramu) See મુદ્ધ. 2 P શ્રમ shyness, modesty. "manukh kau jacat śramu paie"—dhāna m 5.

મુદ્ધ (śrav) Skt an ear. 2 fame, repute.

મુદ્ધ (śravan) Skt મુદ્ધ n an ear. "śravan soe sunī nīd."—gāu m 5. 2 to hear. 3 Bhai Sraavan, grandson of Baba Buddha Ji. 4 "Sindhu", son of Andhak the hermit, killed in the dark by king Dashrath who thought him to be a wild animal. "tis ko putr nam kahī śravan. śravan sunyo jās jīh sām śravan."—GPS. 'Srawan, son of Bhai Bhane, whose eulogy was heard like Srawan the seer.' 5 શ્રવણ trickle, drip.

મુદ્ધ મુદ્ધ (śravan srot) ear, the source of hearing. 2 word, the subject of hearing. See મુદ્ધ 4.

મુદ્ધિટચીન (śravanbij) See મુદ્ધિટચીન. "ścna sēbh sēgharī śravanbij dī."—cādi 3.

મુદ્ધ શ્રવણ (śravan darshan) See શ્રવણ.

મુદ્ધ (śravṇa) n a teat, breast, that from which milk trickles. "bin śravṇa khir pilāia."—basāt kabir. See મુદ્ધ શ્રમ.

મુદ્ધ (śravan) See મુદ્ધ.

મુદ્ધ (śravnāp) adj who absorbs through ears. 2 absorbing through the ears. i.e. listening to a holy discourse through the ears. "śravnāp kar-hī agat, anāid."—NP. 'absorb eternal bliss through the ears.'

મુદ્ધ (śravnu) See મુદ્ધ. "nenu nākīu śravnu."—maru kabir. 2 śravnēdriy, who lives in the earscoffer. See શ્રવણ.

મુદ્ધનંદ (śravnātar) inside the ear, in the ear. 2 after listening.

મુદ્ધ (śrāt) Skt adj tired. 2 whose mind is at

peace.

शुद्धि [śrāṭi] *Skt* *n* hard work. 2 fatigue, tiredness. 3 rest, relaxation

शुद्ध [śraddh] See सत्त्व.

शुद्ध [śrap], शुद्ध [śraph] See सत्त्व and सत्त्व.

शुद्ध [śravak], शुद्ध [śravag] *Skt* शुद्ध *adj* who listens; hearer. 2 *n* a follower of Jainism; a Jaini. 3 a follower of Buddha; a Buddhist. The difference between the two is that the preachers of Jainism and Buddhism are called *yati* and devotees who listen to their utterances are termed *śravak*. "śravag suddh samuh sidhan ke."—*akal*.

शुद्धोस [śravges] शुद्ध-धीन Jin and Buddha, Lord of Shravaks. "śravges ko rup dhar det kupath sabh dar."—*arhāt*.

शुद्ध [śraṇ] See सत्त्व.

शुद्धी [śravṇi] See सत्त्व.

शु [śri] *Skt* *v* to go, creep, spread.

शु [śri] See शु. "śri jacch gōdharab."—*akal*. 'created jacch gōdharab.'

शुद्ध [śriṣaṭ] See शुद्ध. 2 *Skt* शुद्ध *adj* created, made. 3 sublime, superb. "kavan śriṣaṭ ko bhrīṣaṭ he."—*akal*.

शुद्धचर [śriṣaṭcar] *Skt* शुद्धचर *n* conduct of noble persons. "śriṣaṭcar bicar jete."—*akal*. 2 universal moral values, worldly dealings or behaviour.

शुद्ध [śriṣṭa] *Skt* शुद्ध *adj* the Maker, the Creator. "śriṣṭa kare su nihcau hoi."—*oṣkar*.

शुद्धि [śriṣṭi], शुद्धि [śriṣṭi] *Skt* शुद्धि *n* creation. 2 universe, world. "śriṣṭi sabh ik bāran hoi."—*dhana m 1*. "jī ki śriṣṭi su karṇharu."—*sukhmāni*.

शुद्धी [śriṣṭija] शुद्धि-धीन respected by the people; worshipped by the world; one who is held high in the universe. "dehu dan śriṣṭija he."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 creatures born in the world; human beings.

शुद्धेस [śriṣṭes] God of the world, lord of the

world, the Creator 2 the sword—*śanama*.

शुद्धि [śriṣṭi] *Skt* शुद्धि *n* creation. 2 world, universe.

शुद्धि की उत्पत्ति [śriṣṭi di utpatti], शुद्धिचर [śriṣṭicarana] According to Shatpath Brahman, the earth and the sky were created on the utterance of "bhuḥ." and "bhuvḥ." respectively by Prajapati.

According to Tetiray Brahman, Prajapati went through penances to fulfil the desire of revealing himself, and his breath gained power. With his breath he created demons, then paternal ancestors, after that he thought for a while, and created human beings. When he was creating human beings, the day dawned, then he created gods.

There is a description of the creation of human beings and the animals in Shatpath Brahman like this : In the beginning there was only Prajapati. After producing food grains he tried to manifest himself in them. He made animals from his vital air, people from his soul, horses from his eyes, oxen from his breath, buffaloes from his ears and goats from his voice.

At another place in the same Brahman, it is written that God was alone. He was unhappy for this reason. So he desired for the Other and divided Himself into two parts; one became man and the other wife. The wife was intrigued as to how He could copulate with her after creating her from Himself ! She thought of disappearing, and turned into a cow and the husband became a bull, then cows came into being. In this way she became a mare and he a horse, she the jennet and he a donkey, she the goat and he the male goat, she the doe and he the deer. So all even animals like ants came into existence. It is also written in this Brahman that Prajapati

brought into being gods from his upper breath and human beings from lower breath. They go about in the cycle of birth and death

Manu has written that with a desire to create creatures from his own body, Prajapati first created water and then threw a seed in it. This seed became a golden egg shining like the sun. From this he himself emerged as Brahma, the lord of the whole universe. After remaining for a year in the egg, Brahma automatically got divided into two parts, from which grew geological and celestial regions and his own body became half male and half female, resulting in the creation of the world. Several Hindu scholars have calculated that in 1928 AD one billion, ninety six crore, eight lacs, fifty three thousand and twenty-eight years will have passed since the creation of the world.¹

In the Bible, the scripture of the Jews and the Christians, which the Quran also regards as sacred, the creation of the world is thus described: In the beginning the spirit of God was moving over water. He said, "Let there be light", and light appeared. Then on the first day God separated light from darkness, and He named the 'day' light and the 'night' darkness. On the second day, the 'sky' was created, on the third day different kinds of plants were produced, on the fourth day the sun, moon and stars were created, on the fifth day the creatures that live in water and birds were created, on the sixth day animals, large and small insects and the male and the female were created. On the seventh day after

completing His whole work God took rest. Therefore, Saturday was considered the day of rest (Sabbath) See Genesis Ch 1 and 2.

The same idea is upheld in the Quran: "asī akāṣ ate prithivī nu sabh vastūā sahit chī dīnā vicc baṇa ditta ar thakēva saḍe neṛe nahī ara."—surat kaph, ayat 38

According to Islam all creatures are of three kinds:

- (a) angels are created from the light of God
- (b) devils and ghosts etc. emerged only from fire.
- (c) human beings were made from the soil.

About the creation of the universe, there is reference in Gurmāṭi: "ja karta sirṭhi kau saje, apṛ janṛ soi."—japu.

"tumra lekha nā jar pasara.

kīh bidhi saja pritham sāsara."—cṛpai

मिख (srīk) Skt सूक *n* a lotus flower. 2 blue lotus, blue water-lily. 3 an arrow. 4 the wind. 5 a garland. 6 Skt सूक, corners of the lips.

मिखा [srīka] See मख.

मिखल [srīkhal], मिखल [srīkhal] Skt चूडल - चूडल *n* a chain; fetters. "sri guru caransaroj ki raj srīkhal sam pai. mān gayād ko rok kar kahō katha gatidai."—NP. 2 See डेवबलि.

मिग [srīg] Skt मृग *n* a slingshot. 2 a garland. See मूख and मुन. "mrīg drīg srīg grīva var dhari."—GPS. 'with eyes like those of a deer and wearing a beautiful garland around the neck'

मिग [srīg] See मिग "tse srīg sumeru ke sobhat cādī pracēd."—cādī I.

मिखमरी [srīgmarī] Skt शृङ्गेरि मठ The main centre of Shankaracharya on the southern bank of Tungbhadar river, where monks and sages live. See मख and मिखेरी. "pahire pat jyō munī srīgmarī ke"—krīṣaṇ. 'Clothes soaked with blood look like the yellow-robed hermit of Sringamari.'

¹Christians have not lagged behind in calculating the day of creation. They have written that the world was created 4004 years BC on 23rd October. See 'A history of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom by A.D. White VI I. P. 9.

ਸਿੰਗਵੇਰ [srɪgver] *Skt* शृङ्गवेर a town situated on the left bank of river Ganga on the border of district Partapgarh in the Kaushal region in U.P., now known as Singaura. Here used to live a Bhil named Guhak (Guh), and the king of Nisads clan who was a friend of Ram Chandar. Ram Chandar crossed river Ganga with his help during his exile. 2 ginger, parts of which look like horns.

ਸਿੰਗਰ [srɪgar] See ਸਿੰਗਰ.

ਸਿੰਗਲ [srɪgal] *Skt* शृगल n a jackal *P* شغال. *E* jackal. 2 another name of Paundrak Vasudev, who sent a message to Krishan to desist from calling himself Vasudev as he himself was the real Vasudev. "dut srɪgal pəthyo hærɪ ko kəhɪ, hɔ hærɪ hɔ, tuhɪ kyɔ sɔdvayɔ?." -krishan.

ਸਿੰਗਲੀ [srɪgali] a female jackal.

ਸਿੰਗਿ [srɪgi]. **ਸਿੰਗੀ** [srɪgi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् adj horned, having horns. 2 n a mountain with high peaks. 3 a tree. 4 an elephant. 5 sage Sringi. 6 a musical instrument made of horn 7 Shiv.

ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ [srɪgi rikhi] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ.

ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ [srɪgeri] **ਸਿੰਗ-ਗਿਰੀ**. a hill situated in the Mysore state, where sage Sringi was born. His father Vibhandak had meditated at this place.

ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ ਮਠ [srɪgeri math] the hermitage (founded) established at Sringmari by Shankaracharya. See ਸੰਕਰ, ਸਿੰਗਮਰੀ and ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ.

ਸਿਜ [sɪj] *Skt* शृज् v to give up, give birth, warn, gather, make.

ਸਿਜਨ [sɪjən] See ਸਿਜ v to make, create. "sɪjət rəɔn jənəm." -sahas m 5

ਸਿਣ [sɪn], **ਸਿਣ** [sɪnɔ] *Skt* शृणु hear, listen. "sɪn sɪn lərkə !" -ramav. 'O boy ! listen'.

ਸਿਤਿ [sɪtɪ] *Skt* श्रुति n departure. 2 way, path, track.

ਸਿਪ [sɪp] *Skt* शृप् v to go, move, get aside.

ਸ੍ਰੀ [sɪ] *Skt* श्री n goddess Lachhmi. 2 glory. "sɪ sətɪgʊr su prəsən." -səveye m 4 ke.

3 wealth, magnificence. 4 first of the six rags See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ. 5 a sect of Vaishnavites who worship mainly goddess Lachhmi The followers of this sect wear a red mark on their foreheads. Swami Ramanuj was the supreme preacher of this sect. See ਰਾਮਨੁਜ. 6 a metre. See ਏਕ ਅਫਲੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 1 7 goddess Sarswati. 8 fame. 9 honorific word used in speech and writing to show respect and regard. This word should be used 108 times for a religious teacher (Acharya) and Maharaja (king), six times for parents and teacher, five times for one's master, four times for the enemy, three times for the friend, twice for the servant, once for one's son and wife. 10 adj beautiful. 11 capable, able. 12 best, superlative.

ਸ੍ਰੀਅ [sɪə] This word is occasionally used in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਸ [sɪs] ਸ੍ਰੀ-ਈਸ. husband of goddess Lachhmi, Lord Vishnu. 2 the rich; the wealthy. 3 a sword. "sɪs sətɪuərɪ." -sanama.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਸਿ [sɪ səsɪ] Baba Sri Chand.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ [sɪ sɔdən] abode of sɪ (Lachhmi); a lotus; a white lotus. "sɪ ko sɔdən cəhū bədən ko jən hɛ." -NP. 'vehicle of Lord Brahma, who has lotus and four faces (vehicle=swan).'

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪ sahɪb] a sword, Guru Gobind Singh gave this name to the 'sword', considering it as the husband of Lachhmi. See ਸਨਮਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sɪ sɔprədaj] See ਸ੍ਰੀ 5 and ਰਾਮਨੁਜ **ਸ੍ਰੀਹਤ** [sɪhat] adj one whose splendour and wealth have been ruined.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sɪ hərigobɪndpur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਕ [sɪk] See ਸਰੀਕ. "nɪɪ sɪk hɛ." -japu. 'Akal (almighty) has no form and shape.' 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੀਕ beauty, comeliness.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਸਦਨ [sɪ ko sɔdən] white lotus in which Lachhmi resides. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ 2 house of

splendour

ਸ੍ਰੀਖੰਡ [srikhāṇḍ] *Skt* श्रीखण्ड *n* sandal wood, which is a piece of splendour. "kaṭh-hu srikhāṇḍ satiguru kiau."—*savaye m 4 ke* See ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ [sri guru sīgh sabha] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri gobīḍpur] a town founded by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1644 on the northern bank of river Beas in tehsil Batala, district Gurdaspur which came in the possession of Bhagwan Das Gherar, through a conspiracy hatched by Chandu. 'Guru Pratap Suray' mentions that this town was founded by the sixth Guru but it is not so. There is a note on the leaves of the old Guru Granth Sahib i.e. Kartarpur Bir that Shri Gobindpur was founded in Sammat 1644.

Bhagwan Das strongly resisted the sixth Guru when he visited this place in Sammat 1687, and he and his friends had to pay for this in the battle at Shri Gobindpur.

The ownership of this place is with the wealthy Sodhi Sahib of Kartarpur. Sri Gobindpur (or Hargobindpur) has two gurdwaras. One is 'Guru ke Mahal' which the Guru built for his own residence and the other is Damdama Sahib which is half a mile to the west of the city. This is the place where the Guru held a Diwan (a royal court) after the battle. A fair is held on Vaisakhi and Holi. This town is located 21 miles to the south of Batala railway station.

According to some writers its name is Shri Hargobindpur but Guru Arjun Dev had named it Sri Gobindpur

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਬਾਬਾ [sri cād baba] the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev who was born to Mata Sulakhni on the ninth day of the light half of the lunar month in Bhadon Sammat 1551 at Sultanpur. He became a great saint and preacher of the

Udasi sect. He settled in village Barath, situated at a distance of 19 ko to the northeast of Dehra Nanak. Yogiraj Sri Chand did not marry.

To preach the religion of Guru Nanak Dev in the country and abroad, he took Baba Gurditta as his disciple and sent many Gursikhs in Udasi garb to various areas to spread the true message of the Divine.

Baba Shri Chand passed away on 15 Assu Sammat 1669. He lived to the age of 118 years. See ਬ੍ਰਿਦਸੀ and ਸਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਦ [srid], ਸ੍ਰੀਦਿਧ [sridiḍh] Kuber, the giver of Sri (Lachhmi); wealth. "sridiḍh sur sasi uḍu śtāk."—*NP*.

ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ [sridhar] *Skt* श्रीधर *adj* bearer of Sri (Lachhmi); a wealthy person. 2 *n* God, who is the lord of the whole creation. "sridhar pae māḡal gae."—*sri chēt m 5*. See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ. 3 Vishnu.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ [sri nagar] *Skt* श्रीनगर the capital of Kashmir, 5276 feet above the sea level. In the city, there is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the house of Mai Bhag Bhari at Kathi Gate near Hari Parbat (mountain). Guru Nanak Dev also consecrated this city with his visit. See 'Nanak Prakash Uttarardh' Ch 14. See ਸੈਫਾਦਾਸ ਕਸਮੀਰ and ਝਾਗਲੀ.

2 a city situated at the bank of Alakhanda river in Pauri sub division of Garhwal State, which was the capital of Fatehshah in Guru Gobind Singh's time. The place in the city relating to Guru Nanak Dev is famous by the name of Charan Paduka. Guru Nanak Dev visited this city during his pilgrimage of Badri Narayan. The height of Srinagar is 1706 feet above the sea level. In 1894 this city was 'Emperor Ashok had miscd Srinagar in Kashmir which is three miles away from the modern city of this name. Now it is called 'Panderi Thanu.'

washed away due to a breach in the dam of Gohana lake. Now it is the capital of Garhwal. **श्रीनिवास** [śrināth], **श्रीनिवास** [śrinivas], **श्रीपति** [śripati] See **श्रीपति** n the Almighty. "sri nivas adi purakhu sada tuhi"—savaye m 4 ke "braham mahesur bisanu saci pati at phase jam phasi parēge. je nar śripati ke pras hē pag te nar per nā deh dhārēge."—akal. 2 Vishnu 3 adj the rich, the wealthy.

श्री पंचमी [śri pācmi] According to the Hindu mythology, goddess Lachhmi is worshipped on this day (Magh Sudi 5) That is the reason its name is Sri Panchmi.

श्री फल [śri phal] *Skrt* adj whose fruit is beautiful. 2 n mimosaceous tree 3 the tree of Aegle Marmelos and its fruit. 4 Many people also call Naliyer coconut tree by this name but this is not correct. See **सिरफल**.

श्रीवर्ण [śrivarṇ] *Skrt* श्रीवर्ण adj a person having a fair complexion. 2 a white-coloured horse, which is killed during the sacrifice of ashvmedh yag. According to the Purans, a white horse with black ears and yellow tail is required for this sacrifice.¹ Some scribe has mistakenly written श्री वरु instead of श्रीवर्ण. See **सीवर्ण**.

श्रीवर्णवती [śribhagvati] See **वर्णवती**.

श्रीमती [śrīmātī] feminine gender of श्री भक्त.

श्रीमान [śrīman] *Skrt* श्रीमान् adj graceful. 2 wealthy. 3 a person having a high post.

श्री मुखबाक [śri mukhbak], **श्री मुखबाक** [śri mukhbaky], **श्री मुखवाक** [śri mukhvāk], **श्री मुखवाक** [śri mukhvaky] sentences uttered from the lips of graceful persons. 2 divine words uttered by Guru Gobind Singh as "savaye sri mukhbaky mōhla 5." and "japu sri mukhvāk patsahu 10."

श्रीमत् [śrīmāt], **श्रीयुत** [śriyut] See **श्रीमान**.

श्री राग [śri rag] See **सिरी राग**.

श्रीरङ्ग [śrīrāṅg] *Skrt* श्रीरङ्ग n the Almighty (Kartar)
¹"cādr varan sukaran syam suvaran pucch samān."—gyan.

who made goddess Lachhmi dance. "name sri rāṅg bhetal soi."—bhcr namdev. 2 Vishnu. 3 a colony in the island of river Kaveri, situated at a distance of two miles from Trichinopoly towards the north in district of Madras. The temple of Shrirang is situated in this colony. This temple has seven walls, the outer wall is 1024 yards long and 840 yards wide. The jewellery and gems of this temple are more precious than of all the Hindu temples of India. Because of this temple, the colony and the island are known by the name of Srirang. Ramanuj, a great devotee of Srirang, died at this place.

श्रीरङ्गि [śrīrāṅgi] with Srirang (the Almighty). in God. "śrīrāṅgi rate namī mate"—asa chāt m 5.

श्री रङ्ग [śri rāṅg] See श्री रङ्ग

श्रीवर्ण [śrivarṇa] *Skrt* श्रीवर्ण n beautiful is his mark; Vishnu. There is a curl of white hair on the chest of Vishnu which in palmistry is regarded as a very important mark.

श्रीवर्ण [śrivar] See श्रीपति.

श्रीवर्ण [śrivarṇ] See श्री वरु.

श्रीवास [śrīvas] See श्री निवास. 2 the white lotus in which resides goddess Lachhmi.

श्रु [śru] *Skrt* श्रु vr to flow, drip. 2 *Skrt* श्रु vr to listen, go, drop, flow.

श्रुत [śrut] *Skrt* श्रुत adj heard, listened. 2 known, famous, renowned 3 who has heard the sermon. 4 n ear. 5 attitude. See **सुवर्ण**. "cubhi rahi śrut prabhū cārnan mōhī."—VN.

श्रुति [śrutī] *Skrt* n ear. 2 Veds, Veds are called śrutis because in olden times these were not written. They were learnt only by listening. "śrutī śmrīti gun gavhī karte"—suhī chāt m 5 3 listening, hearing. 4 a story, a saying. 5 a tale, rumour. 6 (in music) particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty two of these are enumerated) their

names are as follows:

tivra, kumudvatī, mādā and chādevatī are of sadaj;

dāyavatī, rājini and rakṭika are of riṣabh;

rōdri and krodha are of gādhar;

vṛika, prasarini, priti and marini are of madhyam;

ṣriti, rakta, sādipini and alapini are of pācam.

mādāti, rohini and rāmya are of dhēvat;

ugra and kṣobhini are of niṣad.

See ਸੁਰਤਿ 7.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਨਪ੍ਰਾਸ [srutyānupras] See ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ (c).

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ [srutva] *Skt* ਸੁਰੁ after listening, after hearing. "tin te srutva makkhāṇsaḥ."—*GPS*.

ਸ੍ਰੁਵ [sruv], ਸ੍ਰੁਵਾ [sruva] *Skt* ਸੁਰੁ *n* a small hand-shaped spoon made up of Khair (acacia catechu) wood or pipal (ficus religiosa) wood used for pouring clarified melted butter into the fire when a sacrifice is performed. See ਸ੍ਰੁ *vr*.

ਸ੍ਰੁਯ [sruy] after listening. "prithi cād ke vak ko sruy virā."—*GPS*. 2 ਸੁਸ੍ਰੁਯ after listening carefully.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ [sresat] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ੁ *adj* superior. 2 highly commendable. "gṛānu sresat utam īṣānu."—*sukhmani*. 3 *n* cow's milk. 4 Kuber. 5 a king. 6 Vishnu. 7 a hermit. 8 a scholar. 9 Brahmin in Hindu faith. 10 Khatrī according to law.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟਾਈ [sresatā] *n* superiority, excellence. 2 a lady of the khatrī caste. See ਅਪਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ੁ [sresat] See ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠਾਚਾਰ [sresatācar] See ਸਿਸ੍ਠਾਚਾਰ. 2 practice or conduct of the virtuous people.

ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ [sreṇi], ਸ੍ਰੇਣੀ [sreṇi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ *n* a line, row. 2 a written line. 3 a series. 4 a ladder 5 a row of troops

ਸ੍ਰੇਯ [srey] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਯਸ਼ *n* benediction, blessedness. 2 liberation, salvation. 3 prosperity, wealth 4 *adj* auspicious 5 beautiful, splendid

6 superior

ਸ੍ਰੇਵਣ [srevaṇ], ਸ੍ਰੇਵਨ [srevaṇ] See ਸਰੋਵਨ. "hārī nam srevaḥ."—*var vad m 4*. "jini hārinamu suṇia mānu bhina tin hām srevaḥ nit cārṇe."—*bher m 4*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣ [sroṇ] *Skt* a lame person. 2 a handicapped person. 3 cooked. 4 *Skt* short form for ਸੋਣਿਤ "huo sroṇ hinā. bhayo āg chinā."—*cāḍi 2*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਨ ਨਿਧਿ [sroṇaj nidhi] a red coloured sea; the Red Sea.—*sanama*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ [sroṇat] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ blood.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ [sroṇatpat] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ. "ampat aru sroṇatpata."—*caritr 405*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇatbid], ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੂ [sroṇatbīdu], ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬੀਜ [sroṇatbij] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤਬਿੰਦੂ and ਸੋਣਿਤਬੀਜ a demon known by the name of Raktbij who was a minister of Shumbh and an army commander. His story is narrated in Markanday Puran. He fought against goddess Durga and wherever his blood fell, a new Raktbij was born. As Durga went on killing them, they were born in greater numbers. At last Kali drank his blood and killed the demons. "cāḍi kali duhū mil kīno ihe vīcar. hō hān hō tū sroṇ pi, aridāl dārhi mar."—*cāḍi 1* / "sroṇat-bīdu ko sōbh nīṣōbh kahyo tum jahu mahā dāl leke."—*cāḍi 1*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ [sroṇpat] flowing of blood is of many types. Three types are important —

(a) flowing of blood through the mouth, ears and nose.

(b) flowing of blood from the rectum, vagina and penis.

(c) flowing of blood through pores of the skin
Treatment should begin on the advice of a wise physician so that the patient gets relief from pain.

Learned physicians have described main causes of sroṇpat as follows - going about in scorching heat, doing exercise in excess,

excessive indulgence in sex, excessive use of chillies, hot food and spices, drinking of liquor, and eating acidic food. Due to these, blood gets infected and starts simmering and develops these infections.

The best medicine to cure this disease is: Take one tola each of coriander, emblic myrobalan (aola) bāsa, munakka dakh (large sized dried grapes), and pxt papra, and crush them to barley size. Soak the mixture in water overnight, and take the coarsely crushed stuff with lump sugar.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਬੰਦ [sroṇbīd], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਬੰਦੁ [sroṇbīdu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਬੰਦੁ. "ute kopiyā sroṇbīdā subirā."—cādi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਰਜਾਰਦਾਨੀ [sroṇbirjardānī] Durga, the destroyer of Shonitbindu, "namo sroṇbirjardānī dhumrāṭī."—cādi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ [sroṇī] *Skt* *n* hip; haunches. 2 waist.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [srot] a current or fountain. See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *vr*. "srot sārīta samudr atam samān he."—BGK. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *n* ear. See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *vr* "pār nīda nahī srot sravāṇā."—sahas m 5. "hārī ke nam bin dhrig srot."—keda m 5. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *adj* related to Shrutis (the Veds). 4 the subject of the ear, word; sound. "sravāṇ srot raje gurbānī."—maru solhe m 1. 'Ears were content listening to the sound of Gurbani.'

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰ [sroṭvy] *adj* audible, worth hearing.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [srota] *Skt* श्रोतृ who is a listener.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [srota de guṇ] 1 faithful. 2 humble. 3 loving. 4 generous. 5 capable of understanding the meaning. 6 active. 7 knowing the art of questioning. 8 soft-spoken. 9 who has control over his senses. 10 knowing the context. 11 sans deceit. 12 fond of rendering service. 13 without hypocrisy and self praise. 14 given to practising what he has heard.

¹Coarsely ground to the size of a barley grain, not finely ground

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿ [sroṭri], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ [sroṭriy], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ [srotri] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* who has listened, who has heard a lot. 2 *n* a pandit, a scholar. 3 one who has learnt the Veds by heart; one who can recite and preach the Veds without the help of the text

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [sroṇ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ 2 ear. "ghraṇ sahasr aghraṇ, aṣroṇ sa sroṇ."—NP 'Thousands of nostrils, yet without nostril is He; without many ears yet He has ears.'

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰ [sroṇat] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਬੰਦ [sroṇatbīd], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਬੰਦੁ [sroṇatbīdu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰੀਬੰਦੁ. "sroṇatbīd sō cādi prācādi su juddh karyo."—cādi 1.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [srot] *Skt* *adj* related to the Shrutis (Veds). 2 *n* deeds mentioned in the Veds. 3 related with ears; a word.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਨ [sroṇ] blood. "bahī sroṇ samuh dharan paryo ha."—cādi 1. 2 See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [srota] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [srota] *Skt* *n* wealth. 2 one's own self, soul. 3 *adj* one's own. 4 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *n* dog.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [svasatī] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ. "svasatī hot tin ko sādā."—NP. "jās svasatī sukrit kritā."—guj jēdev.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [svasatībivastha] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ *n* a tradition of welfare; way of salvation. "svasatībivastha hārī ki seva."—dhana m 5.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [svasten] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ *n* blessings, which are the house of good fortune. "bīje chādan prabhū gavāt svasten ucarat."—sāloḥ "kalu ko svasten sunayo."—NP

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [svasath], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [svasth] *Skt* *adj* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ—being in one's natural state 2 healthy. 3 sound state. "sri svasth khīṇ samāe"—sahas m 5.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [svasatī] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ [svakiy] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ [svakiya] *Skt* wife; wedded wife.

nij pātī hī ke prem māy jāko man vāc kay. kahit svakiya tāhī ko lājā ṣil subhay.

kabrīt

sobhat svakiy gan gun ganti me, tēhā
tere nam hi ki ek rekha rekhiyāt he,
kahe “padmakar” pagi yō patiprem hi me
padmanī to si tiya tu hi pekhriyāt he,
suvaran rup jeso tesō sil sorabh he
yahi te tiharo tan dhany lekhriyāt he,
sone me sugādh nahī gādh me sunyo na sono
sono ॐ sugādh to me dono dekhriyāt he.

-jagat vrnod.

ਸੁਗਤ [svagat] *Skt adj* available within one's
own self. 2 *n* what goes on in one's own mind.
3 See ਤਿਨ ਭੇਦ.

ਸੁਭ [svach] See ਸੁੱਭ. “svach marag haribhag-
tanah.”—sahas *m* 5.

ਸੁਭੰਦ [svachād] See ਸੁਭੰਦ.

ਸੁਭੰਦ [svachch] See ਸੁਭੰਦ.

ਸੁਜਨ [svajan] one's own kin, close relatives.
2 See ਸੁਜਨ. “sabad sadhu svajanah.”—sahas
m 5.

ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [svatātr] *Skt adj* ਸੁ (self) ਤੰਤ੍ਰ (under). a
person who is not under other's control.

ਸੁਤ੍ਵ [svatv] *Skt n* feeling of ownness,
proprietary interest.

ਸੁਖ [svad] *Skt* स्व् *vr* to relish, be happy, to
cover.

ਸੁਖੇਸ [svades] one's own country.

ਸੁਖੇਸੀ [svadesi] *adj* of one's own country.

ਸੁਖਰਮ [svadharām] one's own religion, one's
own sect. 2 sense of duty.

ਸੁਧਾ [svadha] *Skt part* according to Hindu
practice, this word is uttered while making
sacrificial fire/offerings to the forefathers. In
Brahm Vaivart Puran it is written that from
Brahma's mind, two daughters Swadha and
Swaha took birth. Swadha was offered to the
forefathers and Swaha to the gods.

Forefathers and gods were pleased to
receive offerings made through them. See ਸੁਧਾ.

ਸੁਨ [svan] *Skt* स्वन् *vr* to utter; mend; make noise

while eating 2 *n* sound, voice. 3 *Skt* सुन, a
dog.

ਸੁਪ [svap] *Skt* स्वप् *vr* to sleep, lie down

ਸੁਪਚ [svapac] See ਸੁਪਚ.

ਸੁਪਨ [svapan] See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਦਰਸ਼ਨ [svapandarshan] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਫਲ [svapanphal] In Hindu scriptures the
auspicious and inauspicious results of dreams
are fully described. See Valmīk Ch 2 a 69
and Aitrey, Aranyak, Aranyak 3 Ch 2 Part 4
and Mastya Puran a 242 The results of
dreams are acknowledged in the Bible too.
See Daniel Ch 7 It is also found in the holy
Quran. See Surat Yussouf, verse 36, 37, 102.
However, Sikh faith does not recognize
consequences of dreams. See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [svabhav] See ਸੁਭਾਵ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ੍ਤਿ [svabhavokti] a figure of speech
dealing with description of the exact nature
of things. Its another name is ਜਾਤਿ.

Example:

lauki aṭhsaṭhi tirathi nai.

kaurapan tau na jai.—sor kabir.

cādan lep hot deh kau sukh gardhabh bhasam
sāgiti.—dhana *m* 5.

manmukh man na bhi jai aṭi male cit kethor
sape dudh piase ādari visu nikor.—suhī a
m 3.

ਸੁਭੂ [svabhu] *Skt adj* self-born; born from one's
own self, one who is not other's creation. See
ਭੂ.

ਸੁਯੰ (svayā) *Skt* स्वयम् *part* self

ਸੁਯੰਦੁਤਿਕਾ [svayādutika] in poetics, the heroine
who does the job of a messenger (go-
between).

ਸੁਯੰਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [svayāprakash] self-luminous; which
does not get light from another source.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [svayābar] *Skt* स्वयंवर *n* choice of husband
by a princess in a public assembly of suitors.
See ਸੀਤਾ and ਅਯੋਧੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਯੰਬਰ. In India the last

such function was held by Raja Jai Chand of Kanoj for his daughter Sanyukta.

सुजीवरा [svayābra] *Skt* सुजीवरा *adja* damsel who herself chooses her husband.

सुजीवु [svayābhu] See मैत्री. 2 *n* Brahma

सुवर [savar] *Skt* स्वर *part* heaven. 2 superior, excellent. 3 *n* breathing; inhaling and exhaling. 4 a sound in recitation.¹ seven primary note of musical scale which are: śaraj, riṣabh, gādhar, madhyam, pācam, dhevat and niṣad.

Scholars of music, deities and rishis, have taken śaraj from the crying of the peacock, riṣabh from the notes of a rainbird (some believe riṣabh to owe its origin to the bellowing of a cow), gādhar from the bleating of sheep and goats, madhyam from the croaking of a water fowl, pācam from a koel, dhevat from the croaking of a frog, and niṣad from the trumpet of an elephant.²

Notes on the musical scale, which rishis set up while formulating the science of music, were called pure notes. When high and low tones were needed for some modes, they made five vikṛit svars (modified notes) Out of these five, four, that is, riṣabh, gādhar, dhevat, and niṣad become komal (soft), while madhyam becomes tivṛ (sharp) after modification. In this way all notes grow from 12 svars (seven original and five modified) See छट.

Some untrained persons believe that riṣabh, gādhar, dhevat and niṣad are tivṛ, madhyam is low and śaraj and pācam are ocal

¹In musicology, svar is defined as one that is glorious in itself

श्वेदं मयूरा कुचो नावो श्रवणं भक्तिः । आवाहिकं तु गन्धर्वं त्रैलोक्यं
कल्पति मय्यसम् ॥

वेद्यदेवो वागी विशाखं बृहस्पतिः । पुण्यसाधारणो काते विक्रं कृजति
मय्यसम् ॥ 1-sāgit rahasya

(fixed) but this contention is wrong. In reality, all these seven notes are called śudh (pure) According to these ignorant persons śaraj is fixed, riṣabh is high, gādhar too is high, madhyam is komal (soft), pācam is fixed, dhevat and niṣad are high. According to great musicologists, these seven notes are śudh (pure) the remaining five modified notes are as explained above.

There are 22 shrutis (microtonal intervals) of the seven notes, which we can say are the components of notes. See सुत्रि.

Some ignorant people understand śrut as murchana but it is not correct, as it is related to the existence of a sequential and complete scale of seven primary notes in ascending and descending orders. surs (notes) are divided into three saptaks (groups of seven notes) so there are 21 murchanas i.e. the 21 notes are necessary for alap (a particular melody).

In this book, to understand śudh, komal and tivṛ the following hint will be helpful :

śudh (pure) – śa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.
(ending with [a])

komal (soft) – ra, ga, dha, na. (ending with [a])

tivṛ (sharp) – mi. (ending with [i]).

While explaining modes of grāhavar, vadi, sāvadi, anuvadi and vivadi words are used. So one must understand them properly.

grāhavar is that svar in which the alap concludes

vadi is that svar which animates a rag.

sāvadi svar helps vadi svar to give shape to a rag.

anuvadi svar helps vadi and sāvadi to manifest the complete shape of a rag.

vivadi svar is that svar which destroys the shape of a rag. That is why it is called a varjit

or *ṣaṭru svar.* 1 a letter which produces sound by itself, which illuminates itself. ਓ ਅ ਏ are vowels in Punjabi alphabets.

ਸੁਰਗ [svarag] See ਸੁਰਗ. "nac durlabhṣ svaragrajanah."—*sahas m 5*.

ਸੁਰਗਦਵਾਰੀ [svaragdvari] See ਸੁਰਗਦਵਾਰੀ. "svaragdvariā tare banavahu."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ [svaragvas], ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸੀ [svaragvasi] residence in heaven and the resident of heaven.

2 This word is used as a mark of respect for the people who are no more in this world (dead) even if their souls have gone to hell. Such religious feelings impel people to use words like Kailashvasi, Gurupurnivasi, Golokvasi and Vaikunth nivasi.

ਸੁਰਣ [svaran] *Skt adj* (a person) having a clear voice. 2 ਸੁਰਣ *n* gold, whose colour is beautiful.

ਸੁਰਣਸਥੀਵਿ [svaraṇṣaṭhivī] *Skt* ਸੁਰਣਸਥੀਵੀ *n* In 'Bhagvat Puran' there is a bird which spits out gold and keeps on saying "Do not be in a haste", but it itself enters the mouth of a lion when he is yawning and takes away the flesh out of the lion's molars. "keval kahini kahit ho svarṇṣaṭhivī saman."—*alākar sagar sudha*. 2 in Mahabharat, son of king Srinjay who used to excrete and urinate gold.

ਸੁਰਣਕਾਰ [svaraṇkar] See ਸੁਰਣਕਾਰ.

ਸੁਰਣਦੀਪ [svaraṇdip] Sondip, a country situated below Manipur towards the east of the mouth of river Brahmaputar.

ਸੁਰਣਮਤੀ [svaraṇmatī] See ਰਤਨਰਾਜ.

ਸੁਰਣ [svaran] See ਸੁਰਣ.

ਸੁਰਣਪੱਖੀ [svaraṇpākhi] *n* arrows with feathers luminous like gold. "chuṭe svarṇpākhi."—*kalki*. 2 an arrow of Guru Gobind Singh

'he upadək rag ko rājək bhup saman vīrajet vadī. aṭh kī bar-hī ko phīr pher rāhe ṣṭut māḍal to samvadi.

sevak so pun an sabhe anukul rāhe sukh sō anuvadi. ātar jō ṣṭut ek-hī ko tōb so sur hot phīrsadī vīvadi.—*kūvar vīkram sīgh*.

which had gold as its sharp point.

ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ [svarbhanu] See ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [svaraj] self rule. See ਫਾਂਦੇਗਨ ਉਪਨਿਸਦ; ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਕ 7 ਪੰਨਾ 25.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [svarajy] independent dominion; one's own kingdom; a state without any outside interference.

ਸੁਰਿਤ [svarīt] *adj* uttered, recited. 2 *n* a sound between high and low tone; medium tone.

ਸੁਰੂਪ [svarup] See ਸਰੂਪ and ਸੁਰੂਪ.

ਸੁਰੂਪੀ [svarupi] *adj* having one's own form. "jotisvarupi rahio bhārī."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 'He is watching the illumined self-form'.

ਸੁਰੋਦਯ [svaroday] See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

ਸੁਲਪ [svalap] See ਲਲਪ.

ਸੁਸ [svas] *Skt* ਸੁਸ *vr* to breathe, sigh. 2 ਸੁਸ *n* endurance, breath, inhaling and exhaling of breath. 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਸ fire with a bright face. 5 a sharp-edged weapon.

ਸੁਸਾਨ [svasan] *Skt adj* superb posture, short form for ਅਸੁਸਾਨ. See ਅਸਸਨ. 3 one's (ਸੁ) own seat (ਅਸਨ).

ਸੁਸਾਬੀਜ [svasabij], ਸੁਸਾਬੀਰਜ [svasabiraj] a giant from whose breath numerous giants took birth, as demons were born from Rakatbij's blood. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 405. "svasabiraj danav jāb marhe."

ਸੁਸਾਥ [svasath], ਸੁਸਾਥ [svasath] *Skt* ਸੁਸਾਥ. *n* being in one's natural state; health; sound state.

ਸੁਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [svaṣṭrit] *Skt adj* ਸੁ-ਆਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ. self-sufficient, with one's own support; without the help of others.

ਸੁਵਾ [svaha] See ਸੁਵਾ. 2 the wife of Agni. 3 *part* This word is recited to pay homage to the deities during sacrifice. "svaha kahō mātr paṭh jābe. agantī ahuti pavō tātē."—*GPS*. 4 in Nirukta svaha means an auspicious utterance.

ਸੁਵਾਕੀ [svaki] short form of ਸੁਵਾਕੀ "pāṭīy te svaki hve gai."—*charitr 290*. ਸੁਵਾ also means ਸੁਵਾਕੀ.

ਸੁਵਾਗ [svāg] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅੰਗ. one's own body, one's

own body part. 2 mimicry, act of imitation. "anik svāg kache bhekh dhari."—kan m 5. kabitt.

matho banyo mūh banyo much bani puch bani laghav banyo pun bagh samtul ko, rāgyo cāgo āg banyo lak banyo pāja banyo kritamm sarir mukh sīgh hi ke tul ko, gūjbe ki ber mon gāhī bēthyo devidas vesoi subhav kud phād phal phul ko, kōjār ke kōbh-hī bīdarbe ki ber keke kukar pe nib-hego svāg sardul ko.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svagat) *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅਗਤ. auspicious arrival; welcome. 2 the act of greeting a guest on his arrival.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀ (svagī), ਸੁਭਾਤੀ (svāgī) *adj* who mimics; who does mimicry. "nana rup jiu svagi dikhavē."—sukhmani. "svāgī siu jo mēn rījhavē."—bher m 5.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svat) See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svāt) *Skt* one's own end, demise. 2 one's own heart, conscience.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀ (svatī), ਸੁਭਾਤੀ (svatī) *Skt* ਵਸਤੀ *adj* living on one's own. 2 *n* name of the star Arcturus as forming the 15th lunar asterism. 3 wife of the sun.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਬੁਦ (svatībūd) *n* rain fallen in svatī. It is written in the Purans that the thirst of the rain bird is quenched with this rain-water only. When a drop of this rain falls, a pearl gets formed in the oyster, a banslochan (a colloidal concretion found in the stems of bamboos) is formed in the bamboo, and camphor grows in the banana. Astrologers hold that all days of the light half of Harh (mid June to mid July) and the seventh day of Magh Badi, if it is lunar asterism, are svatīyog.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svad) See ਸੁਭਾਤ. "jin bujhia tisu aia svad."—sukhmani.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svadan) *Skt n* tasting, relishing. 2 making something tasty, act of making food delicious.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svadu) *Skt adj* tasty, juicy, delicious.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀ (svadhi) *Skt adj* thoughtful. 2 desirous. 3 so many poets have confused 'sadhvi, and svadhi' without thinking but these words have very different meanings. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਨ (svadhin) *Skt adj* under one's own control; who is not subordinate to the other.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਪਤਿਕਾ (svadhinpatika) *Skt n* in poetics, the heroine who enchants her husband with her fine qualities, as:

"gun kaman kari katu rījhara.

vasi karilina guri bharam cukara."

—suhī m 5.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਯ (svadyay) *Skt n* reading on one's own, reading what is ordained for one to read. 2 reading one's own religious texts.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svan) *Skt* ਸੁਨ and ਸੁਨ *n* a dog. "svan aial kharah."—sahas m 5. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਤ. 3 short form for ਭਾਸੁਨ (sun). "last tej so laje dekh svanā."—paras.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svap) *Skt n* sleep. See ਸੁਪ *vr*.

ਸੁਭਾਤ (svapad) *Skt n* the lion whose paws are like those of a dog; a hyena. "jin kukar mriga par dhavē. svapad pāth vikhe bhakh javē."—GPS. 2 animals like a lion, whose paws resemble those of dogs.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕ (svabhavik) See ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕ 2.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕਾਤਕ (svamighatak) *adj* who gets his master eliminated.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕੀ (svamidrohi) *adj* who carries a grudge against his master.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕਮ (svamidharam) *n* master's faith; behaving with subordinates according to the principles of one's own religion. 2 Some poets have used this word for ਸੇਵਕ ਧਰਮ.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕੀ (svamidrohi) See ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਨੀ (svamini) feminine of ਸੁਭਾਤੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀ (svami) *Skt* ਵਸਾਇਨ *adj* master. 2 rich. 3 honoured (person). 4 *n* a king. 5 God. "svami sarant pario darbare."—toḍī m 5.

सुमीदाम [svamidā] Nanda, Vithar and Swamidā were three business men of Thanesar. They became the true votaries of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru preached them to be honest in their profession and true to their word. They acted upon the Guru's preaching and became famous as "ikk sukhnie."

सुवर [svar] See सवार.

सुवरथ [svarath] See सुआरथ.

सुवारी [svarthi] See सुआरथी. 2 *Sk* सारथी a chariot-driver. "bisv ka dipaku svamī tace re svarthi."—*dhana trilocan*.

सुवित [svit] *Sk* विश्व् *vr* to be bright or white, be pure.

सुविद [svid] *Sk* सिद् *v* to perspire, be oily, forget.

सुविकार [svikar] *Sk* न acceptance. 2 adoption. 3 appropriation of what does not belong to one.

सुवैच्छा [sveccha] *Sk* स्वैच्छा *n* one's own will.

सुवैच्छाचारी [svecchacari] adj self-willed, (one) who acts according to his own will.

सुवैत [svet] See सैत and सिद्ध.

सुवैतकुष्ठ [svetkuṣṭh], **सुवैतकुष्ठ** [svetkuṣṭh] Leucoderma.

سۛ This disease happens due to impurity of blood. Some times a child inherits it from his parents. According to Ayurved it is of two types: svitr and kīlas. The spots of svitr are white and those of kīlas have reddish hue. If these spots ooze out blood when pricked with a needle then the cure may be easy, and if they ooze out white or yellow discharge then the cure is very difficult.

The best cures of leucoderma are as under:

First of all use liquid medicines and do not let faeces stick in the intestine.

Soak the seeds of babci in cow's urine, remove the peel and dry them in shade. Keep this in a bottle after grinding. Give one masa powder daily with a decoction made with mūḍi buti (gorakh mūḍi)

Apply this powder on white marks. Give gram-flour bread to the patient.

Take six masas each of bij pavār, babci, ajmod, majith, sulphurized myrobalan raddish seeds, varki hartal, seeds of jamaigota, tutia, seeds of palas, hira kasis. Grind the mixture to powder and soak this powder in vinegar and then make small tablets. Afterwards rub this tablet in vinegar, make paste and apply the paste on white marks. If there are blisters on the skin due to this paste, apply some butter to them.

Crush the slough of a cobra in the milk of cactus and apply this paste on white marks.

Take kath, peel of ahera and root of fig tree. Boil these in water and prepare a medicinal decoction. Give this to the patient with one masa powder of babci.

Rub sixteen tolas of babci seeds of four tolas of varki hartal, one tola each of mansil, white rattkā, root of chitra in cow urine and apply this paste on the marks. In this way leucoderma will be totally cured. "svetkust ketin ke bhayo."—*caritr* 405.

सुवैतकुष्ठ [svetketu] son of rishi Uddalak. There is a story in the Mahabharat that a woman cannot have marital relation with any other man except her husband. This norm was introduced by Shvetketu. Before this, people used to live like animals. Once Shvetketu's mother was taken away by a Brahmin for mating. Shvetketu was enraged. His father Uddalak restrained his son from getting enraged as that was the custom but Shvetketu said that he could not tolerate this custom and did not want to see such custom being practised before his eyes. Shvetketu introduced many good customs along with laws concerning women. Chhandog Upnishad explains thoroughly how Uddalak imparted

divine knowledge to Shvetketu.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਕਸ਼ [ʃvetgəʃ] a white elephant; Eravat the elephant; Indar's vehicle.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦੀਪ [ʃvetdip], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦੀਪ [ʃvetdip] according to the Purans an island, situated to the north of Kheer ocean where Lachhmi resided with Vishnu. "ʃvetdip tāj lokālok."—GPS.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਵਾਹ [ʃvetvāh] Indar, whose ਵਾਹ (horse) is ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (white). 2 Arjun. 3 the moon.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁ [ʃvetāʃu] the moon, ਅੰਸ਼ (rays) of which are ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (bright).

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁ [ʃvetāʃu] uchharava, Indar's white horse. 2 a charriot harnessed with white horses. 3 Indar/Arjun whose horse is white. 4 moon.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁਤਰ [ʃvetāʃvṭar] a rishi, after whom six chapters in Upnishad are named. This Upnishad is related to Yajurved. The principles of Sankhy, Vedant and Yog are

found in this Upnishad.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਬਰ [ʃvetābār] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਬਰ a white cloth. 2 *n* a clan of Jain monks who wear white robes. 3 an incarnation of the swan. 4 *adj* who wears white robes.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ [ʃvetodar] *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ-ਉਦਰ. black deer whose belly is white.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੰਬਰ [ʃvetābār] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੰਬਰ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਬਰ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [svēd] *Skt n* sweat, perspiration. See *ਏ* sweat. 2 dampness, moisture. See *ਸ਼੍ਰਿਦ*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਜ [svēdaj] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਜ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਨ [svēdan] the act of sweating.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋ [sve] See *ਸੁ*. 2 to sleep, to lie down. "jāhā bir atī sve rahe."—*krīsan*. See ਅਤਿਸੁਆਪ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਯ [sveya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਯਿਣੀ [sveṛiṇi] *Skt* a woman who acts according to her own wish; a prostitute.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [svād] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own end, death. "svād chād bād keke chuṭ rī jat he."—*krīsan*.